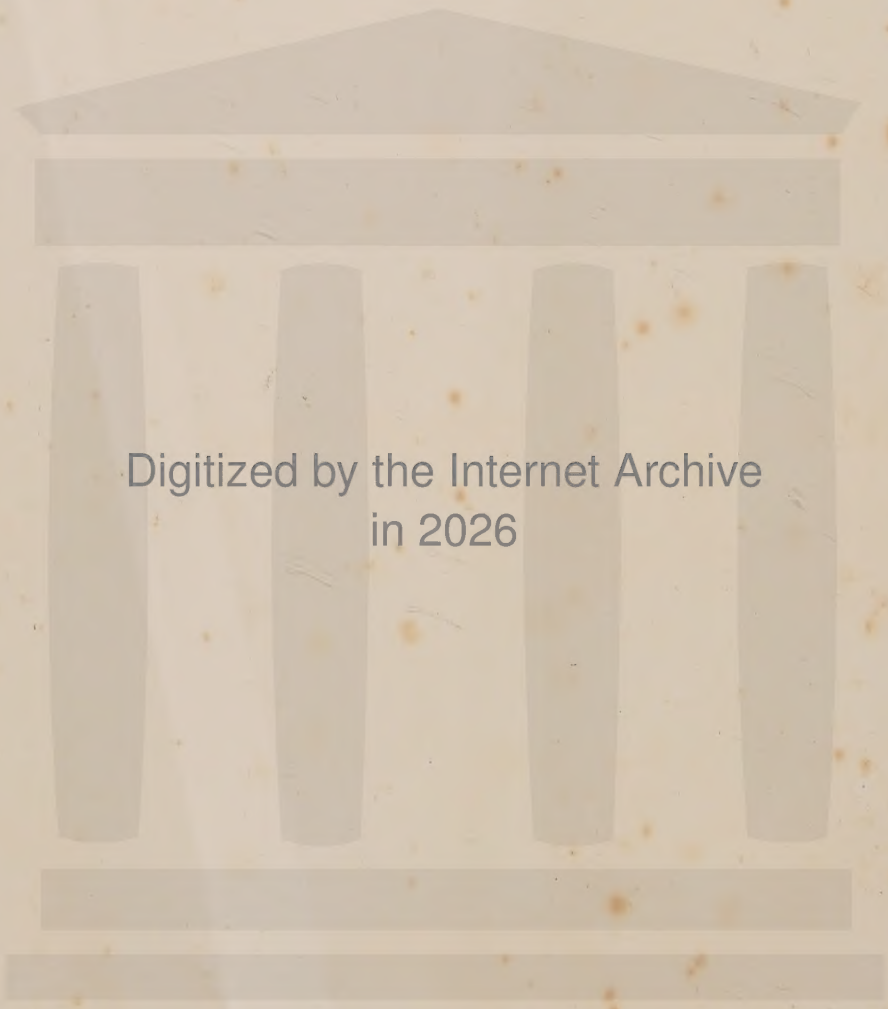
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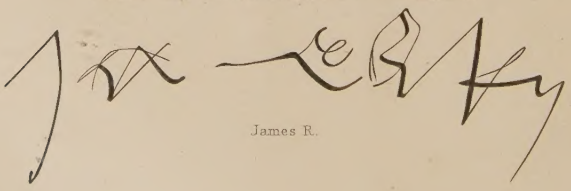
Myers Holl

JAMES THE FOURTH, KING OF SCOTLAND.



James R.

From Painting in Catalogue of King Charles I. (Afterwards in Possession of Mr Batsford at Fulham.) Supposed to have been copied from one in Distemper in one of the Scottish Palaces.

THE

SCOTTISH NATION;

OR, THE

SURNAMES, FAMILIES, LITERATURE, HONOURS,

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF THE

PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND.

BY

WILLIAM ANDERSON,

AUTHOR OF LIFE, AND EDITOR OF WORKS, OF LORD BYRON, &C., &C.

VOL. II.

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THE SCOTTISH NATION.

DALE.

DALE, David, an eminent manufacturer, the son of a grocer, was born at Stewarton, January 6, 1739. He worked as a weaver in Paisley till 1761, when he went to Glasgow, and became clerk in the shop of Mr. Alston, a silk mercer. He first commenced dealing in linen yarn, and, in connection with a Mr. M'Intosh, in 1775 established the first works in Scotland for dyeing cotton Turkey-red. After being a partner in a manufactory of inkles and tapes, he was, by Sir Richard Arkwright and Co. appointed agent for the sale of their cotton yarn, and in 1785 began to erect mills at New Lanark, the first of the kind in Scotland for spinning cotton wool into yarn. In 1800 he was one of the magistrates of Glasgow. He established schools for the education of his workers, and throughout his life he was distinguished for his benevolence and public spirit. He died March 17, 1806. Mr. Dale originated and regularly preached to an independent religious sect in Glasgow. His son-in-law, Mr. Robert Owen, celebrated in his day for his visionary notions and socialist projects, ceased to have any connexion with the New Lanark works in 1827, and died in 1858.

Dalgarno, a surname originally derived from the lands of Dalgarnock in Dumfries-shire. The old family of Dalgarno of that ilk, however, were in Aberdeenshire. The name is now corrupted into Dalgairns.

It may be remarked that the prefix *Dal* is not, or at least not often, as generally stated, from the Saxon *dahl* or *dale*, but is more frequently a corruption of the Norman *del* or *de la*, as Dalmellington, *De la mouline*-ton, of the town of the mill. Dalgarnock may therefore imply Del-garnock, or *de la garneoca*, of the large enclosure or defence for cattle,—*garne* in old French signifying a defence.

DALGARNO.

DALGARNO, George, a learned and original writer, was born in Old Aberdeen about 1626, and appears to have studied at Marischal college in New Aberdeen. In 1657 he went to Oxford, where, according to Anthony à Wood, he taught a private grammar school with good success, for about thirty years. He died of a fever August 28, 1687, and was buried, says the same author, "in the north body of the church of St. Mary Magdalen." He seems to have been one of the first who conceived the idea of forming a universal language. His plan is developed in a work, entitled 'Ars Signorum, Vulgo Character Universalis et Lingua Philosophica,' London, 1661, 8vo, from which, says Mr. Dugald Stewart, it appears indisputable that he was the precursor of Bishop Wilkins in his speculations concerning "a real character and a philosophical language." Dalgarno was also the author of 'Didascalocophus, or the Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor,' printed in a small volume at Oxford in 1680, the design of which he states to be to bring the way of teaching a deaf man to read and write, as nearly as possible to that of teaching young ones to speak and understand their mother tongue. In his 'Account of a Boy born Blind and Deaf,' in the seventh volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Mr. Stewart speaks very highly of this publication.

DALGETY, a surname derived from a parish of that name in Fife, or from the lands of Dalgetty in Aberdeenshire, formerly belonging to a family of the same name. An old half-pay ensign of the name, who had served in the German wars, and resided in the village of Prestonpans, suggested to Sir Walter Scott his celebrated character of Captain Dalgetty in the 'Legend of Montrose.' *De la gata* or *Del gato*, is the old French or modern Spanish for, of the wild cat, or of a party called after that animal.

DALGLEISH, a surname derived from a table-land of that name on the borders of Dumfries-shire, originally Dalglise, (*De l'eglise*, pertaining to the church). The name possesses an historical interest from the circumstance that the earl of Bothwell who married Queen Mary had a confidential servant of the name of George Dalgleish, who was hanged and quartered for being concerned in the murder of King Henry (Lord Darnley), and whose very circumstantial and most interesting deposition is inserted with others in *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, vol. iii. page 495. In the sixteenth century there was an eminent minister of the name of Nicol Dalgleish, who was at one time one of the regents of the university of St. Andrews, and afterwards minister of St. Cuthberts parish, near Edinburgh. In December 1584, he was accused of praying for the banished ministers, but acquitted on trial of all the crimes laid to his charge, except the reading of a letter which Mr. Walter Balcanquhal had sent to his wife out of England; for which he came in the king's will. He was detained in the Tolbooth for several weeks, during all which time the scaffold stood ready for his execution. He was afterwards transferred to the castle of St. Andrews, where he was for some time kept in ward. He subsequently took a prominent part in the affairs of the church, and was elected moderator of the General Assembly which met at Edinburgh the 2d of July 1591.

DALHOUSIE, earl and marquis of, the former a title in the Scottish peerage, and the latter in that of the united kingdom, (conferred on the tenth earl in 1849) possessed by a family of the name of Ramsay, of German origin, the first of whom in Scotland was Simon de Ramsay, who settled in Lothian under King David the First; and which, previous to its being ennobled, on several occasions made a conspicuous figure in Scottish history. [See RAMSAY, surname of.] A descendant of the above Simon, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, who lived in the fourteenth century, is celebrated as one of the bravest warriors of that age. He was appointed warden of the middle marches, and in 1342 constable of the castle of Roxburgh, which he had taken by escalade. Having been by David the Second nominated sheriff of Teviotdale, an office held by Douglas of Liddesdale, he was, out of envy, treacherously seized by that baron, and starved to death within the walls of Hermitage Castle.

The title is taken from the lands and barony of Dalwolsey, a name which may imply *Del-wolsey*, of Wolsey, an English name. *Wolsey*, or *Woolsea*, the island of wool, is nearly similar in signification to Ramsey or *Ramsea*, the island of Rams. This title was first conferred on William, second Lord Ramsay, (see RAMSAY, lord,) in 1629, who was created Earl Dalhousie of Dalhousie castle, and Lord Ramsay of Kerington in Mid Lothian, by Charles the First, on 29th of June 1633, to himself and his heirs male. He had the office of high sheriff of the county of Edinburgh 24th October 1646, and on May 4th 1648, he was nominated colonel of horse for Mid Lothian, for "the Engagement," in the duke of Hamilton's ill-appointed and hastily-levied army for the relief of Charles the First, but does not appear to have accepted the commission, as he sat in the parliament of the following January in which a severe act was passed against all who had joined in it. For his loyalty to the king, however, a fine of fifteen hundred pounds was imposed upon him by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon, 12th April 1654. He died 11th February 1674. He was twice married, and had four sons and three daughters. His first wife, Lady Margaret Carnegie, eldest daughter of David, first earl of Southesk, died in April 1661, and at her funeral, as appears from a curious Confession of one "Jonet Watsone," accused of witchcraft, (inserted in the Appendix to *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, vol. iii.) "ther was ane rix-dollar given to Jean Bughane, to be pairted (divided) among a certain number of poore folks, wherof she was one," but Jean Bughane having run away with the money, to have amends on her for so doing, she gave herself over to the devil, &c.

His eldest son, George, second earl, only enjoyed the title one year, as he died in 1675. He had seven children. His third son, the Hon. George Ramsay of Carriden, entered the army, and in his youth served in Holland and the Low Countries. In 1690 he had the rank of brigadier-general, after the action at Valcour, and was appointed colonel of the Scottish regiment of guards. After the battle of Landen in 1693, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and in 1702 to that of lieutenant-general, and appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. He died at Edinburgh, 2d September 1705. Maky, in his Memoirs, describes him as a "gentleman of a great deal of fire, and very brave; of a sanguine complexion, well-shaped, a thorough soldier, and towards fifty years old." He had a daughter, who did not long survive him.

The eldest son, William, third earl, was, in 1678, appointed captain of the Edinburghshire militia. On 23d February 1682, he was sworn a privy councillor, and, soon after, constituted high sheriff of the county of Edinburgh, but died the same year (1682). He had three sons and a daughter, Lady Elizabeth, married to Lord Hawley.

George, the fourth earl, his eldest son, was under age at his father's death, and it appears from Fountainhall's Memoirs that the earl of Perth, then chancellor, who was a Roman Catholic, endeavoured, but without success, to get him sent to Douay, to be educated in the Popish religion. The young earl, who was unmarried, was killed in Holland, by one Mr Hamilton, in 1696.

His next brother, William, fifth earl, who succeeded him, took the oaths and his seat in parliament, 29th October 1700, and was appointed high sheriff of the county of Edinburgh, 24th February 1703. He steadily supported the union, and voted in favour of that measure on every division. On the breaking out of the war of the Spanish succession, he was colonel of the Scots guards in the forces sent to the assistance of the Archduke Charles of Austria (afterwards the emperor Charles the Sixth), in his competition with Philip of Bourbon, for the crown of Spain, and had the rank of brigadier-general, 1st January 1710. He died in Spain, unmarried, in October following. His younger brother, the Hon. James Ramsay, died young, and the earl had been persuaded by his mother to execute a disposition of his estate and honours in favour of his sister. the Lady Hawley; but it was found to be ineffectual as regards the honours, and not valid as to the estate Her ladyship, however, succeeded to his personal property.

The title descended to William Ramsay, son of the Hon. Captain John Ramsay, (second son of the first earl) by his wife Miss Sinclair. The sixth earl, who was a colonel in the army, was served heir to the fifth earl 9th February, 1711.

and died at Dalkeith 8th December 1739, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was twice married, and by his first wife had three sons and two daughters, who all, except the eldest son, died unmarried. George, Lord Ramsay, the eldest son, died in the lifetime of his father, at Dalhousie, 25th May 1739, aged about forty. By Jean, second daughter of the Hon. Harry Maule of Kelly, brother of James fourth earl of Panmure, he had seven sons, of whom four died young, two of them poisoned by eating the berries of the ivy. The survivors were, Charles, seventh earl; George, eighth earl; and the Hon. Malcolm Ramsay, lieutenant-colonel in the army, and deputy-adjutant-general to the forces in North Britain, who died, unmarried, at Edinburgh on 18th July 1783.

Charles, the seventh earl, succeeded his grandfather in 1739, and on 22d December 1753, was appointed captain of a company in the 3d regiment of footguards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. He died, unmarried, at Edinburgh, 29th January 1764, and was succeeded by his brother, George, the eighth earl, who had been admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1757. At the general election of 1774, the eighth earl was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scots peerage, and rechosen in 1780 and 1784. On 25th February 1775, he was appointed one of the lords of police, an office which he held till the suppression of that board in 1782. In 1777 he was lord high commissioner to the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, and every year thereafter till 1783. On the death of his uncle, William, earl of Panmure, in 1782, without issue, the extensive estates of that nobleman devolved upon him in liferent, in virtue of a settlement executed by Lord Panmure in 1775, with remainder to his son, the Hon. William Ramsay. Lord Dalhousie died at Abbeville in France, 4th November 1787. A high eulogium of his lordship, in Latin, by his old preceptor, Professor George Stuart, is recorded in Douglas' peerage, Wood's edition, vol. i. p. 407. His lordship married, 30th July 1767, Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Glen, Esq., and niece and heiress of James Glen, Esq. of Longcroft, Linlithgowshire, by whom he had seven sons and five daughters. George, the eldest son, became ninth earl. The second son, the Hon. William Ramsay, on his father's death, succeeded to the large possessions of the Panmure family, and in consequence assumed the name and arms of Maule of Panmure. In 1831, he was created Lord Panmure of Brechin and Navar, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. [See MAULE, surname of, and PANMURE, lord.] James, the third son, was a lieutenant-general in the army, born 1st October 1772, died 15th November 1837. John, fourth son, also a lieutenant-general in the army, was on the general staff in India, born in 1775, and died 28th June 1842, leaving issue. The fifth son was named Andrew. The sixth son, Henry, was in the naval service of the East India Company; and David, the seventh son, a captain in the army, died in 1801.

George, ninth earl, a distinguished military commander, the eldest son of the eighth earl, was born 22d October 1770. He received his education at the High School and university of Edinburgh, and was a school companion and fellow-student of Sir Walter Scott. He entered the army as a cornet in the 3d dragoon guards, July 2, 1788, and soon after was appointed captain in an independent company raised by himself. On 4th January 1791, he was made captain in the 2d battalion of the royals, which he joined at Gibraltar. In June 1792 he became, by purchase, major in the 2d foot, and went in command of that regiment to Martinique. In August 1794 he succeeded to the lieutenant-colonelcy; and in 1795, having been severely wounded, he returned to England. He served in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798. In 1799 he accompanied the expedition to the Helder, and was present in all the actions of the campaign in Holland. On 1st January 1800, he received the brevet of colonel, and in that year he was employed under General Maitland before Belle-Isle. He afterwards proceeded to Egypt, and was present in the actions of the 6th and 21st of March 1801. He commanded a detachment sent to reduce the forts of Aboukir and Rosetta, and subsequently advanced to Cairo. In 1802, he was placed in garrison at Gibraltar, and in 1803 appointed brigadier-general on the staff in Scotland. He received the rank of major-general, April 25, 1805. In May 1808 he was appointed to the staff in England, and afterwards served in the expedition to the Scheldt, and was latterly in command of Flushing.

On the evacuation of Walcheren in Dec. 1809, he returned to England, and was subsequently appointed to the staff in the Peninsula. During the peninsular war he commanded the seventh division. He received a medal and clasp for the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, and was one of the general officers to whom the thanks of parliament were voted. On June 4, 1813, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and on 11th Sep. following was made a military knight grand cross of the bath. He had been for some years a representative peer of Scotland, but Aug. 11, 1815, he was created a peer of the United kingdom as Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie castle. In Aug. 1816, he was appointed to the command of Nova Scotia, and in 1819, he succeeded the duke of Richmond as captain-general and governor-in-chief of the forces in North America. He attained the full rank of general in 1830. He was also captain-general of the royal company of Archers or Queen's body-guard in Scotland. He died at Dalhousie Castle, March 21, 1838. By his countess, Christian, only child and heiress of Charles Broun, Esq. of Coalstoun, East Lothian, he had 3 sons; George, Lord Ramsay, born 1806, died *unm.* 1832; Charles, born in 1807, died in 1817; and James Andrew Broun, tenth earl.

The latter, created in 1849, marquis of Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle and of the Punjaub, peerage of United kingdom, was born April 22, 1812, and educated at Oxford university, where in 1838 he took the degree of M.A. In June 1843 he was appointed vice-president of the board of trade, and sworn of the privy council. From Feb. 1845 to July 1846 he was president of that board. In 1845 he was constituted lord clerk register and keeper of the signet in Scotland, and the same year was made constable of Dover Castle, and lord warden, keeper and admiral of the Cinque Ports. In Aug. 1847, he was appointed governor-general of India, and he remained in that high office till July 1855. A knight of the Thistle, 1848. He *m.* January 21, 1836, Susan Georgiana, eldest *dr.* of George marquis of Tweeddale, issue 2 *drs.*, Lady Susan Georgiana, *b.* 1837, and Lady Edith Christian, *b.* 1839, the latter *m.* in 1859, Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, bart. He died Dec. 19, 1860, when his title of marquis became extinct.

The Scottish titles of earl of Dalhousie, and Baron Ramsay, devolved on his cousin, Fox, 2d Lord Panmure, 11th earl (see PANMURE, Baron).

DALLAS, probably originally *Delossie*, a surname adopted from the barony of Dallos or Dollas, in the county of Elgin, and most likely derived from the Lossie, which takes its rise in this barony. The name corresponds with another *Losse* in Hautes-Pyrenees, being the region which history, tradition, and its topographical nomenclature point out as that whence the present population of Morayshire were introduced, on the expulsion of the original inhabitants by Malcolm the

Fourth. Another, a Celtic derivation, has been attributed to the word, but it is unlikely that a barony under that settlement would bear a name given by an expelled people.

DALMAHOY, a surname derived from the barony of that name in Mid Lothian. The first on record appears to have been Henry de Dalmahoy, who lived in the reign of Alexander the Third. His name occurs in the Ragman Roll as among the Scottish barons who swore fealty to Edward the First in 1296. Richard de Dalmahoy, the third of that ilk, is particularly named in the burrow's rolls in the reign of King Robert the Second, as a free baron of Lothian. His son, Thomas de Dalmahoy, is witness in a charter from Robert duke of Albany, to Alexander Lauder of Hatton, 17th December 1408. In 1435, among the gentlemen of inquest at serving William Lord Somerville, heir to his father Thomas, first lord of that name, was Sir Alexander Dalmahoy of that ilk. A descendant of his, also Alexander Dalmahoy of that ilk, was, on 26th February 1534, one of the assize on the trial of Lord Sempill and others, for the slaughter of Cunningham of Craigends and his servant, when they were all acquitted. On July 17, 1572, Alexander Dalmahoy of that ilk was on the assize of George Wilkie, portioner of Sauchtonhall, and Robert Wilkie his son, for treasonably intercommuning with the earl of Huntly, Kirkcaldy of Grange, Sir James Balfour of Pittendreich and others, within the town of Edinburgh, after their forfeiture in 1571. On 10th July 1579, the laird of Dalmahoy, William Dalmahoy, his brother, John Dalmahoy, his uncle, and five others were indicted for besieging the house of Warriston in June 1578, then in the occupation of one William Somerville, but acquitted. In the forty-third General Assembly, which met at Edinburgh in October 1581, the laird of Dalmahoy was one of the twenty-four gentlemen to whom, with six ministers, was committed the consideration of the very important question as to how the temporal rights of the bishops were to be preserved, without prejudice to the king, when the office was abolished; on which, after due deliberation, they reported an overture, that for voting in parliament, assisting in council, commissioners from the General Assembly should supply the place of bishops, and as to their civil and criminal jurisdiction, the head bailiffs should exercise the same. On the 16th June, 1582, Dalmahoy of that ilk was one of the assize on the trial of George Hume of Spott, for being concerned in the murder of Henry Lord Darnley, in February 1666, when Hume was acquitted. He was also one of the jury summoned on the trial, May 26, 1586, of Mr. Archibald Douglas, parson of Glasgow and cousin of the Regent Morton, for the same crime, but not appearing he was fined in the sum of forty pounds.

The representative of this family in the reign of James the Sixth obtained by patent the hereditary office of under master of the royal household, which was confirmed by Charles the First, and the family were, in consequence, entitled to place one baton, *gules*, (as the principal master was entitled to two,) powdered with thistles of gold, and ensigned on the top with an imperial crown, wherein was set the royal crest of the kingdom, erect in pale behind the middle of the escutcheon of their arms.

In 1636, Sir Alexander Dalmahoy of that ilk, had a charter under the great seal of the lands and barony of Dalmahoy. By his wife, Marion, daughter of James Nesbit of Dean, he had, with four daughters, two sons: John, his heir, and William of Ravelbridge, ancestor of the Dalmahoys of Ravelbridge. The eldest daughter was married to Henry Trotter of Morton Hall; the second, to Stewart of Blackhall; the third to Alexander Swinton, Lord Mersington; and the fourth, Barbara, to Sir William Scott of Clerkington, from which marriage descended the Scotts of Maleny, and the Blairs of Blair in Ayrshire

The elder son, John Dalmahoy of that ilk, was created a baronet by Charles the Second, by patent to him and his heirs male general, dated 2d December 1679. He married twice, and had, by his first wife, Lilias Elphinston, a daughter, married to Watson of Saughton, and two sons, Alexander and Robert. The elder son, Sir Alexander Dalmahoy, second baronet, married Alicia, daughter of John Paterson, archbishop of Glasgow, and had, besides a daughter, Margaret, wife of Alexander Campbell of Kinpont, two sons, Alexander, his heir, and William, father of Alexander Dalmahoy an eminent chemist in London.

The eldest son, Sir Alexander, third baronet, left by Elizabeth Cornwall his wife, a son and successor, Sir Alexander Dalmahoy, fourth baronet, an officer in the French service, and knight of St. Louis; on whose death, the title became extinct. The estate of Dalmahoy, about the middle of the seventeenth century, was purchased by the Dalrymples, from whom it was bought, about the middle of the eighteenth century, by James earl of Morton, and it now belongs to that noble family.

DALRYMPLE, (formerly written Dalrimpill,) a surname derived from a barony of that name, now a parish, in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. There seems to be a conspiracy on the part of our Scottish topographers and statistical writers to deduce the names of places generally from the Gaelic, even in districts of the country where the Gaelic never prevailed. Hence, the name Dalrymple is said by some of them to be an abbreviation of the Gaelic words *Dail-a'-Chruimpuill*, signifying "the dale of the crooked pool;" a derivation very likely discovered, as in many instances appears to have been the case, long after the name had become familiarly known, as it exactly describes the situation of the village where the church of Dalrymple stands, at a bend or turn of the river Doon. A river, however, is not a pool, and the present parish church was not built till 1764. Others, rejecting this etymology, state that it is derived from *Dal-ry-mole*, also Gaelic, denoting the valley of the slaughter of a king or kings, there being a tradition that there was a battle fought, before the Christian era, in the valley of Dalrymple, in which two kings, Fergus and Coilus by name, were slain. If it were so, the words *Dalle-rois-mel*—derived from the French, and signifying the vale of the *melée* of kings—would much better express the meaning. The Saxon words *dahl* and *hrympe* form the most obvious etymon, and together come nearest to the exact pronunciation of the name; the surface of the parish having, from the numerous rising grounds, or little mounds or knolls, with which it undulates throughout, a very rumpled or puckered appearance.

The barony of Dalrymple was held in ancient times by a family who, according to the custom of those days, assumed their name from it. Adam de Dalrymple, the descendant of this family, lived in the reign of Alexander the Third, and died in 1300. His son, Gilchrist de Dalrymple, was contemporary with Robert the Bruce. He had a son, Malcolm de Dalrymple, who, in the reign of David the Second, divided his lands between his two sons, John and Roland. On the 30th of May 1371, John Kennedy of Dunure, ancestor of the marquis of Ailsa, (to whom more than half of the parish of Dalrymple now belongs) obtained from Robert the Second a charter of confirmation of half the barony of "Dalrimpill," upon the resignation of Malcolm, the son of Gilchrist, the son of "Adam de Dalrimpill;" and on 13th September 1377, the

same John Kennedy obtained another charter from the same monarch of the other half of the barony, upon the resignation of Hugh, son of Roland de Dalrympill.

John, above-mentioned, the elder son of Malcolm, appears to have been the father of William de Dalrymple, who, in 1450, acquired the lands of Stair-Montgomery, in the same county, on his marriage with Agnes Kennedy, heiress of that estate, and grand-daughter of Malcolm de Carrick de Stair. He was thus the first of the Dalrymples of Stair. Their son, William Dalrymple of Stair, married Marion, daughter of Sir John Chalmers of Gadgirth in Ayrshire. This lady was one of the Lollards of Kyle, who were summoned, in 1494, before the king's council. They had a son, William, who predeceased his parents, leaving a son, William Dalrymple of Stair. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Wallace of Cairnhill, the latter had a son, James Dalrymple of Stair, who was one of the first who made open profession of the reformed doctrines. In 1544, he joined the earls of Lennox and Glencairn against the earl of Arran, then regent. In 1545, he obtained a remission for being "in feir of weir" (warlike array) at the unlawful convocation of the queen's leiges on the muir of Glasgow, with Mathew sometime earl of Lennox, and William earl of Glencairn. By his wife Isabel, daughter of George Crawford of Lochnorris, he had a son, James Dalrymple of Stair, who was one of those that signed the confession of faith, and entered into an association for the defence of the reformed religion in 1562. He joined Arran who, in 1548, had been created by the French king duke of Chatelherault, in France, and now bore that title, in his opposition to the marriage of the queen with Darnley in 1565, for which he obtained a remission in 1566. In the following year he entered into the association for the defence of the young king, James the Sixth. He died in 1586. His son, John Dalrymple of Stair, had a son, James Dalrymple, who succeeded him. His name occurs in the list of Ayrshire barons who, in 1600, were indicted for abiding from the raid of Dumfries appointed by the earl of Angus, warden of the west marches, for the trial and punishment of disorderly persons on the borders. He married Janet, daughter of Fergus Kennedy of Knockdaw, and died in 1624. His son, James Dalrymple, an eminent lawyer and statesman, was the first viscount of Stair (so created in 1692) of whom a memoir is given elsewhere. [See STAIR, first viscount.]

Sir James Dalrymple, the second son of the first viscount of Stair, first designated of Borthwick, afterwards of Killoch, and subsequently of Cousland, was the ancestor of the Dalrymples of Cranstoun, who now possess the earldom of Stair. He was one of the principal clerks of session, a man of great learning, and one of the best antiquaries of his time. He published 'Collections concerning the Scottish History preceding the death of King David the First, anno 1153,' Edin. 1705, 8vo; and 'Vindication of the Ecclesiastical part of his Historical Collections, in answer to a late Pamphlet, entitled The Life of John Sage, &c.' Edin. 1714, 8vo. He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 28th April 1698. He was thrice married, and had eight sons and five daughters. Admiral John Dalrymple, who died in October 1798, was his grandson, being the only son of his third son Robert, writer to the signet, to whom his father left the Killoch estate. The eldest son, Sir John Dalrymple, the second baronet, was designated of Cousland. He was one of the principal clerks of session, appointed on his father's demission from that office on 30th September 1708. He was twice married, and had five sons and six daughters. His first wife was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Fletcher of New Cranstoun, advocate, whose widow, his father, Sir James, had taken for his second wife. By Sir John's contract of marriage with Miss Fletcher, dated 7th August 1702, to which his father was a party, he acquired the lands of New Cranstoun, which estate, together with those of Cousland and Heriotmuir, in the county of Edinburgh, being the family estates, were entailed on the heirs of the marriage, with remainder to the other sons of Sir James. On Sir John's death, 24th May 1743, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir William Dalrymple, third baronet, of Cousland. He was twice married, and had eight sons and six daughters. His second son, William, a colonel in the army, distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly at the capture of Omoa, on the Spanish Main, in the West Indies, where he commanded. His uncle, Hugh, left him the Fordell estate in Mid Lothian, and the Cleland estate in Lanarkshire. He died in 1791, leaving issue. Three of Sir William's sons by his second marriage were also in the army. The third baronet died 26th February 1771. Of his eldest son, Sir John Dalrymple, afterwards by right of marriage Sir John Dalrymple Hamilton Macgill, fourth baronet, an eminent lawyer and miscellaneous writer, a memoir is given below. He married his cousin, Elizabeth Hamilton Macgill, daughter of Thomas Hamilton of Fala, Esq., and heiress and representative of the viscounts Oxenford (a title dormant since 1706), by whom he had a numerous family. His eldest son, Thomas, died an infant. William, the second, a midshipman on board his majesty's ship Santa Margarita, was killed in the eighteenth year of his age, 29th July 1782, in an action with the Amazone French frigate, off the coast of Virginia. The third son also died an infant, and he was succeeded, on his death, in 1810, by his fourth son, Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, fifth baronet, who assumed the name of Hamilton, through his mother, by whom the estates of Oxenford and Fala were acquired. He was a general in the army, and colonel of the 26th regiment. He married on 23d June 1795, Henrietta, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Augustus Johnson, at Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, and aunt of the earl of Craven, by whom he had no issue. This lady died in 1823, and he married, secondly, 8th June 1825, Adamina, daughter of Adam Viscount Duncan. On the death of his kinsman, John William Henry, seventh earl of Stair, in March 1840, Sir John succeeded to that title as eighth earl, and was created a baron of the United Kingdom as Baron Oxenford of Cousland, 11th August 1841, with remainder to his brother, North Dalrymple, Esq. of Cleland and Fordell, who succeeded as ninth earl of Stair, on the death of his brother in January 1853. See STAIR, earl of.

Three other families of Dalrymple, all descended from the first Viscount Stair, bear the honours of the baronetage, namely, the Dalrymples of North Berwick; the Dalrymples of Hailes in Haddingtonshire, now Dalrymple-Fergusson, bart. (see p. 7), and the Dalrymples of High Mark, Wigtonshire; the former two of Nova Scotia, created respectively in 1697 and 1700, and the latter of Great Britain, created in 1815.

Sir Hew Dalrymple, the first baronet of North Berwick, was the third son of the first Viscount Stair. He was admitted advocate 23d February 1677, and afterwards constituted one of the commissaries of Edinburgh, on the resignation of his brother, Sir James. On 11th January 1695 he was chosen dean of the faculty of advocates, in place of Sir James Stewart, lord advocate, and held that office till his elevation to the bench. He was created by King William a baronet, 29th April 1697, and by letter dated 17th March 1698 he was nominated by the king president of the court of session, in the room of his father, that office having been

vacant since his death in 1695. Some opposition to his admission in the usual manner,—that is, without undergoing his probationary trials, by hearing cases for three days in the outer house, as customary with the other judges,—was occasioned by the discontent of Sir William Hamilton, Lord Whytlaw, who expected to have got this appointment, through the interest of Lord Tullibardin, at that time secretary of state. When Sir Hew Dalrymple was sitting as Lord Probationer, Lord Whytlaw shunned to sit with him in the outer house. [*Fountainhall's Decisions*, vol. ii. p. 1.] After undergoing the usual probation, he was admitted, took the oaths, and his seat as president of the court of session, 7th June 1698. He represented the burgh of New Galloway in the Scots parliament from 1696 to 1702, and in 1703 he sat as member for North Berwick. In 1706 he was one of the commissioners appointed to arrange the articles of Union, of which he was a steady supporter. Besides being president of the court of session, he was also a commissioner and trustee for improving the fisheries and manufactures of Scotland.

In 1713 he was much annoyed by the chancellor (Seafield) who frequently presided in court, and claimed the right of subscribing the decisions. President Dalrymple, in consequence, absented himself from the house, for the purpose of forming a party in the court against the chancellor. [*Wodrow's Analecta*, MS. iii. 254.] In 1726, he went to London, to solicit permission to resign with a pension equal to his salary, and also to procure the appointment of an ordinary lord of session for his second son Hew. In the latter object he was successful, but not so in the former. Sir Robert Walpole opposed giving him a pension upon his resignation, as forming a bad precedent, and the answer to his application was, according to Wodrow, "that the king was so well pleased with his services as president, he could not want him at the head of that society," on which that writer remarks, "this, as the English speak, is a being kicked up stairs." [*Ibid.* ii. 184.] He continued president till his death, on 1st February 1737, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Macky in his Memoirs, page 211, says of him, "He is believed to be one of the best presidents that ever was in that chair, and one of the compleatest lawyers in Scotland; a very eloquent orator, smooth and slow in expression, with a clear understanding, but grave in his manner." Lord Woodhouselee in his life of Lord Kames (vol. i. p. 30) passes this eulogium on President Dalrymple: "If he inherited not the distinguished talents of his father, the viscount of Stair, and his elder brother the secretary, he was free from that turbulent ambition and crafty policy which marked the characters of both; and, with sufficient knowledge of the laws, was a man of unimpeached integrity, and of great private worth and amiable manners." His lordship collected the decisions of the court of session from June 1698 to 21st June 1720, printed at Edinburgh in 1758, folio. He was twice married, first to Marion, daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton of Pressmannon, one of the lords of session, by whom he had five sons and three daughters; and secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Hamilton of Olivestob, Esq., the widow of Hamilton of Bangour, and mother of the poet, by whom he had no issue. Robert, his eldest son, was created a knight bachelor, and died before his father. His son succeeded as the second baronet, as after stated.

Hew Dalrymple of Drummore, the second son, was born 30th November 1690, and admitted advocate 18th November 1710. Being appointed a lord of session, he took his seat on the bench 29th December 1726, by the judicial title of Lord Drummore, and on 13th June 1745 was nominated a lord of justiciary. He died at his seat of Drummore, in the county of Haddington, 18th June, 1755. Being at the time of his death governor of the Edinburgh Musical Society, the members of that body met in Mary's chapel on the 27th of the same month, and performed a concert as a token of respect for his lordship's memory, which was attended by a numerous company, all dressed in deep mourning. [*Scots Mag.* vol. xviii. p. 316.] Lord Woodhouselee, in his Life of Lord Kames (vol. i. p. 36), describes Lord Drummore as having "inherited the talents and genius of his forefathers; and as having been an acute and sound lawyer, and possesse of a ready, distinct and forcible, though not a polished elocution;" and as having had "a great command of wit and humour.' By his wife, Miss Horn, heiress of Horn and Westhall, Aberdeenshire, he had twelve children. His second son, Hugh Horn Dalrymple of Westhall or Westerhall, died without issue. Robert, the third son, succeeded his brother, and took the name of Horn, also of Elphinstone, having married the daughter and heiress of Sir James Elphinstone of Logie in Aberdeenshire. [See ELPHINSTONE, surname of.] David the fourth son, passed advocate 8th January 1743, and was appointed sheriff depute of Aberdeen in 1748. He was named a lord of session, and took his seat on the bench as Lord Westhall, 10th July 1777. He died 26th April 1784, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

James the third son of President Dalrymple, was designed of Nunraw. John, the fourth son, a captain in the Enniskillen dragoons, who died at Ayr, where he latterly resided, 19 April 1753, was the father of Lieutenant-general Sir Hugh Whiteford Dalrymple, created a baronet in 1815, of whom afterwards. William, the fifth son, a captain in the army, married a lady, who was cruelly murdered in her own house in Cavendish Square, London, on the 25th March 1746, by her footboy, after receiving upwards of forty wounds.

Sir Robert Dalrymple, the eldest son of the first baronet of North Berwick, (who as above stated predeceased his father,) was a knight bachelor, and was twice married, first in March 1707 to Johanna Hamilton, only child of John master of Bargeny, and secondly to Anne, eldest daughter of Sir William Cunningham of Caprington. By the former he had three sons and two daughters, and by the latter he had four sons and a daughter, Anne, married to the fifth earl of Balcarres.

Sir Hew, the eldest son, succeeded his grandfather, in 1734. John, the second son, who was an advocate, got, in right of his mother, the estate of Bargeny, by a decree of the house of peers in 1739, upon the death of his mother's cousin, James, fourth Lord Bargeny, when he was obliged to change his name to Hamilton, [see *ante*, BARGENY, Lord, page 251,] but dying without issue, 12th February 1796, the estates returned to the elder branch, who also assumed the name as afterwards mentioned. Robert, the third son, was a physician. William, the fourth son, and eldest by the second marriage, was a Spanish merchant long settled at Cadiz. James, the fifth son, was a captain of dragoons. Charles, the sixth, took for his second wife, 23d December 1769, Mrs. Dalrymple, widow of Colonel Campbell Dalrymple, of the family of Drummore, and formerly governor of Guadaloupe. Stair, the youngest son, died in India.

Sir Hew, the second baronet, was M.P. for Haddingtonshire. In 1756 he obtained a reversionary grant of the office of king's remembrancer in the exchequer for Scotland, to which he succeeded in 1768. He died at London 30th November 1790. He was twice married, and by his first wife, a Miss Sainthill, daughter of a surgeon in London, he had two sons. Robert Stair Dalrymple, the elder, died at Manchester, 11th September 1768, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, being then a captain of dragoons.

The younger son, Sir Hew Dalrymple, third baronet, an-

sumed the name of Hamilton, in addition to his own, on succeeding to the Bargeny estate, 12th February 1796, by the death of his uncle, John Hamilton, Esq., advocate, as above stated. He married Janet, second daughter of William Duff, of Crombie, Esq , by whom he had ten sons and four daughters, all of whom died young, except four sons and two daughters. He was for some years in the army, but sold out on his marriage in 1774. He represented the county of East Lothian in several parliaments, and died at Bargeny, 13th January 1800. The second son, John, was a lieutenant-general in the army.

His eldest son, Sir Hew Dalrymple-Hamilton, the fourth baronet, of North Berwick and Bargeny, born 3d January 1774, was seven years in the guards and one in the dragoons. He first represented the county of Haddington and afterwards Ayrshire in parliament. He was also lieutenant-colonel of the Ayrshire militia. He married at London 19th May 1800, the Hon. Jane Duncan, eldest daughter of Adam, first Viscount Duncan, by whom he had a daughter, Henrietta-Dundas, born 8th November 1801, married in 1822 to Augustin-Louis-Joseph-Assimir-Gustave-de-Franquetot, duc de Coigny in France. This lady now possesses the Bargeny estates in Ayrshire. Sir Hew died 23d February 1834, and was succeeded by his brother,

Major-general Sir John Dalrymple Hamilton, who married 30th July 1806, Charlotte, only daughter of Sir Patrick Warrender of Lochend, Bart., and had two sons and five daughters. He died 26th May 1835.

His eldest son, Sir Hew Hamilton-Dalrymple, sixth baronet, born in 1814, entered the army, and in 1847 became lieutenant-colonel of the 71st foot, but retired in 1852. He served at the capture of Coorg in the East Indies in April 1834; and in 1846 was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Haddingtonshire. He married in 1852 the only daughter of Robert Arkwright, Esq. of Sutton Scarsdale, Derbyshire. Heir presumptive, his brother, John Warrender.

The first of the Dalrymples of Hailes, who became so distinguished, was the Hon. Sir David Dalrymple, an eminent lawyer, the fifth son of the first viscount of Stair. He was created a baronet on the 8th May 1700, and in 1703 was member for Culross in the Scots parliament. In 1706 he was one of the commissioners for arranging the articles of Union, and was afterwards lord advocate of Scotland in the reigns of Queen Anne and George the First (from 1709 till 1720). His eldest son, Sir James Dalrymple, the second baronet, held the office of auditor of the exchequer. By his wife, Lady Christian Hamilton, second daughter of Thomas, sixth earl of Haddington, he had sixteen children. Sir David, the eldest, was the celebrated Lord Hailes, the eminent lawyer and accurate historian, of whom a memoir is given below, as is also one of the fifth son, Alexander, the distinguished hydrographer. John, the fourth son, lord provost of Edinburgh in 1774, and in several succeeding years, married Anne, daughter of Walter Pringle, Esq. of St. Kitts, by whom he had two sons, James and John. Provost Dalrymple died 8th August 1779.

Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, married first, on 12th November 1763, Anne Brown, only daughter of Lord Coalston, one of the lords of session; by her he had a son who died an infant, and a daughter, Christian, born on the 28th December 1765, who inherited the family estate, and died on the 9th January 1838. Lady Dalrymple died 18th May 1768, and on 20th March 1770, Lord Hailes married, secondly, Helen, youngest daughter of Sir James Fergusson, baronet, Lord Kilkerran, also a lord of session and by her had a daughter, Jane, born 30th May 1777, and married, 8th November 1799, her cousin James Fergusson, Esq., who, in 1813, on the death of his uncle, Sir Adam Fergusson, became Sir James Fergusson, fourth baronet, of Kilkerran. Leaving no male issue, the baronetcy, on the death of Lord Hailes, in 1792, descended to his nephew, James.

Sir James, the fourth baronet, the elder son of John Dalrymple, lord provost of Edinburgh, perished at sea in the end of the year 1800, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir John Pringle Dalrymple, a colonel in the army. On his death, 17th October 1829, the title became extinct, and in January 1838, the estate of New Hailes fell to Sir Charles Fergusson of Kilkerran, who took the name of Dalrymple before his own. [See DALRYMPLE-FERGUSSON, surname of.]

The family of Dalrymple of High Mark, Wigtonshire, and Delrow Castle, Hertfordshire, who also possess a baronetcy, are descended from Captain John Dalrymple of the Enniskillen dragoons, the fourth son of the Hon. Sir Hew Dalrymple, first baronet of North Berwick, as above mentioned. Captain Dalrymple had an only son, Sir Hew Whiteford-Dalrymple, a general in the army, and colonel of the 51st foot, born at Ayr, 3d December 1750, and knighted at St. James', 5th May 1779. He was created a baronet 6th May 1815. He married 16th May 1783, Frances, youngest daughter and coheir of General Francis Leighton, and had two sons and three daughters. He died 9th April 1830. Sir Adolphus-John, second baronet, born in London, 3d February 1784. married in June 1812, Anne, daughter of Sir James Graham, first baronet of Kirkstall, M.P. for Carlisle, without issue a lieutenant-general in the army; was M.P. for Weymouth in 1817, for Appleby in 1819 and 1820, for the Haddington district of burghs from 1826 to 1831, and for Brighton in 1837. The brother of the 2d baronet, Leighton-Cathcart Dalrymple, C.B., lieut.-col. 15th hussars, died unmarried in 1820.

DALRYMPLE, JAMES, first Viscount Stair, an eminent lawyer and statesman, son of James Dalrymple of Stair, and Janet, daughter of Fergus Kennedy of Knockdaw, (see *ante*, p. 5,) was born at Drummurchie, Ayrshire, in May 1619. He lost his father before he had attained his fifth year, and after receiving the elementary part of his education at the school at Mauchlin, he was sent, at the age of fourteen, to the university of Glasgow, and in 1637 took the degree of master of arts. In the following year he had a company of foot in the earl of Glencairn's regiment. In 1641 he stood a candidate, in military uniform, for the chair of philosophy in Glasgow college; and was the successful competitor. In 1647 he resigned his professorship, and having turned his attention to the study of the civil law, he was, in February 1648, admitted an advocate, and soon became eminent at the bar. In 1649 he was appointed secretary to the commissioners sent to Breda, to invite Charles the Second to come to Scotland, and during his absence he was appointed by the

parliament one of the commissioners for revising the ancient books of law, the acts of parliament, and practice of the several judicatures. He returned home in 1650 with the other commissioners, some time before the king, but waited upon his majesty at his landing in Scotland, as appears from the following entry in Balfour's Annals (vol. iv. p. 18): "20 May. The housse this afternoone dispatched Arthur Erskyne of Scottscraige, to the northe, with instructions to attend the king's landing; and with him Mr. James Dalrymple, the commissioners secretary, with letters to them." He afterwards used every exertion to unite all parties for the king's interest, and also in raising an army for the invasion of England. After the king's defeat at Worcester he continued his practice as an advocate, but when the oath called the Tender was imposed, he and a number of the most eminent lawyers of the day absented themselves from the court, and did not again attend its sittings till Cromwell either laid the oath aside, or did not insist upon its being taken. In July 1657 he was, on the recommendation of General Monk, approved of by Cromwell as one of the commissioners for the administration of justice in Scotland. He seems to have been a great favourite with Monk, who consulted him on various matters of state; and particularly before marching with his army into England in 1659. When he asked his opinion as to the best mode of settling the three nations, he advised him to call a full and free parliament; and at the same time earnestly recommended that the courts of justice, which had for some time been interrupted in their sittings, might be again opened. This advice was followed by Monk, as appears by his letters addressed to Sir James Dalrymple, dated from Dunstable, 7th June 1659, which Forbes says he saw in the possession of Sir James Dalrymple of Borthwick. [*Forbes' Journal*, quoted in *Haig and Brunton's Senators of the College of Justice*, page 364.] At the restoration he repaired to London to wait on Charles the Second, by whom he was knighted, and made one of the lords of session, 14th February 1661. On the 4th November 1662 he was appointed vice-president in absence of the president. In 1663, when the declaration was enacted, he resigned his seat on the bench rather than subscribe it, and with his eldest son went on a tour to France. On his return he waited on the king at London, when his majesty intimated to him that he could not accept of his resignation, and would rather allow him to explain in what sense he could sign the declaration; and, having done so to the satisfaction of the king, his majesty addressed a letter to the lords of session, dated 21st April 1654, stating his pleasure that he should continue one of their number, on receipt of which they again reponed him in his office. He then signed the declaration, with the qualification that "he was content to declare against whatever was opposite to his majesty's just right and prerogative." He was created a baronet, June 2, 1664; and in 1670 was appointed one of the commissioners to treat of a union of the two kingdoms, an attempt which at that time proved abortive. He was shortly after appointed a privy councillor, and in January 1671 he succeeded Gilmour of Craigmillar as lord president. In consequence of "the many great and signal services" done to the city of Edinburgh by Sir James Dalrymple, the Town Council, on the 15th December 1676, passed a resolution that he and all future presidents of the court of session should have their house rent paid by the town, a privilege which was relinquished by President Forbes in the year 1741. When the course of persecution of the Presbyterians began under Lauderdale, Sir James Dalrymple used all his influence with that minister to pursue moderate measures, which gave great offence to Archbishop Sharp and the prelatical party. He also did all he could to dissuade the duke from bringing in the Highland host upon the western counties; but not succeeding he entered his dissent against this inroad in the Council books [*Murray's Literary History of Galloway*, p. 139.] According to Burnet, however, [*Hist. of His Own Times*, vol. ii. p. 136] Sir James pretended that by a fall his hand was out of joint: "so he signed none of these wild orders." In 1681, when the famous test act was proposed in the Scots parliament, Sir James, with the view of neutralizing it, suggested that the first, or Knox's Confession of Faith, should be added, which was adopted. This highly offended the duke of York, and as he himself refused to take it, he was obliged to resign his office of president, and retire to his country

seat in Wigtonshire. Receiving a hint from the king's advocate that it was intended to commit him to prison, he deemed it expedient to take refuge in Holland in October 1682. At Leyden he published his 'Physiologia nova Experimentalis,' by which he acquired considerable reputation. During his exile, Spence, the secretary of Argyle, having under torture confessed that Sir James Dalrymple was privy to the Ryehouse plot, he was prosecuted for treason, and outlawed on the 17th March 1685; but his son, Sir John Dalrymple, becoming Lord Advocate in 1687, procured him a pardon. The subjoined woodcut is from an engraving of his portrait by Sir John Medina, in Park's Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors:

While he resided in Holland, he was much in favour with the prince of Orange, and before he sailed for England he asked his highness what was his true design in invading his father-in-law's dominions. The prince replied that it was for the glory of God, and for securing and establishing the Protestant religion, on which the aged statesman, who had spent six years in exile for the same cause, pulled off his wig and said, "Though I be now in the seventieth year of my age, I am willing to venture that (meaning his head,) my own and my children's fortunes in such an undertaking." He accompanied the prince to England, and was consulted by him in the arrangements of government consequent on the Revolution, as he had been by Monk previous to the Restoration, which shows that in both of these remarkable crises of affairs, the greatest reliance was placed on his political sagacity and judgment by the prime movers in them. After the settlement of affairs, he was re-appointed lord president of the court of session, November 1, 1689, and raised to the peerage, under the title of Viscount Stair, Lord Glenluce and Stranraer, on the 21st April 1690. He died November 25, 1695, in the 76th year of his age.

His lordship published;

Institutions of the Law of Scotland, deduced from its original, and collated with the Civil, Canon, and Feudal Laws, and with the Customs of our neighbouring Nations. Edin. 1681, folio. 2d. edition, much enlarged. Edin. 1693, folio. 3d. edition, enlarged, with Notes, by John Gordon and William Johnstone, Advocates. Edin. 1759. fol. Subsequent editions by George Brodie. Edin. 1826-7, 2 vols. folio; and by John Shank More. Edin. 1828, 2 vols. folio.

Decisions of Lords of Court and Session, with Acts of Sederunt, June 1661, to July 1681. Edin. 1683-7. 2 vols. folio.

Physiologia Nova Experimentalis. Lugd. Bat. 1686, 4to. Published during the Author's Exile.

A Vindication of the Divine Perfections, &c. by a Person of Honour. 1695, 8vo.

Apology for Himself. Edin. 1690, 4to. Reprinted for the Bannatyne Club, by William Blair, Esq. Edin. 1825, 4to.

DALRYMPLE, JOHN, 2d earl of Stair. See STAIR.

DALRYMPLE, SIR DAVID, LORD HAILES, an eminent lawyer, antiquary, and historian, the eldest son of Sir James Dalrymple, second baronet of Hailes, and brother of Alexander Dalrymple, the eminent hydrographer, a memoir of whom is subsequently given, was born at Edinburgh October 28, 1726. He was educated at Eton school, and after attending the university of Edinburgh, studied the civil law at Utrecht. He returned to Scotland in 1746, and was admitted advocate February 23, 1748. As a barrister he was not distinguished; for his utterance was rapid, and his articulation rather indistinct. But his deep knowledge of law, his unwearied application, the solidity of his judgment and his probity, raised him to high esteem. He continued eighteen years at the bar before he was raised to

the bench. During this period he dignified his profession by uniting scientific researches with those of law, directing the lights of history and antiquities on its obscurities. In 1751 appeared his first publication, a collection of 'Sacred Poems.' From that period scarcely a year passed in which he did not print some original work of his own, or revise and bring into notice some learned and useful publication by others, neglected and in danger of being lost to posterity. Every edition almost which he published he improved. On the death of Lord Nisbet, he was, in March 1766, created a lord of session, when he assumed the title of Lord Hailes; and on the resignation of his father-in-law, Lord Coalston, he was appointed, 3d May 1776, one of the lords of justiciary. As a judge, he was distinguished for his strict integrity, unwearied diligence, and dignified demeanour. One of his characteristics, however, was a minute observance of forms, which often exposed him to ridicule. His lordship became more conspicuous as a scholar and author than as a judge. His researches were chiefly directed to the history and antiquities of his native land, and to the illustration of the early state of the Christian Church. The first volume of his 'Annals of Scotland' appeared in 1776, and the second in 1779. This, the most important of his works, contains the history of fourteen princes, from the accession of Malcolm Canmore to the death of David the Second. In 1776, also, he published the first volume of the remains of 'Christian antiquity,' a work of great erudition, containing accounts of the martyrs of Smyrna and Lyons in the second century, with explanatory notes, dedicated to Bishop Hurd. The second volume, dedicated to Dr. Newton, bishop of Bristol, appeared in 1778, and the third volume in 1780, dedicated to Dr. Thomas Balgray. He published several other works treating of the early ages of Christianity, which were evidently suggested by the appearance of Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' and in the critical notes to these he ably exposes the misrepresentations and inaccuracies of that historian. In 1786 he published a quarto volume, entitled 'An Inquiry into the Secondary Causes which Mr. Gibbon has assigned for the rapid Progress of Christianity,' which he inscribed to Dr. Hurd, bishop of Worcester, and which was a complete answer to Gibbon's statements and conclusions. His lordship wrote also a few sketches of eminent Scotsmen, designed as specimens of a Biographia Scotica. His writings are distinguished by sound judgment, acuteness, fidelity, accuracy, and candour rarely equalled. In accuracy he is not approached by any historical writer of his time. It is his most characteristic quality The writer of the preface to an octavo edition of his 'Annals' very justly observes that "an historian was wanting whose principal endowments were a sagacious spirit of criticism to distinguish truth from falsehood, and a freedom from prejudice to let that truth be known. He wages war in every page with credulity and imposture, and his industry in exploring the sources of authentic history is equally commendable with the zeal which he has shown in clearing these sources from every taint of fiction." The historical documents and state papers, which have been discovered since his day, testify strikingly to his wonderful correctness in many details that would have been passed over by an ordinary historian. The deep research, scrupulous fidelity in examining authorities, as well as

the acute judgment and judicious spirit of investigation for which he was so remarkable, admirably fitted him for the branch of historical inquiry on which he entered, and his Annals continue to be consulted and followed by all writers desirous of attaining to the truth on the most obscure portion of our national history. It is only to be regretted that he stopped at a period of no less interest, the accession of the House of Stuart. In his labours and studies, he was persevering and indefatigable, scarcely allowing himself any recreation or exercise whatever. Except regular motion in his carriage five days a-week during session between his seat at New Hailes, five miles from Edinburgh, and the Court, with his journeys during the circuit twice a-year, and sometimes after it short excursions to England, his habits were almost quite sedentary.

Predisposed by corpulence and by the form of his body, which was shortnecked, he was attacked by symptoms of apoplexy on his way from the court of session, when about to come out of his carriage near his own door at New Hailes, on the 26th November 1792. He obtained some temporary relief, but died of a second attack, on the 29th, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. A funeral sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Carlyle of Inveresk. He was twice married, as already stated.

A list of his works is subjoined:

Sacred Poems, or a Collection of Translations and Paraphrases from the Holy Scriptures; by various authors. Edinburgh, 1751, 12mo. Dedicated to Charles Lord Hope; with a Preface of ten pages.

Proposals for carrying on a certain Public Work in the city of Edinburgh. Edin. 1751, 8vo. *A jeu-d'esprit.*

The Wisdom of Solomon, Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach, or Ecclesiasticus. Edin. 1755, 12mo.

World, No. 140. Sept. 4, 1755. A meditation among books.

Ditto, No. 147. Thursday, Oct. 23, 1755. "Both these papers are replete with wit and humour; and the last one is introduced with a high character of it and of the author, by Mr. Moore, the editor and chief author of the World."

Ditto, No. 204. Thursday, Nov. 25, 1756. "A piece of admirable wit," on "*Good Things*, and the propriety of taxing them."

Select Discourses, (in number nine,) by John Smith, late Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. Edin. 1756, 12mo.; with a Preface of five pages—"many quotations from the learned languages translated—and notes added, containing allusions to ancient mythology, and to the erroneous philosophy which prevailed in the days of the author—various inaccuracies of style have been corrected, and harsh expressions softened."

British Songs, Sacred to Love and Virtue. Edin. 1756, 12mo.

A Discourse of the unnatural and vile Conspiracy attempted by John Earl of Gowry and his brother, against his Majesty's person, at St. Johnstoun, upon the 5th of August 1600 Edin. 1757, 12mo. Edition and notes by Lord Hailes.

A Sermon which might have been preached in East Lothian upon the 25th day of October, 1761, from Acts xxviii. 1, 2. "The barbarous people showed us no little kindness." Edin. 1761, 12mo. "Occasioned by the country people pillaging the wreck of two vessels, viz, the *Betsy Cunningham*, and the Leith packet, *Pitcairn*, from London to Leith, cast away on the shore between Dunbar and North Berwick. All the passengers on board the former, in number seventeen, perished; five on board the latter, October 16, 1761. Reprinted at Edinburgh, 1794, 8vo. The first edition is scarce. An affecting Discourse, which is said to have produced the restitution of some part of the pillage.

Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Britain in the reign of James I.; published from the originals. Glasgow, 1762, 8vo. Addressed to Philip Yorke, Viscount Roystoun. "From a collection in the Advocates' Library, by Balfour of Denmyln." An enlarged edition was printed at Glasgow, 1766, 8vo.

Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Britain, in the Reign of Charles I.; published from the originals. Glasgow, 1766, 8vo. Chiefly collected from the manuscripts of the Rev. Robert Wodrow, author of the History of the Church of Scotland. Inscribed to Robert Dundas of Arniston, Lord President of the Court of Session.

The Works of the ever memorable Mr. John Hales, of Eton, now first collected together. Glasgow, 1765, 3 vols.—preface of three pages. Dedicated to William (Warburton) bishop of Gloucester.

A Specimen of a Book, entitled, Ane compendious Buke of Godlie and Spiritual Sangs, collectit out of sundrie parts of the Scripture; with sundrie other Ballates changed out of prophaine Songs for avoyding of Sin and Harlotrie, with augmentation of sundrie Gude and Godlie Ballates, not contained in the first edition. Printed by Andro Hart. Edin. 1765, 12mo., with a glossary of 4 pages.

An Account of the Preservation of Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester, drawn up by himself. To which are added, his Letters to several Persons. Glasgow, 1766, 8vo. From the MSS. of Mr. Pepys, dictated to him by the King himself, and communicated by Dr. Sandby, Master of Magdalen College. The Letters are collected from various sources, and some of them are now first published. Dedicated to Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Some copies have a reprinted title-page, dated Edinburgh 1801, with one or two additional Letters, and a Portrait prefixed of General Thomas Dalziel.

The Secret Correspondence between Sir Robert Cecil and James VI. 1766, 12mo.

A Catalogue of the Lords of Session, from the Institution of the College of Justice in 1532; with Historical Notes. Edin. 1767, 4to.

A Specimen of Notes on the Statute Law of Scotland. No date, 8vo, very rare.

A Specimen of similar Notes during the Reign of Mary Queen of Scots. No date, 8vo, very rare.

The Private Correspondence of Dr. Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester and his Friends, in 1725. Never before published. 1768, 4to.

An Examination of some of the Arguments for the high antiquity of Regiam Majestatem, and an Inquiry into the authenticity of the Leges Malcolmi. Edin. 1769, 4to

Historical Memoirs concerning the Provincial Councils of the Scottish Clergy, from the earliest accounts of the æra of the Reformation. Edin. 1769, 4to.

Canons of the Church of Scotland drawn up in the Provincial Councils held at Perth, anno 1242–69. Edinburgh, 1769, 4to.

Ancient Scottish Poems, published from the Manuscript of George Bannatyne, 1568. Edin. 1770, 12mo.

Remarks on the History of Scotland. Edinburgh, 1773, 12mo.

Remarks on the Latin Poems of Dr. Pitcairn, in the Edinburgh Magazine for February 1774.

Huberti Langueti Epistolæ ad Philippum Sydneium equitem Anglum, accurante De Dalrymple de Hailes, Equite. Edin. 1776, 8vo.

Annals of Scotland, from the accession of Malcolm III. to the accession of Robert I.; with an Appendix containing eight Dissertations. Edin. 1776, 1 vol. 4to. Another edition. Edin. 1779, 4to.

Annals of Scotland, from the Accession of Robert I. sirnamed Bruce, to the Accession of the House of Stewart; with an Appendix containing nine Dissertations. By Sir David Dalrymple. Edinburgh, 1779, 1 vol. 4to. This work, with some of the minor publications, was reprinted in three vols. 8vo. Edin. 1819.

Specimen of a Scottish Glossary. Printed, but not published.

Account of the Martyrs of Smyrna and Lyons in the 2d century, with Explanatory Notes. Edin. 1776. This forms the first volume of the following work:

Remains of Christian Antiquity, with Explanatory Notes. Edinburgh, 1776-8-80, 3 vols. 12mo.

Cœlii Firmiani Lactantii divinarum Institutionum liber quintus, seu de Justitia. Edin. 1797, 12mo.

Sermons by that eminent divine, Jacobus a Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa. Translated from the originals, 1779. Edin. 12mo.

Octavius; a Dialogue, by Marcus Minucius Felix. Edin. 1781, 12mo.

Of the Manner in which the Persecutors Died, by Lactantius. Edin. 1782, 12mo.

Disquisitions concerning the Antiquities of the Christian Church. Glasgow, 1783, 12mo.

Sketch of the Life of John Barclay, Author of Argenis. Edin. 1786, 4to.

An Inquiry into the Secondary Causes which Mr. Gibbon has assigned for the rapid progress of Christianity. Edin. 1786, 1787, 4to. An edition was also printed in Edinburgh in 1808, 12mo.

The Opinions of Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Marlborough; published from her original Manuscripts. Edinburgh, 1788, 12mo.

A Translation of the Address of Q. Septim. Tertullian to Scapula Tertullius, Proconsul of Africa. Edinburgh, 1790, 12mo.

The Additional Case of Elizabeth, claiming the Title and Dignity of Countess of Sutherland. 4to.

Sketch of the Life of John Hamilton, a Secular Priest, who lived about 1600. 4to.

Sketch of the Life of Sir James Ramsay, a General Officer in the Armies of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden.

Sketch of the Life of Mark Alexander Boyd. 4to.

Life of George Lesley, (an eminent Capuchin Friar in the early part of the 17th century). 4to.

Specimen of a Life of James Marquis of Montrose.

Davidis Humei, Scoti, summi apud suos philosophi, de vita sua acta, liber singularis: nunc primum Latine redditus. Edin. 1787, 4to.

Adami Smithi, LL.D., ad Gulielmum Strahanum armigerum, de rebus novissimis Davidis Humei Epistola, nunc primum Latine reddita. Edin. 1788. 4to.

DALRYMPLE, Sir John, of Cranstoun, fourth baronet of that family, an eminent lawyer and miscellaneous writer, descended from James, second son of the first Viscount Stair, was born in 1726. He was admitted advocate in 1748, and in his father's lifetime he held the situation of solicitor to the board of excise. In 1771 he succeeded to the baronetcy, and in 1775 he distinguished himself much at a meeting of freeholders (of which he was chosen preses), in opposition to a bill then pending in parliament, and deemed prejudicial to their elective franchise and other privileges. In 1798 he discovered the art of making soap from herrings, and employed people at his own expense, for the purpose of giving instruction to all those who were inclined to acquire a knowledge of the process. In 1776 he was appointed one of the barons of the Scottish court of exchequer, an office which he resigned in 1807. He was the author of 'Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland,' some 'Tracts on Feudal Law,' and several other publications, of which a list is subjoined. He died February 26, 1810, aged eighty-four. He had married, in October 1760, his cousin, Elizabeth, only child and heiress of Thomas Hamilton MacGill of Fala, and heiress and representative of the viscounts Oxenford, with whom he got these estates, and in consequence added the names of Hamilton and MacGill to his own. By this lady he had several children, as mentioned above His works are:

An Essay towards a General History of Feudal Property in Great Britain, under various heads. London, 1757, 8vo 2d edit. 1758, 8vo. 3d edit. 1758, 8vo. 4th edit. corrected and enlarged, 1759, 12mo.

Considerations on the Policy of Entails in Great Britain. Edin. 1765, 8vo. A pamphlet.

Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Dissolution of the last Parliament of Charles II. until the Sea Battle off La Hogue. Edin. 1771. 3 vols. 4to. This work gave rise to various Publications and Observations on a late Publication, &c. 1773, 4to, anon. And an Examination, &c. by J. Towers. 1773, 8vo. Reprinted with a Continuation till the Capture of the French and Spanish Fleets at Vigo. London, 1790, 3 vols. 8vo.

Three Letters to the Right Hon. Viscount Barrington. London, 1778, 8vo.

The Question considered, Whether Wool should be allowed

to be Exported when the Price is low at home, on paying a Duty to the Public London, 1782, 8vo.

Queries concerning the conduct which England should follow in Foreign Politics in the present state of Europe. Lond. 1789, 8vo.

Plan of Internal Defence, as proposed by Sir John Dalrymple to a Meeting of the County of Edinburgh, 12th Nov. 1794. 1794, 8vo.

Consequences of the French Invasion. London, 1798, 8vo.

Oriental Repertory. Vol. 1. 1810, royal 4to.

DALRYMPLE, ALEXANDER, an eminent hydrographer, the fifth son of Sir James Dalrymple of Hailes, Haddingtonshire, the second baronet of that family, was born July 24, 1737. He was educated at Haddington, and in 1752 went out to Madras as a writer in the East India Company's service. While there he made hydrography his particular study, and in 1759 undertook a voyage of observation to the Eastern Islands, in which he gave great satisfaction to his superiors. In 1763 he returned to England, and having distinguished himself much by his writings respecting a southern continent, he would have been employed to conduct the expedition sent to the South Sea under Captain Cook, had he not insisted on having the undivided command of the vessel engaged for the occasion, although he had never served in the navy. In 1775 he was restored to his standing on the Madras establishment, where he remained till 1780, when having been appointed hydrographer to the East India Company, he returned home. In 1795 he was appointed hydrographer to the Admiralty, an office which he held till May 1808, when, having refused to resign it, on the ground of superannuation, and to accept of a pension, he was dismissed from his situation, an event which is supposed to have hastened his death, which took place June 19, 1808. This event occasioned a discussion in the House of Commons the same month. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Antiquarian Society. A portrait of Alexander Dalrymple, with memoirs of his life from his own pen, is inserted in the European Magazine for November 1802. His works are very numerous. Subjoined is a list of them:

Account of the Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean previous to 1764. Lond. 1767, 8vo.

Memorial to the Proprietors of East India Stock. 1768, 8vo.

Plan for extending the Commerce of this Kingdom, and of the East India Company, by an Establishment at Balambangan. London, 1769, 1771, 8vo

An Historical Collection of the South Sea Voyages. London, 1769, 2 vols. 4to.

A Letter to the Court of Directors for Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, concerning the proposed Supervisorship. London, 1769, 8vo

A second Letter on the same subject. London, 1769, 4to

An Account of what has passed between the India Directors and Alexander Dalrymple, as printed. Lond. 1769, 8vo.

Vox Populi Vox Dei; Lord Weymouth's Appeal to the General Court of India Proprietors considered. 1769, 4to.

An Historical Account of the several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean, being chiefly a literal translation from the Spanish writers. Lond. 1770, 2 vols. 4to. 1771, 4to.

Memoir of the Chart of the West Coast of Palawan or Paragua. London, 1771, 4to.

A Journal of the Schooner Cuddalore on the Coast of China. London, 1771, 4to.

A Journal of the Schooner Cuddalore on the Coast of Hainau, 1760. London, 1771, 4to.

Essay on the Most Commodious Methods of Marine Surveying. London, 1771, 4to.

Memoirs of the Chart of part of the Coast of China. London, 1771, 4to.

Memoir of a Chart of the China Sea. London, 1771, 4to.

Proposition of a Benevolent Voyage to Introduce Corn, &c., into New Zealand, &c. London, 1771, 4to.

Memoir of a Chart of the Bay of Bengal. Lond. 1772, 4to

General View of the East India Company's Affairs; written in 1769. To which are added, Some Observations on the Present State of the Company's Affairs. London, 1772, 8vo.

Considerations on a Pamphlet, entitled, Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies, particularly respecting Bengal. London, 1772, 8vo.

A Collection of Charts and Memoirs. London, 1772, 4to.

The Rights of the East India Company. Lond. 1773, 8vo

A Letter to Dr. Hawkesworth, occasioned by some groundless and illiberal imputations in his account of the late Voyages to the South. London, 1773, 4to.

Observations on Dr. Hawkesworth's Preface to the 2d edition. London, 1773, 4to.

Memorial of Dr. Juan Louis Arias. In Spanish. London, 1773, 4to.

Proposition for Printing, by Subscription, the MS. Voyages and Travels in the British Museum. London, 1773, 4to.

A full and clear Proof that the Spaniards can have no right to Balambangan. London, 1774, 8vo.

Address to the Proprietors of the East India Stock. London, 1774, 4to.

Collection of Plans of Ports in the East Indies. London, 1775, 4to.

Collection of Voyages, chiefly in the Southern Atlantic Ocean; from the original MSS. by Dr. Halley, M. Bouvet, &c., with a Preface concerning a Voyage on Discovery, proposed to be undertaken by Alexander Dalrymple, at his own expense: Letters to Lord North on the subject and Plan of a Republican Government. London, 1775, 4to.

An Historical Relation of all the Expeditions from Fort Marlbro' to the Islands off the West Coast of Sumatra. 1775, 4to.

Account of the Subversion of the Legal Government at Madras, by imprisoning the Governor, Lord Pigot. London, 1777, 4to.

Copies of Papers Relative to the Restoration of the King of Tanjore, the Imprisonment of Lord Pigot, &c. Printed

by the East India Company for the use of the Proprietors. 1777, 4to.

Account of the Transactions concerning the Revolt at Madras. 1777. Appendix.

Letter to the Court of Directors. 19th June 1777. Memorial, 19th June 1777.

Considerations on the present State of Affairs between England and America. London, 1778, 8vo.

Letter to Proprietors of East India Stock, 8th May 1777. Journal of the Grenville. 1778, 4to. Published in the Philosophical Transactions

Considerations on the East India Bill, 1769. 1778, 8vo.

Account of the Subversion of the Legal Government of Fort St. George, in answer to Mr. Andrew Stuart's Letter to the Court of Directors. 1778, 4to

State of the East India Company, and Sketch of an Equitable Agreement. London, 1780, 8vo

Explanation of the Map of the East India Company's Lands on the Coast of Coromandel. London, 1781, 4to.

Account of the Loss of the Grosvenor. 1783, 8vo.

Short Account of the Gentoo mode of collecting Revenues on the Coast of Coromandel. 1783, 8vo.

Reflections on the present state of the East India Company. 1783, 8vo.

A Retrospective View of the Ancient System of the East India Company; with a Plan of Regulation. 1784, 8vo.

Postscript to Mr. Dalrymple's Account of the Gentoo mode of Collecting the Revenues on the Coast of Coromandel; being Observations on a perusal of it by Moodoo Kistna. 1785, 8vo.

A serious Admonition to the Public on the intended Thief Colony at Botany Bay

Extracts from Juvenilia, or Poems, by George Wither. 1785, 24mo.

Fair State of the Case between the East India Company and the Owners of Ships in their Service; with Considerations on Brough's Pamphlet concerning East India Shipping. 1786, 8vo.

Review of the Contest concerning four new Regiments offered for the India Service. 1788, 8vo.

Plan for Promoting the Fur Trade and securing it to this Country, by uniting the operations of the East India and Hudson's Bay Companies. 1789, 4to.

Memoir of a Map of the Lands round the North Pole. 1789, 4to.

A Letter to a Friend on the Test Act. 1790, 8vo.

An Historical Journal of the Expeditions by Sea and Land to the North of California, in 1768–69–70, when Spanish Establishments were first made at San Diego and Monte-rey. Translated from the Spanish MS. by William Reveley, Esq. To which is added, A Translation of Cabrera Buenoes' Description of the Coast of California, and an Extract from the MS. Journal of M. Sauvague le Muet, 1714. 1790, 4to.

The Spanish Pretensions fairly discussed. 1790, 8vo.

The Spanish Memorial of the 4th June considered. 1790, 8vo.

Plan for the Publication of a Repertory of Oriental Information. 1790, 4to

The Oriental Repertory, published by Mr. Dalrymple. London, 1791–7, 2 vols. 8vo, 4to.

Parliamentary Reform, as it is called, improper in the present State of this Country. London, 1793, 8vo.

Mr. Fox's Letter to his worthy and independent Electors of Westminster fully considered. 1793, 8vo.

Observations on the Copper Coinage wanted for the Circars. 1794. 8vo.

The Poor Man's Friend. 1795, 8vo.

A Collection of English Songs; with an Appendix of original Pieces. London, 1796, 8vo.

A fragment on the India Trade, written in 1791. 1797, 8vo

Thoughts of an Old Man of Independent Mind though Dependent Fortune. 1800, 8vo.

Memoirs of Maria Antoinette, Archduchess of Austria, Queen of France and Navarre. Translated from the French. London, vol. i. royal 8vo.

Catalogue of Authors who have written on Rio de la Plata, Paraguay, and Chaco. London, 1809, 4to.

A Paper concerning the General Government for India. 8vo.

Notes on Lord Pigot's Narrative.

On the Formation of Islands. Phil. Trans. Abr. xii. 454. 1767.

Journal of a Voyage to the East Indies in 1775. Ib. xiv 386. 1778.

DALYELL, Dalziel, or Dalzell, an ancient and local surname taken from the barony of Dalziel in Lanarkshire, now the name of a parish there. The name is supposed to mean "the white dale" or meadow (*Dal-gheal*, Gaelic,) from the whitish scurf on the surface of the clay-soil, or large white gowan which covered the ground before it was improved by cultivation. This is a more likely derivation than the one given by tradition, as follows: The armorial bearing of the family of Dalzell was anciently a man hanging on a gibbet, a device which Nisbet says was intended to perpetuate the memory of a dangerous exploit of one of their progenitors, in taking down from a gibbet the body of a favourite kinsman of King Kenneth the Second, who had been hanged by his enemies. For, as the story goes, the king being exceedingly grieved that the body of his friend should be allowed to hang there, proffered a great reward to any of his subjects who would venture to cut it down, but no one would undertake that hazardous enterprise, until a brave gentleman of the court said to the king, Dal zell, which in the old Scottish language signifies "I dare." His posterity, in consequence, took the word Dalzell for their surname, with the signification thereof, "I dare," for their motto. [*Nisbet's System of Heraldry*, vol. i. page 332.] In the old Scottish language, however, if by that is meant the Celtic, there are no words approaching to Dalyell, either in sound or spelling. It is not improbable, however, that the legend had some foundation, the authentic record of which is lost.

Thomas de Dalziel is mentioned in the Ragman Roll, as one of the great barons that swore fealty to King Edward the First in 1296. He was afterwards one of the patriots who joined King Robert the Bruce.

Sir Robert de Dalzell, knight, his successor, continued faithful to King David Bruce, during his captivity in England, and from that monarch he got the serjeantship of Lanark, and, with other lands, the barony of Selkirk. The charter of the latter grant is dated 15th May 1365. He was one of the Scottish barons who, in 1379, became surety to Hakon the Sixth, king of Norway, that Henry Sinclair, earl of Orkney, should faithfully govern the Orkney islands, and in 1380 he was sent over to Norway by the earl. He died the same year immediately on his return home.

The next mentioned is Sir William de Dalyell, a brave and humorous knight, who lost an eye at the battle of Otterburn in 1388. He accompanied Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, afterwards earl of Crawford, to the famous tournament on London bridge in 1390, in which Lindsay was the victor, and is celebrated for the ready reply he made to an English knight, who, jealous of the honour of his countrymen, admitted that

there were brave men in Scotland, but they were, he said, the issue of the illicit intercourse of the English with the Scottish ladies during the time that the former overrun their kingdom; to which Sir William replied that if the allegation were true, it was no less certain that a proportional degeneracy had taken place among the English warriors, who were the offspring of valets, cooks, and father-confessors, whom the English ladies had admitted to their arms during the absence of their rightful lords in Scotland. This reply was reported to the English sovereign, who applauded the spirit and humour shown in it, and, immediately after, Sir Piers Courtenay, a gallant English knight, appeared, attended by a numerous retinue, and bearing a falcon embroidered on his sleeve, with a scroll having the following motto, in token of defiance:

"I beir ane falcone, fairest of flicht:
Qwha so pinches at her, his deth is dicht
In graith."

Sir William Dalyell assumed a similar dress, with the badge of a magpie, and this device:

"I beir ane pi, pykkand at ane pese,
Quha so pykks at her, I sal pyk at his nese,
In faith."

The challenge was understood and accepted. In the first course the Scottish knight twice lost his helmet, but he succeeded in wounding the English champion, and the contest terminated in a ludicrous demand of Dalyell, that, as by the laws of tournament the champions ought to be perfectly equal, Courtenay, of course, should have one of his eyes put out to render him equal to himself. He recovered the estate of his ancestors, which had been forfeited in the reign of David the Second (see CARNWATH, earl of, page 593), and had two sons, George and John.

George, the elder, obtained, on the resignation of James Sandilands, brother-in-law of King Robert the Third, a charter of the barony of Dalyell in the county of Lanark, to him and the heirs male of his body, whom failing to the heirs male of his father, Sir William de Dalyell, 5th July 1395. He predeceased his father before 1400.

Sir John de Dalyell, the younger son, had a letter of safe-conduct to pass into England with four other knights and sixty horse in their train, to treat about national business, 24th July 1392. [*Fœdera*, iii. iv. 81.] From him was descended Robert Dalyell of that ilk, who was killed at Dumfries in a skirmish between Lords Maxwell and Crichton 30th July 1508. The second after him was Sir Robert Dalyell of Dalyell, who firmly adhered to Queen Mary in all her troubles, and was engaged on her side at the battle of Langside. He was the father of another Robert, who married Janet, daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, commendator of Kilwinning, and by her had a son, the first earl of Carnwath. See CARNWATH, earl of.

The family of Dalyell of Binns in Linlithgowshire, which possesses a baronetcy, is one of the oldest cadets of the name. Thomas Dalyell of Binns (born in 1571, died in 1642), a lineal descendant of the Lanarkshire Dalyells, who became earls of Carnwath, by his wife, Janet, eldest daughter of Edward Bruce, the first Lord Kinlos, had, with two daughters, a son, Thomas, the celebrated General Dalyell, of whom a memoir is given below in larger type. By his wife, a daughter of Ker of Cavers, General Dalyell had a son, Thomas Dalyell of Binns, a captain in the army, who immediately after his father's death was created, by James the Seventh, a baronet of Nova Scotia, by patent dated 7th November 1685, to himself and his heirs of entail succeeding to the estate of Binns, in consideration of the "innumerable, faithful, and eminent services of General Dalyell to Charles the First and Second, and, notwithstanding all losses and injuries sustained, that his fidelity remained unshaken; and further, considering that Captain Thomas Dalyell, his eldest son, has on all occasions testified the like alacrity in promoting our service, &c." By his wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir William Drummond of Riccarton, he had a son, Thomas, and two daughters.

The son, Sir Thomas Dalyell, the second baronet, died unmarried. The elder daughter, Magdalen, had married in 1688, James Menteith of Auldcathy, heir-male and representative of the ancient family of Menteith earls of Menteith (see MENTEITH, surname of), and had by him seven sons and three daughters. The eldest son, James Menteith, succeeded his uncle Sir Thomas Dalyell, as the third baronet of Binns, on which he assumed the additional name of Dalyell. He also succeeded as heir-male to James Menteith of Milnhall, to whom he was retoured, 29th December 1728. He served in the army during the reigns of George the First and Second, and died 28th February 1747 He had three sons and a daughter. James, the second son, a captain in the first regiment of foot, and aide-de-camp to Lord Amherst, was killed in an engagement at a place since called Bloody Bridge, near Fort Detroit, in America, in 1763; and Thomas, the youngest, an officer in the navy, died in consequence of a wound on board the Valiant, in 1765. The daughter, Magdalen, married Robert Stewart, Esq. of Binny, and their son, Captain John Stewart, in command of the Wyndham East Indiaman, particularly distinguished himself when twice taken by the French in 1810.

The eldest son, Sir Robert Dalyell, the fourth baronet, served in the army during his earlier years, on the continent of Europe. He married, 22d September 1773, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Nicol Graham, Esq. of Gartmore, by Lady Margaret Cunningham, eldest daughter of the twelfth earl of Glencairn, by whom he had five sons and six daughters.

Sir James, the eldest son, on the death of his father, 10th October 1791, succeeded as the fifth baronet. He was born on 7th July 1774, and entering the army, was in the expedition to Flanders commanded by the duke of York in 1793. He died unmarried in 1841, when his brother, Sir John Graham-Dalyell, became the sixth baronet. Of this gentleman, who was the eighteenth in descent from Walter earl of Menteith, third son of Walter, lord high steward of Scotland, and the author of several works on antiquities, science, and history, a memoir is given at page 18. Robert, the third son of Sir Robert Dalyell, a general in the army, died in 1849. He was at one period captain of the 43d foot, and served in India, at the siege of Copenhagen, on the retreat through Spain with Sir John Moore, &c., and was wounded at the battle of Pombal, as also at that of Setubal in Portugal. Thomas, the fourth son, served with much approbation under Sir Alexander Cochrane, and other distinguished persons, but lost his health in the West Indies, and died young.

On the death of Sir John Graham Dalzell, the sixth baronet, in 1851, he was succeeded by his next surviving brother, Sir William Cunningham-Cavendish-Dalyell, fifth and youngest son of Sir Robert, the fourth baronet. Born in 1784, he entered the navy in 1793, and in 1800 he was mate of the Seine at the capture of the French frigate La Vengeance. He was subsequently frequently noticed in the official despatches for services with the Antelope and the Rattler in the Channel and North Seas. In 1805 he was very severely wounded in an attempt to cut out the Vimerieux from St.

Valery. He was taken prisoner by the French, and remained some time in captivity in France. He became a commander in 1814, and in 1820 married a daughter of Antony Teiriera Sampayo, Esq. of Peterborough House, Fulham, by whom he had issue. In 1852 he was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Linlithgowshire, and is in receipt of a pension for the wounds which he received during the war.

DALYELL, Sir Thomas, of Binns, in West Lothian, an eminent Cavalier officer, was born there about 1599. He was the son of Thomas Dalyell of Binns, by his wife the Hon. Janet Bruce, daughter of the first Lord Bruce of Kinloss. He early entered the army, and on the breaking out of the civil wars he fought bravely for the king. He had at one time the command of the town and garrison of Carrickfergus, where he was taken prisoner by the rebels. After the execution of Charles the First, he never shaved his beard, which grew white and bushy, and descended almost to his girdle. He adhered to the fortunes of Charles the Second with the utmost fidelity, and at the battle of Worcester, in 1651, he had the rank of major-general, but being again taken prisoner, he was committed to the Tower, his estates forfeited, and himself excepted from the general act of indemnity. Having succeeded in escaping from the Tower, he seems to have gone abroad. In 1654 he landed with some royalists in the north of Scotland, and, supported by a small party, took possession of the castle of Skelko. He assisted in the exertions then made for the restoration of Charles, who soon after sent him the following testimony of his approbation:

"Tom Dalyell,

"Though I need say nothing to you by this honest bearer, Captain Mewes, who can well tell you all I would have said, yett I am willing to give it you under my owne hand, that I am very much pleased to heare how constant you are in your affection to me, and in your endeavours to advance my service. We have all a harde work to do: yett I doubt not God will carry us through it: and you can never doubt that I will forgett the good part you have acted; which, trust me, shall be rewarded, whenever it shall be in the power of your affectionat frind.

"Colen, 30 *Dec.* 1654. Charles R."

When the affairs of Charles became desperate in Scotland, Dalyell, provided with several strong recommendations from that prince, for eminent courage and fidelity, went to Russia, and entered the Muscovite service, when the Czar, Alexis Michaelowitch, made him a general. He displayed much bravery in the wars with the Turks and Tartars, and after some years' active employment, he requested permission to return to Scotland, whereupon the Czar ordered a flattering testimony of his services to pass under the great seal of Russia.

In 1665 he returned to Scotland, and in the year following, Charles the Second appointed him commander-in-chief of his forces in that kingdom He was also created a privy councillor, and afterwards elected a member of parliament for the county of Linlithgow. On the 28th of November 1666, he suppressed the rising at Pentland, and his memory is still execrated for his cruel persecution of the Covenanters.

In the same year he raised a regiment of foot, but its place in the military lists is not now known. He was not at Bothwell Bridge; his commission as commander-in-chief in Scotland having been intermitted for a fortnight in June 1679, and bestowed on the duke of Monmouth; in consequence of which General Dalyell resigned all his employments, but was immediately restored to them, and received an ample pension besides. He had received the gift of the forfeited estate of Muir of Caldwell, in lieu of large sums which he had expended for the king. At the Revolution, all the forfeited estates were restored to their right owners, and the General's family never obtained any indemnification for a claim exceeding one hundred thousand pounds against Government, except an inconsiderable pension. [*Playfair's British Family Antiquity*, 8th vol. app. p. ccxxxi. *Note.*]

In 1681 he raised the regiment which has since so often distinguished itself under the name of the Scots Greys. It was formerly the custom for the younger sons of reputable families to serve in that regiment as volunteers, whence the opinion long prevailed that at one time the whole regiment consisted of gentlemen only. The letters of service for raising the Greys are dated the 25th November 1681. He generally went to London once or twice a-year to kiss the king's hand, and the eccentricity of his dress and appearance drew

crowds after him, whenever he was observed on the streets. "As he was a man of humour, he would always thank them for their civilities, when he left them at the door to go in to the king; and would let them know exactly at what hour he intended to come out again and return to his lodgings. When the king walked in the park, attended by some of his courtiers, and Dalyell in his company, the same crowds would always be after him, showing their admiration at his beard and dress, so that the king could hardly pass on for the crowd; upon which his majesty bid the devil take Dalyell, for bringing such a rabble of boys together, to have their guts squeezed out, whilst they gaped at his long beard and antic habit; requesting him at the same time (as Dalyell used to express it) to shave and dress like other Christians, to keep the poor bairns out of danger. All this could never prevail upon him to part with his beard; but yet, in compliance to his majesty, he went once to court in the very height of fashion; but as soon as the king and those about him had laughed sufficiently at the strange figure he made, he reassumed his usual habit, to the great joy of the boys, who had not discovered him in his fashionable dress." [*Memoirs of Captain Creichton, by Swift.*]

On the accession of James the Seventh, he received a commendation and approval, under the great seal, of his conduct in Scotland, and a new and enlarged commission to be commander-in-chief. An historian of that period observes that "after he had procured himself a lasting name in the wars, he fixed his old age at Binns, (his paternal inheritance) adorned by his excellence with avenues, large parks, and fine gardens, and pleased himself with the culture of curious flowers and plants." This fierce and unrelenting persecutor, who, as Bishop Burnet says, "acted the Muscovite too grossly," died about Michaelmas 1685. His private eccentricities furnished a subject for the sarcastic pen of Dean Swift in his 'Memoirs of Captain Creighton' above quoted, while his public history forms an important element in the narrative of the troublous times of the Church of Scotland.

DALZELL, Andrew, M.A. and F.R.S., an eminent scholar, the son of a wright or carpenter, in the parish of Kirkliston, Linlithgowshire, was born there in 1742. After receiving the elementary part of his education at the village school, he went to the university of Edinburgh, with a view of studying for the ministry, but though he delivered the prescribed course of lectures in the divinity hall, to the satisfaction of Professor Hamilton, then in the theological chair, it does not appear that he was ever licensed. Having been appointed tutor to Lord Maitland, afterwards earl of Lauderdale, he travelled with him to Paris, and shortly after his return he was, in 1779, through the interest of his pupil's father, elected by the town council, professor of Greek in the university of Edinburgh, that chair being vacant by the death of Professor Robert Hunter. In the university of Edinburgh classical literature had, for a long period, been in a great measure neglected. The great fame of Professor Moor, of the college of Glasgow, with the excellent editions of the Greek classics, then issuing from the press of the Foulises, had given that city a higher reputation for Greek learning than Edinburgh had for many years possessed. The enthusiasm and ability of Professor Dalzell, however, imparted a new impetus to the study of the most polished language of antiquity, and the various improvements which he introduced in his system of tuition, tended in an eminent degree to restore the character of the university, and to attract to his classes students from many distant quarters. The elementary class-books he compiled were so well adapted to the object for which they were designed that they soon found their way into many of the chief towns of England, and with certain modifications and improvements, are still generally in use. He also delivered a course of lectures to his students on the literature, philosophy, history, the eloquence, the poetry, the fine arts, and the antiquities of the Greeks, which were published, after his death, in two volumes, by his son.

In 1783, when the Royal Society of Edinburgh was instituted, Professor Dalzell was prevailed upon to undertake the duties of secretary to its literary class, and he contributed various able essays, and other interesting communications to the Society's Transactions. He had for some time been associated with Dr. James Robertson, professor of Oriental languages, as conjunct secretary and librarian of the university, and on the death

of that gentleman in 1795, he was appointed keeper of the college library, having as his assistant Mr. Duke Gordon, who had been a candidate with him for the Greek chair, and on whose death, in 1802, he did ample justice to his memory in an interesting memoir of his life contributed to the Scots Magazine.

In 1789, Professor Dalzell succeeded his father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. John Drysdale of Kirkliston, as principal clerk to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, being the first layman who ever held that appointment. The contest was a keen one, his opponent being Dr. Carlyle of Inveresk, who was supported by the moderate party, while Mr. Dalzell was the candidate of the popular or evangelical section of the Assembly. When the votes were taken, there appeared to be a majority of three in favour of Dr. Carlyle (145 to 142), but on a scrutiny the election was found to be in Professor Dalzell's favour. On this occasion Kay of Edinburgh published a full-length portrait of the professor, one of his most finished sketches, under the title of "the successful candidate."

After a lingering illness, Professor Dalzell died on the 8th December 1806. He left several children. One of his sons, John Dalzell, born in 1796, passed advocate in 1818, and died in 1823. The professor's personal appearance was prepossessing. He had a fair complexion, mild aspect, blue eyes, full of vigorous expression; and plump features, without heaviness or grossness, while his address was graceful and impressive. His works consist principally of collections from Greek authors, with short Latin notes. Subjoined is a list of them:

Description of the Plain of Troy; with a map of that region, delineated from actual survey. Translated from the original French of M. Chevalier, (not published,) with notes and illustrations. Edin. 1791, 4to.

Sermons by the late Rev. John Drysdale, D.D., Edin., to which is prefixed, An Account of the Author's Life and Character. 1793, 2 vols. 8vo.

Analecta Græca Minora, in usum Tironum accommodata, cum Notis Philologicis. 8vo.

Collectanea Græca Majora, in usum Academicæ Juventutis, accommodata, cum Notis Philologicis. Edin. 1802–3, 8vo.

Of certain Analogies observed by the Greeks in the use of their Letters, and particularly of the letter ΣΙΓΜΑ. Trans. R. Soc. Edin. ii. part. ii. 3. 1790.

Substance of Lectures on the Ancient Greeks. 2 vols. 8vo. Edin. 1821. Posthumous. Edited by his son, John Dalzell.

DALYELL, Sir John Graham, the sixth baronet of Binns, editor of various works illustrative of the poetry, history, and antiquities of Scotland, was born in 1776. He was the second son of Sir Robert Dalyell, the fourth baronet, and was educated for the bar. He passed advocate in the year 1797. Having little practice, he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and turning his attention to the collection of manuscripts preserved in the Advocates' library, Edinburgh, he commenced an industrious career of editing and publishing old journals and neglected historical tracts, with the view of rescuing such useful and authentic materials for illustrating our national history and antiquities from oblivion, and was thus one of the first of that valuable class of literary labourers in the department of research which the nineteenth century has so abundantly produced. His first publication, entitled 'Fragments of Scottish History,' contained, among other matters of interest, the characteristic 'Diary of Robert Birrell, burgess of Edinburgh from 1532 to 1608.' In the preface to his second work, a collection of 'Scottish Poems of the Sixteenth Century,' published in 1801, he stated that, in the course of his preparatory researches, he had examined "about seven hundred volumes of manuscripts." In 1809 he issued a small work with the title of 'A Tract chiefly relative to Monastic Antiquities,' the first of four or five thin octavos, in which he called attention to those ecclesiastical records of Scotland, so many of which have since been printed by the Bannatyne, Maitland, and Spalding Clubs. The chartularies which occupied his pen were those of the bishoprics of Aberdeen and Moray, the abbey of Cambuskenneth, the chapel royal of Stirling, and the preceptory of St. Anthony of Leith. His edition of the Scottish Chronicle of Lindsay of Pitscottie is still considered the best, though it is probably destined to be superseded by the more complete one of this most pleasing of Scottish annalists which Lord Lindsay has undertaken.

In 1836, he received the honour of knighthood under the great seal, for his attainments in literature, and on 1st February 1841, on the death of his elder brother, he succeeded to the baronetcy and family estate. He was for many years one of the vice-presidents of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in the affairs of which he long took

an active interest. He was also president of the Society for Promoting Useful Arts in Scotland, vice-president of the African Institute of Paris, and for several years he represented the fourth district of the city in the town council of Edinburgh. He did not confine his attention to antiquities and history. He was distinguished also by his acquaintance with mechanical science, and still more by his knowledge of natural history. Of the zeal with which he prosecuted this last pursuit he has left a signal monument in his 'Rare and Remarkable Animals of Scotland,' a handsome work in two costly quartos. He was also conversant with the art of music, of which he was particularly fond, and in one of his later works, the 'Musical Memoirs of Scotland,' he has condensed the result of his researches on this favourite subject, during a long literary life. The volume is illustrated by many curious engravings, and its pages preserve a few of those social anecdotes which its author was accustomed to relate with characteristic vivacity.

The number and extent of Sir John Graham Dalyell's works will appear surprising when it is considered that his habits of composition were most fastidious. Some of his manuscripts he copied four or five times over before he would commit them to the printer's hands. The selection and editing of old manuscripts for the purpose of being printed, and of rare works for republication, form, even in practised hands, by no means so easy a labour as those not accustomed to such employment may be inclined to suppose. Sound judgment, and research of no ordinary kind, with a knowledge of old writings and authors, and a practical acquaintance with what is precisely wanted to supply materials for history, or for the illustration and elucidation of antiquities, are essentially requisite for such a department of literature, which is one of the most important, though it be one of the least pretending, that can be named; and in these respects Sir John Graham Dalyell showed himself every way qualified for the task which he had chosen for himself, as a lifelong occupation. He died unmarried, on the 7th June 1851, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Sir William Cunningham-Cavendish Dalyell, commander, R.N., of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, as already stated.

Sir John Graham Dalyell's publications are:

Fragments of Scottish History. Edin. 1798, 4to.

Scottish Poems of the Sixteenth Century. 2 vols 8vo. Edin. 1801. With a Glossary.

Tracts on the Natural History of Animals and Vegetables. Translated from the original Italian of Spallanzani, with Physiological illustrations. Edin. 1803, 2 vols. 8vo.

Illustrations of Scottish History, preserved from Manuscripts of the sixteenth century. Edinburgh, 1806, 8vo.

Journal of Richard Bannatyne, Secretary to John Knox; with a Preface and short Introduction. Edinburgh, 1806, 8vo. The volume contains also, Letters from Secretary Maitland and the earl of Morton, 1572. An Account of the death of the earl of Huntly, 1576. Confession of the earl of Morton, 1581; and Mutual aggressions by the contending factions, 1570.

A Tract chiefly relative to Monastic Antiquities, with some account of a recent search for the Remains of the Scottish kings interred in the Abbey of Dunfermline. Edinburgh, 1809, 8vo.

Some account of an ancient manuscript of Martial's Epigrams, illustrated by an Engraving, and occasional anecdotes of the manners of the Romans. Edin. 1811, 8vo. Only thirty copies of this work were printed, six of them on vellum.

Observations on some interesting phenomena in Animal Physiology, exhibited by several species of Planariæ. Edin. 1814, 8vo.

Remarks on the Antiquities, illustrated by the Chartularies, of the Episcopal see of Aberdeen. Edin. 1820, 8vo.

A Brief Analysis of the Ancient Records of the Bishopric of Moray. Edin. 1826, 8vo.

A Brief Analysis of the Chartularies of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, chapel royal of Stirling, and Preceptory of St. Anthony at Leith. Edin. 1828, 8vo.

Chronicle of Lindsay of Pitscottie. 2 vols. 8vo. 1814.

Enquiry into the remote causes of cholera. A pamphlet, anonymous. Edinburgh, 1832.

The Darker Superstitions of Scotland, illustrated from history and practice. Edin. 1834, 8vo. This work embodies the fruit of much patient study in scarce and little read publications, and affords many curious glimpses of the popular mythology of the North.

Rare and Remarkable Animals of Scotland, represented in more than a hundred plates, drawn from living subjects. 2 vols. 4to, London, 1847–8.

Musical Memoirs of Scotland, with Historical Annotations, and numerous illustrative plates. Edin. 1849, 4to.

The Powers of the Creator displayed in the Creation; or Observations on life amidst the various forms of the humbler tribes of animated nature, with practical comments and Illustrations. 1 vol. London, 1851, 4to. A second volume left in manuscript, was edited by the Rev. Dr. Fleming of the New College, Edinburgh, with a memoir and portrait.

He was also the author of various articles in the Encyclopedia Britannica.

DANIEL, Robert Mackenzie, an eminent novelist, designated from his originality and graphic power of depicting human life, "the Scottish Boz," was born in Inverness-shire in 1814. His father was a small landed proprietor or laird, within a short distance of the county-town, and Robert was the youngest child of a rather numer-

ous family. His school education having been completed at Inverness, he was sent at the age of fifteen to Marischal college, Aberdeen, where he remained for three years, after which, with the view of studying for the bar, he removed to Edinburgh, and entered the office of a writer to the signet, at the same time attending the law and moral philosophy classes in the university of that city. After a residence of four years at Edinburgh, Mr. Daniel began to abandon the idea of following the profession of an advocate. The tardiness of success at the Scottish bar, to any but those of powerful connexion amongst writers or solicitors, is proverbial. He looked before him, and beheld in the vista of professional struggle long years of obscurity and neglect. He thought that he might meet with success as a literary man in London, and, accordingly, we find him there in the latter part of 1836. He wrote for periodicals by the dozen, but his communications were often rejected. After a season of trial and vexation, he was for a brief period engaged in connexion with the 'Courier,' an evening paper long since discontinued. He subsequently became editor of the 'Court Journal,' which he conducted for the space of two years. Of Mr. Daniel's ephemeral productions, poetical and prose, we can take no account, scattered as they are over numerous London Magazines, to which he in time found admission. His maiden novel was the 'Scottish heiress,' which was produced in 1842. The marked success which attended this, his first considerable attempt, encouraged him to another effort in the following year, and accordingly the 'Gravedigger' appeared in 1843. His second production, however, was scarcely received with the same amount of popular applause as the first, and it was always regarded by its author as a failure.

In 1844, Mr. Daniel, having recently married, removed from London to Jersey, hoping that there he might find that quiet and repose so requisite to continuous literary labour. There, in a short space of time, he produced the 'Young Widow,' which, from the universal favour with which it was greeted, at once placed its author in a distinguished position amongst popular novelists. He was now in regular demand at the circulating libraries—a work by the "Scottish Boz" was sure to command a sale, and he needed no longer indulge misgivings as to his prospect of success in that department of literature which he had adopted. His next effort was the 'Young Baronet,' which was fated to be the last published in its author's lifetime. It was published in November 1845, and fully supported the opinions which the best critics had already expressed of Mr. Daniel's talents. In January 1845, Mr. Daniel accepted the editorship of a paper then started in Jersey, designated the 'Jersey Herald.' In the small community of the Channel Islands, the tide of party politics runs to an inconceivable height; and any individual occupying the position of editor of a public journal, is always regarded as the rightful devoted victim of personal abuse, from all who differ in opinion from that system of policy which he advocates.

There are, or were then, two political parties in Jersey—the Rose party, and the Laurel party. They are so called from the distinctive badge which the adherents of each respectively wear in their buttonholes on gala days. Their politics of course have nothing to do with the politics of England, but originate entirely within their own little circle. The Rose party may be regarded as the Whigs of the locality, and very illiberal Whigs they are: the Laurel party may be called the Tories; and, if there is a pin to choose between them, the latter are decidedly the more liberal of the two. Mr. Daniel was the editor of a Rose paper, and the numerous attacks, both personal and literary, of which he was the victim, at the hands of the Laurelites, embittered the existence of a man not adapted for, at least, that species of party strife. He conducted the 'Jersey Herald' till September 1846, when he was overtaken by a mental malady, on the appearance of which he was removed by his friends to Bethlehem Hospital, London, where he died in March 1847, aged 33. A posthumous production from his pen, entitled 'The Cardinal's Daughter,' was considered one of his best works of fiction.

DARNLEY, (anciently Dernely,) earl of, a secondary title of the duke of Lennox. (See LENNOX, duke of.) It is taken from the lands of Darnley in the parish of Eastwood or Pollock, Renfrewshire, which for ages belonged to a branch of the house of Stewart. For Lord Darnley, so conspicuous in Scottish history as the unfortunate husband of Queen Mary, see

LENNOX, earl of, and the article MARY STUART, queen of Scots. In the beginning of the eighteenth century the duke of Lennox and Richmond sold his estates in Scotland, including Darnley, to the marquis afterwards duke of Montrose; and about the year 1757 the estate of Darnley was purchased by Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock, baronet, and it has since continued in that family.

In the Irish peerage there is an earldom of Darnley (created in 1725) possessed by a family named Stuart Bligh. The first peer having married the heiress of the baroness Clifton, (in the English peerage, created in 1608,) descended by the female side, from the house of Lennox in Scotland, was ennobled under that title in the Irish peerage in 1721, and in 1723 was created Viscount Darnley; and, two years afterward, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Darnley. The fourth earl claimed the dukedom of Lennox as heir of line to the sixth duke, to whom Charles the Second was served heir. The house of Lords, however, came to no decision.

DARSIE, a surname derived from the lands of that name, in Fifeshire, now comprehended in the parish of Dairsie. These lands were anciently held by the Dairseys of that ilk, under the bishops of St. Andrews, the hereditary offices of bailie and admiral of the regality of St. Andrews being also possessed by them. The family ended in an heiress, Janet de Dairsey, who, marrying a younger son of Learmonth of Ercildoune, Berwickshire (see LEARMONTH), brought to him the lands of Dairsie and the heritable offices attached to them. They continued in the possession of his descendants, until the whole were purchased from them, during the reign of James VI., by the then Lord Lindsay of the Byres. The lands afterwards belonged to the Spottiswoodes. In the old castle of Dairsie a parliament was held in the reign of David II. About 1590 the name of Darsie is found to occupy a prominent place in the records of the two neighbouring parishes of Easter and Wester Anstruther. In the Commissariat records of the diocese of St. Andrews the Darsies of Anstruther are mentioned in 1594, 1626, &c.; and in an old folio volume of Retours the name of Darsie has been noticed in connexion with property in Anstruther. In some of the old Records, the name is spelled Darsie and not Dairsie. James Melville in his Diary, and Sir Walter Scott in Redgauntlet, adopt the same spelling. Arms of the Darsies, Az. on a bend argent three roses gules. Crest, a rose slipped gules. Motto, Spero.

DAVID THE FIRST, King of Scots, a monarch who, by his admirable capacity for government, and skill in availing himself of opportunities of aggrandizing his kingdom, may be truly said to be the founder of the monarchy on its modern basis and extended limits, was the eighth son of Malcolm the Third, but the sixth and youngest by his queen, Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, the displaced heir of the Saxon line of English princes. None of his brothers by Queen Margaret, (two of whom, Edgar and Alexander, reigned before him,) bore the Christian names of any of the previous kings or nobles of Scotland. They were principally such as were borne by Queen Margaret's relatives, and seem to have been chosen by herself; and Lord Hailes conjectures that the youngest son received the name of David, from his having been born at a time when his mother had no hope of more children, in reference to the youngest son of Jesse. [*Dalrymple's Annals*, 4to edit. 1779, vol. i. p. 43, *note*.] After the death of his father, his uncle Donald Bane usurped the throne, and the young princes Edgar, Alexander, and David retired into England, where they were kindly entertained by their maternal uncle, Edgar Atheling. David is said to have afterwards spent some years at the English court, and according to the English historian, William of Malmsbury, "By his early converse with his countrymen his manners were polished from the rust of Scottish barbarity;" but this is doubtful, as the English historians who refer to this matter, speak of him as "living as a count in England," *comite in Anglia*. [*Odericus Vitalis*, in Dalrymple's *Annals*, vol. i. p. 100.] Now he was only a count in or of *Cumbria*, which was always spoken of by them in that age as a part of England. The Scottish historians have supposed that when in England, his residence was at the court of Henry the First, who had married his sister Matilda, overlooking the fact that this marriage did not take place till 1100, two years after his brother Edgar had ascended the throne by the expulsion of Donald Bane, and probably after David had, as the same historians relate, soon after that event, at the head of an army of Norman knights, in the service of William Rufus, proceeded into Scotland from Lothian or Cumbria, to assist in the settlement of his brother's kingdom. This view of the matter appears the more probable from the circumstance that all these writers describe his residence in England to have extended during and until the close of the reign of his brother Alexander, whereas during the whole of that reign, excepting perhaps occasional visits, he was unquestionably residing and governing as a count or prince in Cumbria. By his marriage with Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, count of Northumberland, David appears to have acquired great possessions in Cumbria (*Inquisition*) as also the foundation of a claim of some kind to succeed to the government of that province.

David received from his brother Edgar, on his

deathbed in January 1107, the province of Cumbria, (see art. ALEXANDER I., page 52), as a sovereignty independent of the Scottish crown, but held (as it had been by his brother) as a fief under that of England. The writer to whom we owe the knowledge of this circumstance, mentions it under the designation of "a part of England," *portio regni.* [*Dalrymple*, vol. i. page 49.] The extent of this province, which originally included the north-west counties of England, is distinctly stated in the 'Inquisition' to have been curtailed, and from the names referred to therein, to have comprised all modern Scotland, south of the firths of Clyde and Forth, with Dumbartonshire on the north of the former river. We have already, in our life of Alexander the First, alluded to Prince David's happy genius for government, and to his ruling that portion of the country as an independent prince (see vol. i., page 53), and we need not dwell farther on either subject here. While still prince or earl of Cumbria, (he appears at this period to have resided at Selkirk,) David appointed several of the older and more influential inhabitants (*seniorum hominum et sapientiorum totius Cumbriæ*) to make an inquisition concerning the lands pertaining to the see of Glasgow. This inquisition, preserved in the Chartulary of Glasgow, is a valuable record of the names of places at that period in the district, and a copy is published in one of the volumes of the Maitland Club. This must have been about 1116, as in the previous year he had appointed a person of great learning and piety named John, who had had the charge of his education, bishop of the see, and he was most anxious that it should possess all the lands which of right belonged to it.

On the death of his brother, Alexander the First, on the 27th April 1124, David succeeded to the throne of Scotland. His right to it was not disputed at the time, and on his accession he for the first time introduced the Norman or feudal system into the northern portion of his kingdom, which gradually displaced the institutions that till then had prevailed. After this period he does not seem to have resided much at Selkirk. The larger part of Scotland proper was also now under his sway, and as he was on the most friendly terms with his brother-in-law, Henry the First of England, whose court he frequently visited, several years of peace ensued, and the nation, under his mild and beneficent rule, made rapid progress in prosperity and civilization.

One of David's characteristics was the founding and endowment of religious houses. In the same year that he founded the monastery of Kelso (1128) he also erected that of Holyrood, styled by Fordun "Monasterium Sanctæ Crucis de Crag," and liberally endowed it. For the canons of Holyrood and the use of the inhabitants, he built a mill at the place which afterwards became the village of Canonmills. In the charter of foundation he granted liberty to these canons to erect a burgh between the abbey and the town of Edinburgh; hence the origin of the burgh of Canongate, afterwards the seat of royalty and the residence of the Scottish nobility while Scotland remained an independent kingdom. The legend of the circumstances which are said to have led to the foundation of this abbey, although adopted by modern writers on antiquities, is quite unworthy of serious attention. He likewise afterwards founded the abbeys of Melrose, Newbattle, Cambuskenneth, Dryburgh, Kinloss, and Jedburgh, as well as the priory of Lesmahago and the Cistertian convent of Berwick, all or nearly all in that portion of the country where he himself had formerly resided. In founding these institutions he acted with profound policy as well as piety. The inhabitants were rude and ignorant, and no mode of instructing or of civilizing them presented itself in that age so simple and effective as was the establishment of religious houses, which were then more industrial and educational than in later ages, when they became seats of luxury and idleness; and, by attaching a powerful body to the interests of his crown, he laid the foundation of that deep attachment to the monarchy which eventually promoted its entire independence of England. Besides, most of the lands with which he endowed them had originally belonged to the church, and many of the substantial grants were at the same time made by his nobles.

On the death of Henry the First of England in 1135, his nephew, Stephen earl of Boulogne, usurped the throne, and David immediately assembled an army to support the right of his niece,

Henry's daughter, the empress Matilda, which, as a vassal of the English monarchy, he had, as the first noble in that kingdom, sworn to maintain. Entering England, he took Carlisle and Newcastle, and overran the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, compelling the northern barons to swear fealty to Matilda, and to give hostages for the performance of their oath. To arrest his progress, Stephen, at the head of a large force, marched to Durham, and the king of Scots, finding himself deserted by the English barons who had joined him and had sworn to maintain the claims of Matilda to the throne, entered into a negociation with Stephen, which terminated in a treaty of peace, by which he restored all the towns and castles he had recently occupied, and Stephen, on his part, ceded the castle of Carlisle to Henry the son of the Scottish king, with the Honour of Huntingdon, and lands in Doncaster, for which the latter did homage. Stephen is also said to have promised not to make any grant of the earldom of Northumberland until he had examined the pretensions of Prince Henry, who claimed it as grandson and heir of Waltheof the last Anglo-Saxon earl, although the elder son of his mother by a former marriage was then living. The peace, however, was a hollow one, for in the same year, during the absence of King Stephen in Normandy, David invaded Northumberland, availing himself of the occasion to press the doubtful claim of his son Prince Henry to that county. On this occasion Thurstin, the aged archbishop of York, who some years before had consecrated Robert prior of Scone bishop of St. Andrews, (see life of ALEXANDER I. vol. i. p. 57), repaired to Scotland, and prevailed upon King David to consent to a truce until Stephen's return to England. When the latter came back, however, he haughtily rejected the demands of the Scottish king, and in the beginning of the following year David again invaded Northumberland. Exasperated at not being able to take the castle of Wark, which he had assaulted, the Scottish army committed the most cruel ravages, burning all the towns, villages, and churches, and sparing neither men, women, nor children. On being apprised of these devastations, King Stephen marched to the north at the head of a large force, and pursued the Scots as far as Roxburgh, and, crossing the Tweed wasted the Scottish borders. On his retreat soon afterwards, David again invaded Northumberland, where, in spite of every effort to restrain them, his fierce soldiery committed the most frightful excesses. At the report of the approach of an English army they retired hastily, but their retrograde march was stayed by David, who, laying siege to Norham castle, captured and destroyed it; while another division of the Scottish army, under the leadership of the king's nephew, William the son of Duncan, penetrated through Craven in Lancashire, and routed with great slaughter, at Clitheroe, upon the confines of Yorkshire, the English troops that had assembled to oppose its passage across the Ribble. From Norham King David marched southwards to join the victorious army of his nephew. The English, unable to contend against their superior force, attempted in vain to negociate a peace. The battle that ensued, known in history as that of "the Standard," was fought on Cutton Moor near Northallerton on August 11, 1138. The Scots were defeated with considerable loss, and the attendants of the king, seeing the day irretrievably lost, hurried him from the field. With his shattered army, he reached Carlisle, where he was joined by his son Prince Henry, who had escaped with difficulty

After restoring order among his soldiers, and binding their leaders by a solemn oath "never to desert him in war," he led his troops to besiege the castle of Wark, which he reduced by famine, and razed to the ground. In the beginning of the following year, by the mediation of Queen Maude, the wife of Stephen and also a niece of King David, who had an interview with her uncle at Durham, a peace was at length concluded to the satisfaction of all parties, and the earldom of Northumberland granted to Henry prince of Scotland.

The dislike with which a portion of the original races of the north had regarded the introduction of hereditary succession in the family of Malcolm the Third, by his second marriage, into the ancient kingdom of Scotland, to the exclusion of their ancient custom of Tanistry, however checked and overawed it might be for a time by the chastisements inflicted on their chiefs during the reign of

his brother Alexander, did not prevent attempts being made by them, when favourable occasions presented themselves, to return to that rule of government, although the notices of these outbreaks that have come down to us in the national chronicles are vague and brief. It appears that in 1130, when David was absent in England, Angus earl of Moray, a descendant of Lulach, or of one of the family of Macbeth, invaded the adjacent county of Forfar with an army of 5,000 men, and was slain at Strickathrow with many of his people, and his territory overrun and subdued. In this attempt he is said by an English historian to have been aided by Malcolm, said to have been a bastard son of Alexander the First, but supposed with more probability to have been a son of Malcolm the Third, younger brother of Duncan by the first marriage of that king with the widow of the earl of Orkney, and an elder brother of David himself by the father's side, whose name appears in a charter of Duncan to the monastery of Durham. [*Dalrymple's Annals*, vol. i. pp. 45, 67.]

In 1141 one Wimond, an English monk who possessed some address and genius, and had obtained a precarious living by copying old writings at Furness abbey in Lancashire, having proceeded to the Isle of Man in connexion with a religious house there founded, so pleased the natives that they obtained him for their bishop. Whether he there heard of the affection of the people of Scotland for their ancient chiefs, and sought to avail himself of that feeling for his own aggrandizement, or whether he had in reality some ground for his pretensions, cannot now be even conjectured, but he declared himself to be the son of Angus earl of Moray, above referred to, and professed his intention to vindicate his rights. The Isle of Man, at that time governed by Olive, a Norwegian chief, as king, had subjected to it various of the islands of the Hebrides. Repairing to these, joined by many bold men of desperate fortunes, and gathering strength by making piratical excursions, he obtained for wife a daughter of Somerled, the chief or thane of Argyle, who supported his pretensions, and invading the Scottish coasts, pillaged the country and slew its inhabitants. He eluded various forces sent against him, and becoming formidable, although defeated on one occasion by a bishop of those parts, David was at length obliged to make terms of accommodation with him by bestowing on him some lands with the superiority of a monastery of his own order. On account of his overbearing conduct, however, a conspiracy being formed against him, he was mutilated by his own followers, had his eyes put out, and in this condition was delivered into the hands of David, who, after imprisoning him for some time in the castle of Roxburgh, at length suffered him to retire to the abbey of Byland in Yorkshire, where he died.

After King Stephen's defeat and capture at Lincoln in February 1140, and the temporary acknowledgment of the empress Matilda as queen, David repaired to London, to give her his advice and assistance. He was with her in the castle of Winchester, in the following August, when it was invested by Stephen's brother, the bishop of Winchester, and it was with great difficulty that he succeeded in escaping with his niece. A young Scots soldier, named Oliphant, in the army of Stephen, to whom David had been godfather, concealed him from a very strict search, and conveyed him in safety to Scotland. In the last years of Stephen, David's son, Prince Henry, (and after his death his grandson Malcolm,) remained in the quiet possession of Northumberland, (with the exception of the fortresses of Newcastle and Bambrough,) as also of Carlisle and a portion of modern Cumberland, connected therewith, and the possession of the former was promised to the Scottish crown by his grand-nephew, Prince Henry Plantagenet, the son of the empress Matilda, afterwards Henry the Second of England, when he received the honour of knighthood from him at Carlisle, May 22, 1149, should he succeed to the throne.

In his old age, King David lost his only son, Henry, one of the most virtuous and accomplished princes of that age, who died suddenly on June 12, 1152. By the Lady Ada, a daughter of the earl of Warrene and Surrey, whom he had married in 1139, Prince Henry had three sons, Malcolm and William, successively kings of Scotland, David, earl of Huntingdon, and three daughters. The aged monarch took immediate measures to have the rights of his grandsons established, and he had no sooner done so than his health, which had been

long declining, gave way, and he was found dead in his bed at Carlisle, in an attitude of prayer, May 24, 1153.

The character of this pious and patriotic monarch stands out in history as that of one of the wisest and best of the kings of Scotland. Under his beneficent sway, the country was contented and happy. The endowments which he bestowed upon the church produced immediate and beneficial effects upon the nation, for to the influence of the clergy may be mainly attributed not only the promotion of knowledge and of the arts of industry among the people, but the loyalty and love of order of the barons, at that time for the most part a simpler race, new to their dignities, and more under the persuasive influence of the clergy than in later periods of Scottish history, when, their families having multiplied and become powerful, they vexed the kingdom by their ambition and rivalries. Besides Edinburgh and St. Andrews, the towns of Brechin, Montrose, Haddington, Linlithgow, Jedburgh, and Rutherglen owe their charters of burghal rights to the wisdom of David the First. His seal as count of Cumbria has been already given (vol. i. p. 53.) In one of the charters of his grandson Malcolm, who succeeded

him as king, is a representation of an old and a young man, generally supposed to represent these two monarchs from which the preceding as his portrait has been taken.

In a work upon Scottish biography the circumstance of the settlement in Scotland of the ancestors of most of the families who, even to modern times, are reckoned of note in that country, having occurred during the reign of this great prince, must not be omitted. To enumerate even the names of the principal of these would exceed our present limits. Originally located, for by far the greatest part, on lands in his principality of Cumbria, (the modern Lothians, and Ayrshire,) which their prowess had probably contributed to conquer, these chiefs, for the most part of Norman descent, gradually extended themselves by marriage, or by confiscation of the native possessions, into and over the northern portion of the kingdom; and holding them by tenures which necessarily called forth and strengthened their military spirit, and with regalities and rights more ample than could be obtained from the neighbouring monarchy of England, they became the firm advocates of the integrity of the kingdom, whilst their descendants in subsequent ages having greatly multiplied, and forming the majority of the inhabitants of these regions, gradually gave an entirely new aspect to the social character of the population.

DAVID THE SECOND, king of Scots, son of Robert the Bruce, succeeded his father, 7th June 1329, when little more than five years old, having been born at Dunfermline, 5th March 1323-4. On the 14th November 1331, he was crowned at Scone, with his consort, Johanna, daughter of Edward the Second, whom, child as he was, he had married at Berwick, on 12th July 1328, in virtue of the treaty of Northampton, which had restored peace between Scotland and England. After the success of Edward Baliol and the disinherited barons, on their invasion of Scotland in September 1332, the disgraceful surprise of Dupplin, and the more fatal battle of Halidon Hill in 1333, David and his infant queen were, for greater security, sent to France, where they remained till Baliol had been driven out of Scotland, and his adherents dispersed. In 1340, the young king of Scots was with the French army under Philip of

Valois, in Flanders, when Edward of England was unsuccessfully besieging Tournay. On 4th May 1341 he landed, with his consort, at Inverbervie in Kincardineshire, being then in his nineteenth year. Rash and impetuous, like his uncle Edward Bruce, he had no sooner returned than he showed himself anxious for a rupture with England, and in the following February he accompanied the earl of Moray as a volunteer, when he invaded the western marches, wasted the English borders, and plundered Penrith. In the summer of 1342, after creating a numerous body of knights, he himself led a large force into Northumberland, but was obliged to make an inglorious retreat. A third invasion, soon after, met with no better success.

In 1346, when Edward the Third was occupied with his wars in France, David, at the instigation of the French king, resolved to invade England, and having mustered a large army at Perth, commenced his march. After storming the fortress of Liddel on the borders, and beheading Walter Selby, its governor, disregarding the advice of Douglas, the knight of Liddesdale, he continued his advance, eastward and southward, marking the progress of his army through Northumberland and towards Durham, by all the wasting ravages of war. He was defeated, however, after a great battle, and taken prisoner, at Neville's Cross, near Durham, October 17th of the same year. According to Rymer and Froissart, though he had two spears hanging in his body, his leg desperately wounded, and his sword beaten out of his hand, he disdained captivity, and provoked the English by opprobrious language to kill him. When John Copeland, a gentleman of Northumberland and governor of Roxburgh castle, advised him to yield, he struck him on the face with his gauntleted hand so fiercely that he knocked out two of his teeth. He was conveyed to the Tower of London, being, it is said, conducted to that celebrated fortress under an escort of twenty thousand men, accompanied by the different companies of the city in their proper dresses. In 1351, after several negociations, in consequence of an agreement between Edward and the commissioners from Scotland, David was allowed to visit his kingdom, on giving hostages and making oath to return to captivity, when required. His confinement had been very strict, and it is believed that to obtain his liberty he had entered into a secret treaty with Edward, unfavourable to the independence of Scotland. Having failed in his attempts to procure its confirmation he returned to the Tower in 1352. After long conferences a treaty for his liberation and a truce of nine years was concluded at Newcastle, 13th July 1354, and duly ratified, but it was prevented from being carried into effect, in consequence of the intrigues of the king of France, who, by sending a body of soldiers and a sum of money into Scotland, prevailed upon the Scots to continue the war against England. In 1357, however, a treaty was finally entered into, whereby the ransom of the king was fixed at one hundred thousand marks, to be paid in ten years, and David returned to Scotland, October 3d of that year. His long residence in England had led him to admire the superiority of English policy and manners. His captivity, in the castle of Odiham in Hampshire, was alleviated by the similar fate of John the French monarch, and was gradually enlarged. Gold medals of David were struck in England, (*Pinkerton's Essay on Medals*, vol. ii., plate 2,) and he returned to Scotland impressed with the most favourable sentiments of that country and its sovereign, notwithstanding the defeats, disorders, and miseries to which his subjects had been reduced by the English monarch. He afterwards paid frequent visits to England, and was engaged in certain secret intrigues with the English king to prevent the succession of his nephew Robert the Steward, who had been regent during his captivity. In 1363, after his return from one of these visits, he made a proposal to the parliament at Scone, that if he died without issue, Lionel duke of Clarence, second son of Edward the Third, should be chosen king, a proposition which the parliament indignantly rejected, and the Steward and others of the nobility entered into an association to maintain the legal succession to the crown. David, after issuing an energetic proclamation, had recourse to arms, on which the insurgents submitted, and a general amnesty was granted. In the same year, however, he again repaired to London, and was present, with Edward the Third,

at a conference, held 23d November, at which it was agreed that in the event of David dying without issue, the king of England was to become sovereign of Scotland; but, in the then temper of the Scots nation, he did not venture to bring such a project forward, and it was not known till published in the sixth volume of Rymer's 'Fœdera,' after the union of the two kingdoms.

David's queen, Johanna, had died in England in 1362, and in the following year he married a second time Margaret Logie, a gentlewoman of singular beauty. In 1369, yielding to her suggestions, he imprisoned the Steward and his three sons. The marriage was an unhappy one, and he obtained a divorce from her by the Scottish bishops in 1370. On her disgrace the Steward and his three sons were released from prison. David died in the castle of Edinburgh, on 22d February 1371, in the 47th year of his age, and 42d of his reign. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his nephew, Robert the Steward, (Robert the Second). Notwithstanding the weakness and degeneracy of character of David the Second, the veneration of the Scots people for the memory of their illustrious deliverer, Robert the Bruce, kept them steady in their attachment to his only son.

From a fine portrait of David the Second in Pinkerton's Scottish Gallery, 2d vol., the preceding woodcut is taken.

DAVID, earl of Huntingdon, prince of Scotland, was the son of David the First and brother of William the Lion. In early life he seems to have possessed the lands and the earldom of Lennox, a fact hitherto unknown to all our genealogists, but established by the details of an inquest into the property of the lands of Monoch-Kenneran in Dumbartonshire held in the early part of the reign of Alexander the Second, preserved in the Chartulary of Paisley, and published in the appendix to the descriptions of the sheriffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew by the Maitland Club, 1830, p. 275, where Anekol, one of the witnesses, confirmed by three others, viz. Nemiss, Kissin, and Gillemor, swears to these lands having been exempt from aids when demanded by "*Comes David frater regis Wilielmi ea tempore que habent comitatum de Levenax et possedit*," as pertaining to the church of Kilpatrick. It would thus appear, as has been supposed by Skene, that these lands of Lennox were originally a royal patrimony, and were first erected into an earldom in his favour either by his grandfather David the First, or by his elder brother Malcolm. The history of this prince is full of romance, and has been made the groundwork, with of course many of the usual inventions of the novelist, of Sir Walter Scott's brilliant story of the Talisman in the 'Tales of the Crusaders.' Soon after his marriage with Matildis, daughter of Ranulph earl of Chester, he departed for the Holy Land, to fight against the Saracens, under the banners of Richard the First of England, surnamed, from his bravery, Cœur de Lion, or the Lion-hearted. On his voyage homeward, he met with some strange adventures Having been shipwrecked on the coast of Egypt, the prince was made captive, and having lost all his retinue, and his rank being unknown, he was sold as a slave to a Venetian, who carried him to Constantinople. In that city some English merchants accidentally recognising him, redeemed him, and sent him home. After having surmounted various difficulties, he was in imminent hazard of a second shipwreck on the coast of Scotland. He is said to have returned from the Holy Land

in the eighth year of King William. In accordance with the superstitious notions of the times, he ascribed his deliverance to the Virgin Mary, and in memory of her efficacious intercession, he founded the monastery of Lindores in Fife, which he dedicated to St. Mary and St. Andrew. Some of the ruins of the abbey, the buildings of which were at one time very extensive, still remain. The monks were of the Benedictine order. They had 22 churches, and large estates in several counties. This earl of Huntingdon possesses an interest in Scottish history beyond that attaching to his mere personal adventures, as being the father of the two princesses, from whom Bruce and Baliol were descended, and on which descent they founded their respective claims to the throne.

DAVIDSON, clan of, see SUPPLEMENT.

DAVIDSON, JOHN, an eminent divine of the Church of Scotland, was born about 1550, and studied at St. Andrews for the ministry. He afterwards became regent or professor in St. Leonards college of that university, and having in 1573 written a book entitled 'Dialogue betwixt a Clerk and a Courtier,' against a project of the regent Morton for the union of four parishes into one, he was summoned before the regent and council, and sentenced to imprisonment, but being liberated on bail, he went for a time into England. He was one of the clergymen, however, who attended the earl on the scaffold. He was afterwards appointed minister of Liberton; and having, at the order of the presbytery of Edinburgh, in 1582, pronounced sentence of excommunication against Robert Montgomery, minister of Stirling, who claimed to be archbishop of Glasgow, and boldly remonstrated with the king for his countenance of the latter, he was again forced to take temporary refuge in England. He was subsequently made minister of Prestonpans. In 1596 he took a prominent part in accomplishing the renewal of the National Covenant In the General Assembly held at Dundee in 1598, he opposed the proposition that the clergy should vote in parliament in name of the Church, as a mere device for the introduction of the bishops. In consequence of a protest which he entered against this measure, he was, by order of the king, committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh; but on account of bad health, his place of confinement was changed to his own manse and parish. He died in 1604 at Prestonpans, the church, manse, school, and schoolhouse of which parish he built at his own expense Several well-authenticated anecdotes are told of his prophetic powers. He was the author of 'Helpes for Young Scholars in Christianity.' Edin. 1602, 8vo.

DELORAINE, earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, now extinct, derived from certain lands in Selkirkshire, parish of Ettrick, and probably so called from the name of the original possessor, (*De Lorraine*, a province in the north-east of France,) and conferred in 1706, on Lord Henry Scott, grandson of Charles the Second, being the third but second surviving son of the unfortunate duke of Monmouth and his wife Anne, duchess of Buccleuch, and born in 1676. His lordship took the oath and his seat in the last parliament of Scotland, in October 1706, and steadily supported the treaty of union. In 1707 he had the command of a regiment of foot, and in 1730 he rose to the rank of major-general in the army. At the general election in 1715, he was elected one of the sixteen representative Scottish peers, and rechosen in 1722 and 1727. He was so much distinguished for his politeness, that Dr. Young, author of the "Night Thoughts," "The Revenge," &c., depicting the character of a conceited coxcomb, says,

> "He only thinks himself, so far from vain,
> Stanhope in wit, in breeding Deloraine.'

He died 25th December 1730.

Francis, his elder son, second earl, born 5th October 1710, died without issue at Bath, 11th April, 1739, in his 29th year.

His brother, Henry, third earl, born 11th February 1712, was a captain in the royal navy, and commander of the Seaford in the Mediterranean, at the time of his brother's death Being obliged to return home, on account of the bad state of his health, he died in his coach at Acton, on his way to London, 31st January 1740, in his 28th year, leaving two sons, Henry, fourth earl, and the Hon. John Scott, a councillor at law, and commissioner of bankrupts, who died in Gray's Inn, London, 3d December 1788.

Henry, fourth and last earl of Deloraine, born 8th February 1737, succeeded to the title when only three years old. Having by extravagance in his youth deeply involved his estate, he in middle age secured from the wreck of his fortune an annuity of one thousand pounds, on which he afterwards lived very privately. He died without issue in September 1807, when his titles became extinct.

DEMPSTER, a surname derived from Doomster, an ancient name for judge or executioner. It is of great antiquity in Scotland. The honourable office of dempster of parliament was long heritably enjoyed by the old family of Dempster of Muresk, Pitliver, &c., who were free barons and proprietors of the lands of Carolstoun, Auchterless, &c., in Aberdeenshire, before the middle of the fourteenth century. David Dempster of Auchterless and Carolstoun, who lived in the reign of King David the Second, is one of a perambulation of marches near Arbroath in 1370. His son, Andrew, got the office of dempster confirmed to him and his heirs by a charter under the great seal from Robert the Second; but his son

David, third baron of Carolstoun, resigned the office of dempster to the abbacy of Arbroath in September 1460.

Thomas Dempster of Muresk having squandered away the greater part of his estates, fell into vicious courses, and on April 20, 1620, he was tried and found guilty of forgery and falsehood, and beheaded at Edinburgh in consequence. "The frequency of the crime of forgery," says Mr. Pitcairn, "during some years preceding the date of this trial, seems to have induced the public prosecutor to make several severe examples. Not a few of the criminals were persons of considerable rank in society, who, by desperate courses, had been reduced to the worst shifts to procure the means of subsistence." [*Criminal Trials*, vol. iii. p. 487, *note*.]

The family of Dempster of Skibo, in Sutherlandshire are descended from James, second son of James Dempster of Muresk, living in 1574, and representative of David Dempster of Auchterless and Carolstoun. The first of this family, Mr. George Dempster of Dunnichen in Forfarshire, (a short memoir of whom is subsequently given,) purchased the estate of Skibo in 1786, and Mr. John Hamilton Dempster, his younger brother, shortly after purchased the estates of Pulrossie and Over-Skibo. Their grandfather, a merchant in Dundee, had bought the estate of Dunnichen about 1700. That estate ultimately came into the possession of James Hawkins, Esq., advocate.

Mr. John Hamilton Dempster of Skibo was succeeded by his daughter and heiress, Harriet Dempster of Dunnichen and Skibo, born in 1786. She married in 1801, William Soper, Esq., of the East India Company's service, who assumed by royal license the surname of Dempster, in compliance with the entail of the estates. Mrs. Dempster died in 1810, leaving a son, George Dempster, Esq. of Skibo, and four daughters. The third daughter, Charlotte, was married in 1830 to James Whiteshed Hawkins Dempster, Esq. of Dunnichen, and died in 1842.

DEMPSTER, Thomas, a learned historian, was born at Brechin in 1579, and studied at Aberdeen and Cambridge. He early went to Paris, and taught classical learning in the college of Beauvais. He was of a quarrelsome disposition, and as ready with the sword as with the pen. Having publicly whipped one of his scholars for challenging a fellow-student to fight a duel, the young man brought three of the king's life-guards into the college, when Dempster made all his pupils take arms, and, after hamstringing their horses at the gate, compelled the three warriors to sue for quarter, and confined them for several days close prisoners in the belfry. In consequence of this affair he was obliged to quit Paris. Proceeding to England, he married there a woman of uncommon beauty, who eloped with one of his scholars after his return to the Continent. He afterwards read lectures upon polite learning at Nismes, became professor of philology at Pisa, and subsequently at Bologna, where he died in 1625. He had such a prodigious memory that he acquired the name of 'The Living Library.' He was the author of numerous learned works, of which the following is a list.

Epithalamion in nuptiis Jacobi Comitis Perthani et Isabellæ unicæ Roberti Comitis Wintonii filiæ. Edin. 1608, 4to.

Panegyris in Jacobi Vassorii Parisiensem rectoratum. Paris, 1609, 4to.

Eucharisticon dictum post Telemachum, Petri Valentis. Paris, 1609, 8vo.

Musca; Strena Kal. Jan. Paris, 1610, 4to.

Epinicion, seu victrix Academia. Paris, 1612, 4to.

Antiquitatum Romanarum corpus absolutissimum in quo præter ea quæ Joannes Rosinus delineaverat infinita supplentur, mutantur, adduntur ex criticis, et omnibus utriusque linguæ auctoribus collectum; poetis, oratoribus, historicis, jurisconsultis, qui laudati, explicati, correctique. Paris, 1613, fol.

Decemviratus abrogatus tragœdia. Paris, 1613, 8vo.

Panegyricus Jacobo M. Britanniæ Regi. Lond. 1615, 4to.

Strena Kal. Januar. 1616, ad illustriss. virum Jacobum Hayum Dominum ac Baronem de Saley, &c. Lond. 1616, 4to.

Licitatio Professorum, sive Præfatio solennis habita. Pisis, postridie Kal. Novemb. 1616. Pisis, 1616, 4to.

Troja Hetrusca, sive Gamelia ludicra in Sponsalibus Principis Urbinatum. Flor. 1616, 4to.

Scotia illustrior seu mendicabula repressa. Lugd. 1620, 8vo.

Asserti Scotiæ cives sui S. Bonifacius rationibus. Joannes Duns rationibus 12. Bonon, 1621, 4to.

Menologium Sectorum in quo nullus nisi Scotus gente aut conversatione quod ex omnium gentium monumentis pio studio Dei gloriæ, Sanctorum honori, Patriæ ornamenta, &c. quartum aucta, Sancti, Beati, Papæ, Cardinales, Patriarchæ, Reges, aut Regum Liberi, Apostoli Gentium, Monasteriorum extra Scotiam fundatores, Archiepiscopi et Episcopi, Abbates extra Scotiam, Academiarum fundatores. Viri domi et tota passim Europa, omni scientiarum genere illustrissimi, Hæretici pauculi confutantur. Bonon. 1622, 4to.

Apparatus ad Historiam Scoticam, lib. ii. accessit Martyrologium Scoticum Sanctorum. 1679. Bonon. 1622, 4to.

ΚΕΡΑΤΝΟΣ καὶ ΟΒΕΛΟΣ, in Glossas, Lib. iv. Institut. Justiniani, &c. Bolog. 1622, 8vo.

De Juramento, Lib. iii. Locus et Antiq. Rom. rectractatus, &c. 1623, 4to.

Votum Divæ Virgini Sanlucianæ. Bonon. 1623, 8vo.

Thomæ Dempsteri a Muresk Scoti Pandectarum in Pisano Lyceo Professoris Ordinarii de Etruria Regali libri Septem, opus posthumum, in duas partes divisum, nunc primum editi. curante Tho. Coke. A very elaborate and learned work, with many copperplates. Florence, 1723-4, 2 vols. folio, to which Passeri published a Supplement, 1767, folio.

Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum, Lib. xix. Bononiæ, 1627, 4to. Many of the authors celebrated in this posthumous work are fabrications. New edition, edited by Dr. Irving, printed for the Bannatyne Club. Edin. 1829. 2 vols. 4to.

DEMPSTER, George, of Dunnichen, an eminent agriculturist, was born about 1735, and in 1755 was admitted advocate. In November 1762 he was elected member of parliament for the Fife and Forfar district of burghs. In 1765 he obtained the patent office of secretary to the Order of the Thistle. In 1790 he retired from parlia-

ment. He had supported the financial plans of the Pitt administration; but was opposed to the continued sovereignty over India of the East India Company, of which he was at one time a director. Anxious to promote the internal improvement of his native country, it was chiefly by his exertions that an act of parliament was obtained for affording protection and encouragement to the fisheries in Scotland. A joint-stock company having been formed for this object, he was, in 1788, elected one of the directors. From his patriotism he was designated honest George Dempster. Besides the fisheries he also took a leading part in promoting the manufactures and the agriculture of Scotland. He was the first to suggest the plan of sending fresh salmon to the London market packed in boxes filled with ice, instead of being pickled as formerly. His latter years were devoted to the improvement of his estate. Mr. Dempster died at Dunnichen, in Forfarshire, February 13, 1818. He published 'Discourse containing a summary of the Report of the Directors of the Society for Extending the Fisheries of Great Britain,' 1789.

DENHAM, STEWART, Sir John. See STEWART, Sir John Denham.

DENHOLM, a surname derived from the village of Denholm in the parish of Cavers, Roxburghshire, celebrated as the birthplace of the poet Leyden.

DENNISTOUN, a surname derived from the ancient barony of Danzielstoun, in Renfrewshire, belonging to a family, the representative of which is Dennistoun of Colgrain in Dumbartonshire, now styled Dennistoun of Dennistoun. The ancestor of the family, Danziel or Daniel, conjectured to have been of Norman extraction, is said to have settled on the Gryfe in the former county, and to have called his lands Danielstoun, after himself, assuming that name also, in accordance with the practice of the age, as his own surname. In process of time it was gradually softened into Dennistoun. The statement of Buchanan of Auchmar that the family sprung from a younger branch of the old earls of Lennox, and had large possessions on the Endrick in 1016, is extremely doubtful.

In both Craufurd's and Douglas' Peerages, (the latter quoting the *Chartulary of Paisley*, 127. *D.*) it is stated that Ronaldus de Dennistoun was one of the witnesses to the Inquisition made by David the First, when prince of Cumbria, into the possessions of the church of Glasgow in 1116; but the name is not to be found in the copy of it printed in Hamilton of Wishaw's Description of the Shires of Lanark and Renfrew issued by the Maitland Club. In these "Peerages" Dennistoun of Dennistoun is styled Lord Dennistoun, but the date of creation is not stated; neither is the person specified on whom that title was first conferred, nor the monarch mentioned by whom it was bestowed.

Sir Hugh de Danzielstoun, or Denzilstone, of that ilk, one of the patriotic barons who unwillingly submitted to Edward the First of England, (although his name does not occur in the Ragman Roll,) was the father of Joanna or Janet Danielstoun, who married Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan, and whose daughter, Elizabeth Mure, married in 1347, King Robert the Second, and was the mother of King Robert the Third, a circumstance which gave rise to the proud saying among the Dennistouns, that "Kings come of us, not we of kings." From both monarchs the family received various grants of land, principally in the western counties, till their possessions came to be very extensive.

Sir John de Danielstoun of that ilk, knight, the only brother of the above-named Joanna or Janet, was, in the checkered reign of David the Second, the constant associate in arms of his illustrious father-in-law, the earl of Wigton, and the brave Sir Robert Erskine, and like them was distinguished for his loyalty. He was high sheriff of Dumbartonshire, governor of Dumbarton castle, and one of the lords of parliament who concurred in the settlement of the crown upon the descendants of his niece, Elizabeth Mure. With one daughter, Janet, married to her cousin, Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan, ancestor, through the female line, of the marquis of Hastings, he had five sons; namely, Robert, his heir; Walter, pastor of Kincardine O'Neil, of whom afterwards; Sir William of Colgrain; Hugh, and Malcolm.

Sir Robert, the eldest son, was one of the hostages selected from the noblest families in Scotland, for the ransom of David the Second, specified in the treaty of 3d October 1357 (see page 26 of this volume), and in 1370 he was commissioner for a treaty of peace with England. He succeeded his father as sheriff of Lennox and keeper of the castle of Dumbarton, and died in 1399. Having no sons, his two daughters were coheiresses of his great estates. Margaret, the elder, married Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, ancestor of the earls of Glencairn; Elizabeth, the younger, became the wife of Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, from whom descended the Maxwells of Calderwood and Pollock, and the Lords Farnham in the Irish peerage.

On the death of his elder brother, Walter, the second son, parson of Kincardine O'Neil, already mentioned, forcibly took possession of the castle of Dumbarton as belonging heritably to his family, and held it till 1402, when Robert III. offered him the see of St. Andrews, then vacant, as a recompense for its surrender, but he died about Christmas of the same year.

The male line of the family was represented by Sir William de Danielstoun of Colgrain, third son of Sir John de Danielstoun above-mentioned. This gentleman had acquired from his father, before 1377, the lands of Colgrain and Camis Eskau in Dumbartonshire, and had, besides, several grants from the crown. He held office in the household of Robert the Third, as well as in that of his eldest son, the ill-fated duke of Rothesay; and on his death in 1393 his widow, the Lady Marjory, had a pension from the king's chamberlain. His descendant, Robert Danielstoun of Colgrain, was attainted for joining William, fourth earl of Glencairn, in his correspondence with Henry the Eighth of England, but in 1546, had a remission under the great seal for all treasons and crimes committed by him in concert with the said earl.

In the seventeenth century, John Dennistoun of Colgrain, in direct descent from this Robert, adhered faithfully to the king during the civil wars, and in 1653, when the last effort was made by the cavaliers in Scotland, under the earl of Glencairn, for the restoration of Charles the Second, he joined that nobleman's banner, and received from him the commission of colonel. In the following autumn, however, after Glencairn had left the army, and General Middleton

who had succeeded him in the command, had been surprised and defeated in a defile in the Highlands by Morton, one of Monk's officers, the laird of Colgrain was specially included in the treaty of surrender, and his estates exempted from attainder. He died in the ensuing year, from a wound received in the Highland expedition. Having no issue male, his eldest daughter, Margaret, succeeded to the estates in virtue of an entail made by her father, on condition of her marrying the heir male of the family, William, the elder of the two sons of Mr. Archibald Dennistoun of Dalchurne, minister of Campsie,—which she did,—and of sixteen children which they had, only one son survived, John, who freed the property, which had been much involved, from debt. James, his son and successor, was twice married, and had three sons, and a daughter, Mary, the wife of John Alston of Westerton, Dumbartonshire. Richard, his third son, purchased Kelvin Grove, near Glasgow, and took his designation from that estate. He married Christina, daughter of James Alston, merchant in Glasgow, heir to the estate of Westerton.

James Dennistoun of Colgrain, the eldest son, succeeded in 1796, and for nearly thirty years, was convener of the county of Dumbarton. He was also vice-lieutenant of the county, and colonel of the Dumbartonshire militia. He died in 1816. His only son, James Dennistoun of Dennistoun, inherited the estates of Colgrain and Camis Eskau, and in 1828 obtained from the Lord Lyon of Scotland, authority to bear the arms and style proper to the baronial house of De Danzielstone of that ilk in Renfrewshire. He commanded the yeomanry cavalry of Dumbartonshire, and was a deputy-lieutenant of the county. He died 1st June 1834. By Mary Ramsay his wife, daughter of George Oswald of Auchencruive, he had 5 sons and 6 daughters. His eldest son, James, born in 1803, author of 'Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino,' and 'Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange,' died in 1855. For a memoir of him see SUPPLEMENT.

Alexander Dennistoun, a son of the late James Dennistoun of Golfhill in Lanarkshire, was M.P. for that county from 1835 to 1837, and his brother, John Dennistoun, a merchant in Glasgow, represented that city from 1837 to 1847.

DENOON, surname of, see SUPPLEMENT.

DICK, a surname of great antiquity in Scotland, supposed to be of Danish extraction, and to have had the same origin as the name of Van Dyke in the Netherlands.

The progenitor of the Dicks of Prestonfield in Edinburghshire, was one William de Dyck, who was first magistrate of Edinburgh in 1296, before the institution of the office of lord provost. To this family, who were deeply embarked in commerce, Scotland owes much of the advancement of her foreign and domestic trade during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Their immediate ancestor, James Dick, a considerable merchant at Arbroath, lived in the reign of King James the Fifth, and chose that port for his residence, for the convenience of shipping and carrying on a foreign trade. In a charter under the great seal, dated in January 1539, he is designed "merchant burgess" of Arbroath. Contemporary with him was Sir Alexander Dick, archdean of Glasgow, who got a charter under the great seal of the lands of Dillerburn, Doggflatt, &c., in the county of Peebles, 29th September, 1548.

James Dick's son, Alexander Dick, resided chiefly in the Orkneys, where he had some landed property. He was a person of considerable knowledge and learning, and after the Reformation he was appointed provost of the Cathedral church of Orkney. He died before 1580. His son, John Dick, also a man of abilities, was proprietor of the islands of North Ronaldshay, Ormsay, &c., and carried on, from the Orkneys, a very extensive and advantageous trade with Denmark. Having gone there in command of one of the largest of his own ships, about the time that King James the Sixth went for his queen, in 1590 he returned with the squadron which conducted her majesty to Scotland, and becoming a great favourite with the king, afterwards resided chiefly at Edinburgh.

His only son, Sir William Dick, a banker in Edinburgh, and one of the most eminent Scotsmen of the seventeenth century, acquired considerable wealth, even in his father's lifetime, and advanced to James the Sixth six thousand pounds sterling, to defray his household expenses when his majesty held a parliament in Scotland in 1618. In 1628 he farmed the customs on wine at six thousand two hundred and twenty-two pounds sterling, and the crown rents in Orkney at three thousand pounds sterling per annum, and afterwards the excise. By his connexion with the northern islands and Denmark he introduced a most advantageous and extensive trade from the Baltic to the Frith of Forth, as well as from the Mediterranean, by which and his negociating bills of exchange from Holland, he acquired great wealth. Besides the islands of North Ronaldshay, Ormsay, &c., and his paternal inheritance in the Orkneys, he possessed many lands and baronies in Mid Lothian, East Lothian, the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Dumfries-shire, &c., all of which were confirmed to him by no less than eight charters, under the great seal, from Charles the First. The barony of Braid in Mid Lothian, the precept of which is dated in 1631, became one of the chief titles of his family. In the beginning of 1638, he joined with the earl (afterwards the marquis) of Montrose and other loyalists, for the national covenant, and in that critical year, and also in 1639, he was elected lord provost of Edinburgh. In 1641, when Charles the First intended to visit Scotland, application was made to Sir William (then Mr.) Dick for money to defray necessary expenses, and he frankly advanced one hundred thousand merks, for which he obtained security on the king's revenue 9th August of that year. With a portion of this sum the arrears due to the Scots army appear to have been paid. In the following January he received the honour of knighthood, and subsequently was created a baronet of Nova Scotia. Some time thereafter a bill was drawn upon him by order of parliament for twenty thousand pounds sterling, which he was obliged to pay, receiving as usual government security. In 1644 he petitioned the estates for payment of a portion of the large sum owing to him, saying he was willing to take the rest by instalments, when the matter was referred to a committee. In the following March the parliament assigned him £40,000 sterling, owing "of the brotherly assistance by the parliament of England," and ordained him to have real execution upon his bond of two hundred thousand merks. They also gave him the excise of Orkney and Zetland, and also of the tobacco; but no part of that money was ever paid. In December of the same year he again petitioned parliament for payment of some portion of it, "for preserving of his credit," &c., but received only empty promises. He was then one of the committee of parliament, and up to 1651 his name appears on the committee of estates; but seeing matters carried to extremities, and obtaining no redress for himself, he soon after withdrew from public affairs. The parliamentary party, treating him as a malignant (as the loyalists were then called), subjected him to heavy fines, and obtained from him at different times the large sum of £64,934 sterling. He and

his family were ultimately reduced to very indigent circumstances, and in Cromwell's time he went to London, to endeavour to procure repayment of the sum due to him, but was thrown into prison by order of the Protector, and died at Westminster, 19th December 1655, in want, it is said, of even the commonest necessaries of life. At one period he was reputed the wealthiest man in Scotland of his time, and was generally believed by his contemporaries to have discovered the philosopher's stone! [*Archæologia Scotica*, vol. i. p. 336.] In 1656 was published at London a folio pamphlet with the title of 'The lamentable case and distressed estate of the deceased Sir William Dick;' containing several copperplates; one representing Sir William on horseback, attended by guards, as lord provost of Edinburgh, superintending the unloading of one of his rich argosies at Leith; a second exhibiting him as arrested, and in the hands of bailiffs, and a third showing him dead in prison. The tract is greatly valued by collectors of rare publications, and in a note to the Heart of Mid Lothian, in which David Deans makes allusion to his "sacks of dollars," Sir Walter Scott mentions that the only copy he ever saw for sale was valued at thirty pounds.

Sir William had five sons and two daughters. His eldest son, John, whose designation was of Braid, died before his father in 1642, leaving a son, William, who, soon after the restoration, made application to parliament for payment of the large sums advanced by his grandfather to government, but without success. From Charles the Second, however, he got a pension of £132 sterling, till satisfaction was made to him, but it was soon discontinued. His son, William Dick, born in 1679, applied with his mother, Elizabeth Duncan, to parliament, first in the reign of James the Seventh, and afterwards in that of King William, in 1695, for redress, but got none. He was a captain in the third regiment of foot-guards, and was at the battle of Almanza under the duke of Argyle. Being appointed fort-major and deputy-governor of New York, he there acquired a considerable plantation, and assumed the title of baronet as the heir male of his great-grandfather, Sir William, the first baronet. He died without issue-male in 1733.

Sir Andrew Dick, the second son of Sir William, was an advocate and sheriff of Orkney. From his father he got the lands of Craighouse and Plewlands, and was knighted by Charles the Second, about January 1663. He lent a hundred thousand merks to the earl of Morton, for which he obtained security upon the Orkneys, then deemed sufficient, but on the reduction of Morton's right, in Charles the Second's time, the security was entirely set aside, so that both principal and interest were lost. His son Louis Dick, a captain in the army, had a son, Alexander, a merchant, whose eldest daughter, Janet, married Sir Alexander Dick, the celebrated physician, as after stated. Alexander's son, Patrick, on the death of his cousin, Sir William Dick, governor of New York, became heir male of the family, but died without issue.

William, the third son, was the ancestor of the Dicks of Grange, in the county of Edinburgh. Isabel, only child and heiress of William Dick, third baron of Grange, married before 1740, her cousin, Sir Andrew Lauder, baronet of Fountainhall, grandfather of the late eminent writer, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, and in consequence succeeded to the estate of Grange (see LAUDER, surname of).

Alexander, the fourth son, acquired from his father the estate of Heugh near North Berwick, and was the father of Sir James Dick, the first of Prestonfield.

Louis, the fifth son, obtained from his father in patrimony forty thousand merks, and entering the navy was commander of a frigate in the coasting service. His great-grandson, Sir John Dick, was bred a merchant, and went abroad in 1739. After residing for some time in Holland, he was in 1754, by George the Second, appointed British consul in Tuscany, an office afterwards confirmed to him by George the Third, by whom he was made a knight of the Bath. Subsequently he became head auditor and comptroller of the army accounts at London. The male line of the four eldest sons of the first Sir William having entirely failed, Sir John became undoubted heir male of Sir William Dick of Braid, his grandfather's grandfather, and on 14th March, 1768, he was, before a respectable jury at Edinburgh, served heir to the title of baronet, which had been dormant since the death of Sir William Dick of Braid, who died in 1733, great-grandson of the first Sir William. Sir John died in 1805, without issue. His nearest relations and heirs at law were the Prestonfield family, but, in his old age, he was induced to leave nearly the whole of his large fortune to strangers, to the prejudice of his own connexions.

James Dick, the son of Alexander Dick of Heugh, fourth son of the first Sir William, was a merchant in Edinburgh, and purchased the lands of Priestfield in Mid Lothian. He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 2d March 1677, and having also bought the lands of Corstorphine, and several other lands belonging to the Prestons of Craigmillar, he united the latter to his barony of Priestfield, and changed the name to Prestonfield. In 1687 he greatly improved that place with good grass enclosures, which seem to have been the earliest improved and enclosed lands in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and he was one of the first to employ the refuse of the streets of Edinburgh on his fields as manure. The same year the principal mansionhouse of Prestonfield was built. Sir James Dick was with the duke of York in 1682, on his voyage from London in the Gloucester man-of-war, when that vessel struck upon a sandbank about twelve leagues from Yarmouth, and was saved in the longboat, while the prince and Mr. Churchill, one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber, afterwards the great duke of Marlborough, made their escape in another boat. An interesting account of this event, in a letter from Sir James to Mr. Patrick Elies, merchant, London, dated Edinburgh, 9th May 1682, is printed in Playfair's British Family Antiquity, (vol. viii. app. pp. cxxxvii. and cxxxviii., note.) In the same year he was elected lord provost of Edinburgh, and again in 1683. In the former year he presided at a banquet given to the duke of York, along with his duchess, and the princess Anne his daughter, afterwards Queen Anne, in the parliament house, which cost the city above fourteen hundred pounds sterling, and at which was present the whole court of Scotland and a numerous train of nobility.

In 1682, Sir James was one of the jurymen on the earl of Seaforth's trial. By his wife Anne, daughter of William Paterson of Drumure, Fifeshire, he had several children, but they all died young, except one daughter, Janet, who married Sir William Cunningham of Caprington, baronet. Having no surviving male issue, he made an entail of his estates in 1699, failing himself and heirs male of his body, to the second and younger sons successively of his daughter Janet, by the said Sir William Cunningham, and their issue male, &c. He also got a baronet's patent from Queen Anne, dated 22d March 1707, to go with the entail, and in 1710, he made another strict entail to the same series of heirs, obliging them to take the name of Dick, on succeeding to the title and estate of Prestonfield. On his death in 1728, he was succeeded by his daughter, Janet, Lady Cunningham, and her third but second surviving son, William, became, in her right, second baronet of Prestonfield, and assumed the name of

Dick, in virtue of the entail made by his grandfather. He married Anne, daughter of the Hon. Sir James Montgomery of Royston, baronet, one of the lords of session, third son of the first earl of Cromarty. This lady appears to have possessed both wit and spirit in a high degree, though they were not always shown in a manner that the more strict notions of decorum of a later age would altogether approve of, as she is noted for having, in her youth, occasionally amused herself with sallying out to the streets, dressed in male attire, in search of adventures, with her maid, also in man's apparel, as her attendant. Some of her poetical lampoons, privately printed by C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq., in a rare little volume, entitled 'A Ballad Book,' are curious specimens in their way of the singular notions of delicacy which prevailed at that period. She died in 1741, and Sir William, her husband, in 1746, without issue, when the estate and title devolved upon his immediate younger brother, Sir Alexander, the celebrated physician, of whom a memoir is given below, in larger type.

Sir Alexander's eldest son, Sir William Dick, the fourth baronet of Prestonfield, born 7th January 1762, early entered the army, and at the age of sixteen, was adjutant in the 1st regiment of foot-guards. Soon after, he became captain in the 10th regiment of foot, but retired from the army, on succeeding to the estate. Subsequently he was appointed major in the Mid-Lothian Fencible cavalry, and died (in the assembly at Durham, at which city he was then on service with his regiment) 19th November 1796. His only son, Sir Alexander Dick, the fifth baronet, died shortly after coming of age, June 2d, 1808, and was succeeded by his uncle, John, the second son of Sir Alexander, the third baronet. Sir John died in December 1812, when his younger brother, Sir Robert Keith Dick, became the seventh baronet. On his death in 1849, he was succeeded by his son, Sir William Hanmer Dick, who obtained the authority of parliament to assume the name of Cuninghame after that of Dick as already mentioned, (see vol. i. art. CUNINGHAME, p. 745.) The present representative of the family thus possesses the two baronetcies of Prestonfield and Caprington.

DICK, SIR ALEXANDER, Baronet, an eminent physician, fourth (but third surviving) son of Sir William Cuninghame of Caprington, Ayrshire, and Janet, daughter and heiress of Sir James Dick, baronet, of Prestonfield, was born at the latter place, October 23d, 1703. While his two elder brothers had the prospect of being provided for, the one as heir to his father and the other to his mother, it was thought necessary that he should learn a profession, and accordingly, having chosen that of medicine, after studying for some time at the university of Edinburgh, he went to Leyden, and became a pupil under the illustrious Boerhaave. On August 31, 1725, he obtained the degree of M.D., when he published an inaugural dissertation 'De Epilepsia,' and not long after returned to Scotland. On the 23d January, 1727, he received a second diploma of M.D. from the university of St. Andrews, and November 7th following, was admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. In 1736–7 he made the tour of Europe, accompanied by Allan Ramsay, the painter, son of the author of the Gentle Shepherd, and resided for a considerable time in Italy. Of this tour a journal kept by himself has been printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1853.

On his return to England, Mr. Hooke, a gentleman of large fortune in Pembrokeshire, with whom he had formed an intimate friendship, persuaded him to settle as a physician in that county, and he practised with great reputation there for several years as Dr. Alexander Cuningham, maintaining all the time a constant correspondence with his friends in Scotland, particularly with Allan Ramsay the poet.

In 1746, he succeeded his brother in the title and estates of his mother's family, when he assumed the name of Dick, as already stated, and leaving Pembrokeshire, he fixed his residence at the family seat of Prestonfield on the south side of Edinburgh. In 1756, though he had relinquished the active practice of his profession, he was elected president of the Royal college of Physicians, Edinburgh, and for seven years afterwards was re-elected to the same high office. He would have been continued the head of that body but declined, lest he should deprive other gentlemen of a dignity to which their merits and professional standing entitled them in rotation. He was one of the principal contributors to the fund for erecting the Hall of the Royal College of Physicians in George Street, Edinburgh, (removed in 1845 to Queen Street of that city,) in the library of which his portrait is said to have been placed, the first president on whom that honour had been conferred. On applying, however, to the council, for permission to make a drawing of it, for a woodcut for this work, it was found that no such portrait existed, the official answer being that "the picture was not known to be in the college; however, it was agreed that the officer should show four or five pictures in the college to the artist, any of which he might copy if he pleased!"

Sir Alexander Dick was long distinguished as an active and zealous member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, and in the charter of incorporation of the Royal Society of that city,

his name is enrolled as one of the first on the list. He was also for several years a manager of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. Possessing a high degree of public spirit, he took an active share in promoting every undertaking which he thought would be beneficial either to his native country, or to its metropolis. In 1752 he was chosen one of the ten directors of the public works at Edinburgh; and in 1761 he was appointed one of the extraordinary directors of the select society for promoting the reading and speaking of the English language in Scotland. He bestowed great attention on the culture and preparation of the true rhubarb plant when first introduced into Great Britain by Dr. Mounsey, for which, in 1774, he received the gold prize medal from the London Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Commerce.

Sir Alexander was the intimate friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, who, when in Edinburgh with his friend Boswell in 1773, visited him at Prestonfield, and there are several allusions to Johnson's regard for him in Boswell's life of that lexicographer. When Johnson published his 'Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland,' in 1775, among others of his Scottish friends to whom he sent a presentation copy, was Sir Alexander Dick. In his answer, conveying his thanks and acknowledging receipt, Sir Alexander, referring to the Doctor's remarks as to the then want of trees in Scotland, says, "The truths you have told, and the purity of the language in which they are expressed, as your 'Journey' is universally read, may and already appear to have a very good effect. For a man of my acquaintance tells me that the demand upon him for these articles is doubled."

Sir Alexander died November 10, 1785, aged 82. He was twice married, first in 1736 to his cousin Janet, daughter of Alexander Dick, Esq., merchant in Edinburgh, by whom he had a son who died an infant, and three daughters; and secondly in 1762, to Mary, eldest daughter of David Butler, Esq., county of Pembroke, by whom he had three sons, William, John, and Robert Keith, who all succeeded to the baronetcy and estate of Prestonfield, and three daughters. A memoir of Sir Alexander Dick, which was published soon after his death in the Edinburgh Medical Commentaries, was reprinted for private distribution, in 1849, by his descendant, the late Sir Robert Keith Dick Cuninghame, Baronet.

DICK, John, D.D., an eminent minister of the Secession church, the son of the Rev. Alexander Dick, minister of the Associate congregation of Seceders in Aberdeen, and a daughter of Capt. Tolmie of that city, was born there October 10, 1764. He early gave indication of superior mental endowments, and while at the grammar school of Aberdeen, he carried off from his youthful compeers several prizes. When he had completed his twelfth year he became a student in King's College, Old Aberdeen, having been the successful candidate for one of the bursaries of the college. In 1780 he entered the Divinity Hall of the Associate Burghers, under Brown of Haddington, and in 1785 he received his license as preacher from the Associate presbytery of Perth and Dunfermline. He soon received calls from Scone, Musselburgh, and Slateford, two miles from Edinburgh, and was ordained minister of the Secession congregation at the latter place, October 26, 1786. During the Old Light controversy, a synod sermon which he preached as moderator, and afterwards published, was made the subject of complaint to the Synod by some of the brethren, who then withdrew from the Secession church. In 1801 he removed to Glasgow as colleague to the Rev. Alexander Pirie, minister of the Secession congregation Shuttle Street, now Greyfriars, whom he succeeded in 1810. He had twice previously refused a call from the congregation at Aberdeen, to be his father's successor. In 1815 he received the degree of D.D. from the college of Princetown, New Jersey, America. In 1820 he was chosen professor of theology to the Associate Synod; and in March 1832 succeeded the earl of Glasgow as president of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Glasgow. In the same year he was elected president of the Voluntary Church Association in that city. He died somewhat suddenly January 25th, 1833, in the 69th year of his age, and 47th of his ministry. On the 23d he had spoken at a public meeting in Glasgow held for the purpose of petitioning the legislature for some enactment concerning the better observance of the Sabbath. On the evening of the same day after returning home from a

meeting of his session, he complained of earache; but as this was a complaint to which he was subject, it created no alarm. He was restless during the night, rose at a late hour next morning, and on the afternoon of the 24th was seized with shivering, when he was obliged to retire to bed. Medical aid was procured, and recourse was had to bleeding, which afforded him a temporary relief. But he soon after sunk into a stupor, from which he never recovered. The disease was ascertained from a *post mortem* examination, to have been internal suppuration. His remains were interred in the Necropolis of Glasgow, where a most tasteful monument has been erected over his grave. At the meeting of the United Synod, in the following April, they entered on their record a well-expressed tribute of respect to his memory. Soon after his establishment at Slateford he married Jane, daughter of the Rev. George Coventry of Stitchell, by whom he had a family. As a theological writer, Dr. Dick held a high reputation in the body to which he belonged. The following is a list of his works:—

The Conduct and Doom of false Teachers; a Sermon from 2 Pet. ii. 1. 1788. The publication of this discourse was occasioned by an Essay which Dr. M'Gill of Ayr had published on the death of Christ, in which Socinian sentiments were openly maintained.

Confessions of Faith shown to be necessary, and the duty of churches with respect to them explained; a Sermon preached at the opening of the Associate Synod, in April 1796, from 2 Tim. i. 23, "Hold fast the form of sound words." This sermon procured for Dr. Dick considerable obloquy from a small minority who left the Secession Church about that time.

An Essay on the Inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. Edinb. 1800, 12mo. 2d ed. 1804, 8vo. The matter of this work was at first delivered in a series of discourses from the pulpit, but afterwards thrown into a connected form. It has gone through various editions, and is regarded as a standard work in divinity.

A Sermon on the Qualifications and the call of Missionaries, from Acts xiii. 2. Edin. 1801, 8vo.

Lectures on some passages of the Acts of the Apostles. London, 2 vols., 1805–1808, 8vo.

Sermons on Miscellaneous Subjects. Glasgow, 1816, 8vo.

Lectures on Theology, 4 vols. 1834, 8vo, with a memoir prefixed by one of his sons. Posthumous

DICK, THOMAS, LL.D., author of 'The Christian Philosopher,' see SUPPLEMENT.

DICKSON, a border surname, derived from the abbreviate or nurse-name of Dick for Richard, and meaning the son of Richard or Dick. Nisbet says, "They of the surname of Dickson, as descended of one Richard Keith, said to be a son of the family of Keith Marischal, took their name from Richard (called in the south country Dick), and to show themselves descended of Keith, earl Marischal they carry the chief of Keith." [*System of Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 76.] In Berwickshire there were formerly several families of this name of old standing; such as the Dicksons of Buchtrig; of Belchester; of Newbigging; of Wester Binning; and of Sornbegg. Of the last, Sir Robert Dickson of Sornbegg, subsequently designed of Inveresk, was created a baronet in 1695, but the title soon became extinct. The lands of Chatto and Buchtrig were in the present century purchased by Walter Dickson, seedsman in Edinburgh, and entailed by him.

Some descendants of the Keiths, hereditary marischals, whose assumed name was Dickson, left Scotland at an early date, and became tenants of Furness abbey in Lancashire, where "William Dycson, George Sandys, and William Dycson," were witnesses to an indenture in 1525. Several of the family had previously fought with the English in the French wars, one of whom acquired the arms "a fleur-de-lys and chief ermine." This bearing was first recorded in 1448, when Sir Nicholas Dixon, baron of the exchequer and rector of Cheshunt, dying, his arms were placed upon his tomb in the chancel of his church. In the 15th century John Dixon of Furness Fells married Anne Roos (descended from Robert Lord Roos and the Princess Isabel his wife), whose mother was a Thornborough. John's daughter, Margaret, was mother to Archbishop Sandys, by whose influence his cousins, Richard Dixon and John Thornborough, were respectively made bishop of Cork and Cloyne, and dean of York. From Bishop Dixon descended the knightly family of Dixon of Barretstown Castle, county Kildare, which castle was obtained from the Eustaces by a match with Sir Maurice Eustace, lord chancellor of Ireland. This short but brilliant line, famed in the field, the senate, and at the bar, and closely allied by marriage with the O'Niels and Annesleys, ended in 1732 in an heiress, married to Sir Kildare Borrowes, (descended maternally from the earls of Cork and Kildare,) ancestor of Sir Erasmus Dixon Borrowes of Lauragh, Queen's county. Bishop Dixon's brother, or cousin, William, who settled in Yorkshire, circa 1560, was ancestor of the Dixons formerly of Beeston, Yorkshire, but now of Seaton-Carew, Co. Durham, and the mother of the present representative of the family (1860) was of the Macdonalds of Perth.

On 21st September 1802 a baronetcy of the United Kingdom was conferred on Admiral Archibald Dickson, second son of Archibald Dickson, Esq. of Hardingham, of Norfolk, descended from a Scottish family. He died in 1803. His nephew, Sir Archibald Collingwood Dickson, 2d baronet, admiral of the Red, died in 1827, aged 55 years. The latter's eldest son, Admiral Sir William Dickson, 3d baronet, born in 1798, was a midshipman at the bombardment of Algiers in 1816. Seat in Scotland, Sydenham House, Roxburghshire.

The first of the family of Dickson of Hartree in Lanarkshire was John Dickson, an eminent lawyer of the 17th century, who acquired the lands of Kilbucho, Peebles-shire, from the earl of Morton in 1630, and those of Hartree, in Lanarkshire, from the earl of Traquair in 1633. Admitted advocate 9th June 1649, on 7th of August following he was appointed by the Estates one of the lords of session, taking his seat as Lord Hartree. In Balfour's Annals (vol. iv. p. 168), under date 22d November 1650, we find it stated that "The committee of Estates ordains Mr. Jo. Dicksone, Colonell Leightone, and the king's advocate, to examine Mosse, the Englische spay, that he may be hanged."

Of the same family was the Rev. David Dickson, minister of Newlands, Peebles-shire and proprietor of the estate of

Kilbucho, whose third son, the Rev. David Dickson, at one time minister of Libberton in Lanarkshire, was afterwards the first minister of the chapel of ease, New Street, Canongate, on its erection in 1795, and ultimately of New North church, Edinburgh, and died 3d August 1820. A volume of his Sermons was published in 1817. The eldest son of the latter, the Rev. Dr. David Dickson, was one of the ministers of St. Cuthbert's or West Kirk parish, Edinburgh, and died 28th July 1842, in the 63d year of his age. He edited an edition of Horsely on the Psalms, a great portion of which was in Hebrew. He also published several sermons, preached on public occasions; one of these was on the death of his colleague, the Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiffe, in 1827, and another on that of Dr. Andrew Thomson in 1831.

DICKSON, David, an eminent presbyterian divine of the seventeenth century, the only child of John Dickson, a wealthy merchant of Glasgow, was born in the Trongate of that city, in 1583. He was at first designed for the mercantile profession, but his total unfitness for it, and a severe attack of illness by which he was visited when very young, induced his parents to educate him for the church. It is said that, previous to his birth, they had resolved to devote him to the ministry, if favoured with a son, and that their doing so at last, was only in fulfilment of their original intention. He studied at the university of Glasgow; and on taking his degree of M.A., he was appointed one of the regents or professors of philosophy in that college, as was then the custom in the Scottish universities for graduates destined for the ministry. Having been licensed to preach the gospel, he was in 1618, ordained minister of the parish of Irvine in Ayrshire. Sometime after he declared against the five articles of Perth as unscriptural, and was in consequence, at the instance of Law, archbishop of Glasgow, summoned to appear before the High Court of Commission at Edinburgh, on the 19th of January 1622. He accordingly appeared, and gave in a paper declining the jurisdiction of the court. On several of the bishops entreating him to take it up again, he answered, "I laid it not down for that end, to take it up again." He was sentenced to deprivation of his ministry at Irvine, and ordained to proceed to Turriff in Aberdeenshire within twenty days. He continued preaching almost daily till these were expired, and was then about to commence his journey to the north, when at the earnest request of the earl of Eglintoun he was permitted to remain in Ayrshire, and for about two months he preached in the hall and courtyard of Eglintoun castle, weekly, to large congregations of his parishioners. He was then ordered by the archbishop of Glasgow to set out for the place of his banishment, which he did, and during his stay in Turriff, he frequently preached there with the full consent of the minister of that parish. In the meantime Lord Eglintoun and other friends made many applications to have him restored to his flock, and the archbishop at length declared his readiness to remove the sentence of banishment, provided he withdrew his declinature, but this he refused to do. He was sent for to Glasgow, that his friends might, if possible, prevail upon him to make concessions; but, although in obedience to their wishes he undertook the journey, no entreaties could move him from his purpose, and in consequence he returned to Turriff.

In July 1623, he was allowed, without any condition, to return to his charge at Irvine, and remained unmolested till the year 1637, when, for having harboured Mr. Robert Blair, and Mr. John Livingstone, on their being forced to leave their charges in the north of Ireland by the interference of the Irish bishops, and allowing them to preach for him, he was again cited before the High Commission court, but the influence of the bishops was now much curtailed, and they did not deem it advisable this time to proceed to extremities against him.

To the establishment of the second reformation in Scotland, which soon after occurred, Mr. Dickson was in a great degree instrumental. It was he who prevailed on the presbytery of Irvine to apply, in 1637, for the suspension of the service book; and he was one of those who were deputed to urge upon the ministers and people in and around Aberdeen, to renew the covenant. In the memorable year 1638, he was proposed by some persons, previous to the meeting of the General Assembly at Glasgow, to fill the chair on that important occasion, and although the choice fell upon Mr. Alexander Henderson, Mr. Dickson took an active part in the proceedings. In the short campaign of 1639, he acted as chaplain to a regiment of Ayrshire men commanded by the earl of Loudoun; and after the disbanding of the army he was almost unanimously chosen moderator of

the subsequent General Assembly which met at Edinburgh in August of that year. In the course of this assembly he was invited to accept of a charge in Glasgow; but such was the opposition made to his removal by the earl of Eglintoun and his parishioners at Irvine, that the General Assembly refused to sanction his translation. Notwithstanding his popularity and great success as a preacher, he ever maintained a humble and modest deportment, and was once heard to declare that the vintage of Irvine in his time was not equal to the mere gleanings of Ayr in that of Mr. Welch.

In 1640, he was appointed to the professorship of divinity in the university of Glasgow, instituted in that year. In the Assembly of 1643, he was nominated, with Alexander Henderson, the moderator, and David Calderwood, to prepare the draft of the 'Directory for Public Worship.' He was also the author, conjunctly with Mr. Durham, of 'The Sum of Saving Knowledge.' In 1650, he was elected to the divinity chair in the university of Edinburgh, in which his 'Truth's Victory over Error,' was originally delivered by him in Latin to his students, and afterwards translated into English and published, with his name, at Glasgow in 1725.

In all the public affairs of his time, and in the keen controversy which was maintained between the Resolutioners and Protesters, he took an active share, publishing several pamphlets in favour of the former party. At the restoration, for declining to take the oath of supremacy, he was, with many others from their charges, ejected from his chair, and the subsequent proceedings of government in favour of episcopacy appear to have seriously affected his health. In December 1662, he was seized with a severe illness, from which he never recovered. Mr. Livingstone, one of the "outed" ministers, who visited him on his deathbed, has left on record the memorable saying which he uttered in the immediate prospect of death. On being asked how he felt, he exclaimed, "I have taken all my good deeds, and all my bad deeds, and have cast them together in a heap before the Lord, and have fled from both to Jesus Christ, and in him I have sweet peace." In the beginning of 1663, feeling death approaching, he summoned his family to his bedside, and addressed a few words to each of them. He concluded with solemnly pronouncing the apostolical blessing, after which he lifted up his hand and closed his own eyes. An account of his works, which are marked by great vigour of thought, and simplicity, and clearness of style, will be found in Wodrow's Life of Dickson, prefixed to the latter's 'Truth's Victory over Error.' Subjoined is a list of them

A Treatise on the Promises. Dublin, 1630, 12mo.

Explanation of the Epistle to the Hebrews. Aberdeen, 1635, fol. and 12mo.

Expositio analytica omnium Apostolicarum Epistolarum. Glasguæ, 1645, 4to.

A brief Exposition of the Gospel according to Matthew London, 1651, 12mo.

Explanation of the First Fifty Psalms. London, 1653, 8vo

Explication upon the Last Fifty Psalms. London, 1655, 3 vols. 8vo.

A brief Explication of the Psalms, from Psalm l. to c London, 1655, 8vo.

Therapeutica Sacra, seu de curandis Casibus Conscientiæ circa Regenerationem per Fœderum Divinorum applicationem, 3 lib. London, 1656, 4to. In English, entit. Therapeutica Sacra; or the method of healing the diseases of the Conscience concerning Regeneration. Edin. 1695, 8vo. An edition of this work, entitled "Therapeutica Sacra, or Cases of Conscience Resolved," was published in 1664, by his son Alexander Dickson, professor of Hebrew in the University of Edinburgh, at one time minister of Newbattle.

A Commentary on the Epistles. Latin and English. Fol. and 4to.

Directory for Public Worship, with the assistance of Henderson and Calderwood.

The Sum of Saving Knowledge, assisted by Durham.

Prælectiones in Confessionem Fidei. fol. being the heads of his Lectures delivered in the Divinity Chair, and afterwards translated, and often printed under the title of Truth's Victory over Error.

DICKSON, Adam, M.A., minister of Dunse, an able writer on agriculture, was born in East Lothian. He studied at the university of Edinburgh for the Church of Scotland, of which his father was a minister, and, in 1750, was ordained to the parish of Dunse, in Berwickshire. He died March 25, 1776, in consequence of a fall from his horse. He was the author of the following works:

Treatise on Agriculture. Edin. 1762, 8vo. 2d edit. with large additions and amendments. Edin. 1765, 8vo. Vol. ii. 1769, 8vo. A new edit. Edin. 1785, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Husbandry of the Ancients. Edin. 1778, 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1788, 2 vols. 8vo.

DICKSON, James, F.L.S., an eminent botanist, was born in Scotland. He was at first a working gardener, but became vice-president of the horticultural society; also one of the founders of the Linnæan society, and a contributor to their

transactions. He died in London in 1822. His works are:

Fasciculus Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britanniæ. Lond. 1785, 1801, 4to.

A Collection of Dried Plants, named on the authority of the Linnæan Herbarium, and other original collections. London, 1787–1799, small folio.

Botanical Catalogue alphabetically arranged according to the Linnæan System. London, 1797, 8vo.

Observations on Polypodium Oreopteris, accompanied with a Specimen from Scotland. Trans. Linn. Soc. i. 181. 1791.

An Account of some Plants newly discovered in Scotland. Ib. ii. 286. 1794.

Observations on the Genus of Porella, and the Phascum Caulescens of Linnæus. Ib. 238. 1797.

On a variety of the Brassica Napus, or Rape, which has long been cultivated upon the continent. Trans. Hortic. Soc. i. 26. 1815.

Observations on, and an Account of the Tubers of the Lathyrus Tuberosus, with Instructions for the Cultivation of the Plant in a Garden. Ib. ii. 359. 1817.

On the Cultivation of the Rampion. Ib. iii. 19. 1818.

DICKSON, Sir David James Hamilton, M.D., an eminent physician and medical writer, inspector of fleets and hospitals, was the youngest son of the Rev. George Dickson, minister of Bedrule, Roxburghshire, where he was born in 1780. He studied for the medical profession at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1798 became a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of that city. In the following year he was appointed a surgeon in the navy, and served in the expeditions to Holland, in 1799, and to Egypt, in 1801. In 1806 he was appointed acting physician and inspector of the fleet and hospitals of the Leeward Islands, and in 1813, superintending physician of the Russian fleet in the Medway. For his services in the latter capacity, he received the thanks of his imperial majesty, the emperor of Russia, and was nominated a knight of the order of St. Vladimir. In 1814 he was appointed physician to the Mediterranean fleet, but changed to the Halifax station. In 1816 he became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and in 1822, a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London. In 1824 he was appointed physician to the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth, and in 1840 inspector of hospitals. He was physician inspector at the capture of the French and Danish Islands in the West Indies, and in the expedition on the Chesapeake, New Orleans, &c.; and for his services he was knighted by King William the Fourth in 1834. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh, and of the Linnæan Society, &c. He died at Plymouth on the 2d January 1850, in his 70th year.

Dingwall, a surname derived from the town of Dingwall in Ross-shire. According to the old Statistical Account of Scotland, the name, formerly *Dignaval*, or *Digna vallis*, took its origin from the richness of the soil of the lower grounds, which form a considerable part of the parish of Dingwall. Some writers with greater probability consider the name to be of Scandinavian origin, and refer it to a word expressive of its being the seat of justice.

One of the original judges of the court of session, on the spiritual side, on its first institution, May 27, 1532, was Sir John Dingwall, provost of Trinity college, Edinburgh, whose residence, Dingwall castle, stood on the ground now occupied by the buildings at the junction of Waterloo Place with Shakspere Square, Edinburgh. He had previously been rector of Strabrok and archdeacon of Caithness in 1524, in which year he obtained a charter under the great seal of the mansion, orchard, and garden of Wester Strabrok in Linlithgowshire. He died before the 9th July, 1533. He is supposed to be the same "Sir John Dungwell" whom John Knox accuses of having, "according to the charitie of kirkmen," entertained the wife, and wasted the substance of one Alexander Furrour, during his seven years' confinement in the Tower of London. [*Knox's Hist.* p. 15.] Some severe Latin verses on this judge by Buchanan, are quoted in *Haig and Brunton's Senators of the College of Justice.*

Dingwall, Lord, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred by King James the Sixth on Andrew Keith, son of Robert Keith, abbot of the Cistertian monastery of Deer in Aberdeenshire, second son of William Lord Keith of the Marischal family [see Marischal, earl]. Douglas says that this peerage was created 3d August 1587, but Moyes in his 'Memoirs' gives the date 15th March 1583-4, and he appears to be correct, as in the unprinted acts of parliament 1585, is one excepting the Lord Dingwall from the act made anent the revocation of the king's property. [*Douglas' Peerage, Wood's edit.* vol. i. p. 413, *note.*] His lordship was one of the commissioners sent in 1589 to treat of the marriage between the king and Anne of Denmark. He died without issue, having previously resigned his estate and honours in favour of William Keith of Delney, who, thereupon, had a charter of the same, dated at Holyroodhouse, 22d January 1592-3. The title, however, was extinct before 1606, as it does not appear in the decreet of ranking of the peers that year, and Sir Richard Preston was created Lord Dingwall in 1607.

This gentleman, first Lord Dingwall of the second creation, appears to have been a younger son of Preston of Whitehill, of the family of Preston of Preston and Craigmillar (see Preston, surname of). He was a great favourite of King James the Sixth, by whom he was knighted, and appointed one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber. On the accession of James to the English throne, he attended his majesty to London, and was made one of the knights of the Bath at his coronation, 25th July 1603. In 1607 he had the constabulary of Dingwall bestowed upon him, and was created a peer of Scotland by the title of Lord Dingwall, as already stated, and his peerage confirmed by charter of 8th June 1609, to him and his heirs whatsoever. He married (the match being brought about by the king) Lady Elizabeth Butler, only surviving child of Thomas tenth earl of Ormond and Ossory, widow of her cousin-german, Viscount Tulleophelim, and on

the earl's death in 1614, he took possession of his landed property, in prejudice of the rights of the heir male, Walter Butler, eleventh earl of Ormond, in whose favour a settlement had been made by the late earl. For not submitting to an adverse decision of the king declaring Lord Dingwall entitled to the estate, the earl was committed to the Fleet prison, where he was detained eight years, and only obtained his liberty on his majesty's death. Lord Dingwall had one child, Elizabeth, whom the duke of Buckingham intended for the wife of his nephew, George Fielding, second son of William first earl of Denbigh, and with a view to their marriage, he was created Lord Fielding in the Irish peerage, and Lord Dingwall, Viscount Callan and earl of Desmond in the same peerage, with remainder to his intended son-in-law, George Lord Fielding, 20th November 1622. The match, however, was frustrated by the assassination of the duke of Buckingham and the death of Lord Dingwall (earl of Desmond), the latter being drowned on the passage betwixt Dublin and Holyhead, 28th October 1628. The barony of Dingwall devolved on his daughter, and the earldom of Desmond on Lord Fielding, in whose family it still remains.

His daughter, Lady Elizabeth Preston, baroness of Dingwall, born 25th July 1615, married in 1629, when she was little more than fourteen years of age, James, Lord Thurles, (grandson and heir-apparent of Walter, earl of Ormond), afterwards the great duke of Ormond. His Grace died 21st July 1668, and was buried with his duchess (died 21st July 1684) in Westminster Abbey.

Their grandson, James, second duke of Ormond, born 29th April 1665, was an eminent military commander, and commander-in-chief of all the British forces at home and abroad. He was also for several years lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Having preferred a claim to the title of Lord Dingwall in Scotland, the House of Lords, on 2d March 1711, ordered it to be referred to their committee for privileges. He voted as Lord Dingwall at two elections in 1713, though his title was not admitted by the House till 8th July 1714. His Grace was impeached for high treason 21st June 1715, and retiring 8th August into France, was forfeited, when the title of Baron Dingwall was attainted. He died 16th November 1745, in the 71st year of his age, without surviving issue.

Dinwoodie, or Dunwithie, a surname derived from lands of that name in the parish of Applegarth, Dumfriesshire, formerly possessed by a family that continued there a long time. In the Ragman Roll appears the name of Alleyn Dinwithie, supposed by Nisbet to be of the family of that ilk in that county. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the lairds of Dinwoodie seem to have been at feud with the Jardines, and to have suffered much from the violence of their neighbours in those unsettled times. At the Justice-Ayre held at Dumfries in August 1504, John Jardine in Sibbald-beside, and Robert Brig, living with Alexander Jardine, produced a remission from the king for art and part of the cruel slaughter of Thomas Dunwedy of that ilk, at his place of Dunwedy. Only eight years afterwards (about 1512,) "the Laird Dinwiddie was slayne in Edinburgh by two persones, who eschaped by taking the sanctuarie of Holyroodhouse, a saufgaird much respected in those days." [*Anderson's MS. Hist.* Adv. Lib.] Sir James Balfour calls him the laird of Drumweiche, and says he was killed "by the Jardans." See 'Pitcairn's Criminal Trials,' under the first-named date, which contains also the following entries:—Robert Dunwedy, son of the laird of Dunwedy, and Gavin Johnstone were admitted to the king's composition (to satisfy parties) for art and part of the stouthrief of four horses, two candlesticks, and sundry other goods from Bartholomew Glendunwyne, in company with the laird of Johnstone and his accomplices; and Nicholas Dunwedy, in Dunwedy, called 'Gait-fut' (Goat-foot), convicted of resetting Adam Corry, common thief, in his theftuous deeds,—hanged. In 1543, Alexander Dinwoodie of that ilk was forfeited for joining with the English.

Dirleton, Lord, a title of the earl of Kellie, first conferred in 1603, on Sir Thomas Erskine, who gave James the Sixth important personal assistance in the Gowrie conspiracy, and now possessed by the earl of Mar and Kellie; see Kellie, earl of.

Dirleton, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, which, with the secondary title of Lord Elbottle, was conferred in 1646, on Sir James Maxwell, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to King James the Sixth and Charles the First. He was the son of John Maxwell of Kirkhouse by Jane Murray, sister of John first earl of Annandale, and appears to have purchased the estate of Dirleton from the earl of Kellie, obtaining a royal charter of the same in June 1631. In 1633 he had parliamentary ratification of the barony of Innerwick to himself and Elizabeth Boussoyne his wife, and along with John Cunningham of Barns had a pension for keeping a light on the Isle of May. He died before 1653, without male issue, when his titles became extinct. He had two daughters, Elizabeth, duchess of Hamilton, afterwards the wife of Thomas Dalmahoy, Esq., and Diana, Viscountess Cranburn, mother of the third earl of Salisbury.

Dischington, (often familiarly contracted into Distin,) a surname well-known in the East Neuk of Fife. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries a family of this name held the estate of Ardross in the parish of Elie, now belonging to Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther of Anstruther, baronet. In 1457, Dischington of Ardross was one of the assisors in the Perambulation between the marches of Easter and Wester Kinghorn; and in 1517, Thomas Dischington was captain of the palace of St. Andrews. The following couplet is from an old ballad relative to Crail:

"Was you e'er in Crail town,
Saw you there Clerk Dischington?"

Dobie, a surname, the Scotticised form of the original French name of De Bois or Dubois. See Boyce, surname of.

DOIG, David, LL.D., a learned philologist, the son of a small farmer in Forfarshire, was born in 1719. His father died while he was yet an infant, and his mother entered into a second marriage. His stepfather, however, behaved kindly to him. From a defect in his sight, he did not learn to read till his twelfth year, but such was his quickness and application that in three years he was successful in a Latin competition for a bursary at St. Andrews. He was at first intended for the ministry, but certain scruples regarding the Westminster Confession of Faith deterred him from the Church. After completing his studies at St

Andrews, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts, he became teacher of Monifieth parish school, and subsequently of that of Kennoway and Falkland. He was afterwards appointed by the magistrates of Stirling rector of the grammar school of that town. The university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D. on the same day that he received from St. Andrews his diploma as M.A. Dr. Doig was an eminent oriental scholar, being deeply versed in the history, languages, and literature of the East. He wrote the dissertations on Mythology, Mysteries, and Philology, for the Encyclopædia Britannica, when that work was under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. George Gleig. Mr. Tytler, in his Life of Lord Kames, gives a short memoir of Dr. Doig, who had entered into a controversy with his lordship relative to the opinions propounded by him in his 'Essay on Man,' as to the original savage state of the human race. Two Letters which he addressed to his lordship on the subject were published for the first time in 1792, 12mo. To the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1794, he contributed a Dissertation on the ancient Hellenes. Dr. Doig died March 16, 1800. A mural tablet, with an appropriate inscription in commemoration of his virtues and learning, was raised by Mr. John Ramsay of Ochtertyre. The magistrates of Stirling also erected a marble monument to his memory.

Don, a surname probably derived from the river of that name, as, according to Camden, "rivers have imposed names to some men." In the Anglo-Saxon, the word Don (English Donne) or Dun, means a down, that is, a large open plain or valley. It was the name of a family which formerly possessed the lands of Teith, in the stewartry of Monteith, Perthshire, a descendant of which, Sir Alexander Don of Newton in Berwickshire, was, 2d June 1677, created a baronet of Nova Scotia. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir James Don. His second son was Sir Alexander Don of Rutherford, and his third son Patrick Don of Altonburn.

Sir Alexander Don of Newtondon, fifth baronet, married Lady Henriet Cunningham, sister of the last earl of Glencairn, and had an only son, Alexander, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. These young ladies were unfortunately drowned, June 12, 1795, with a companion (Miss Agnes Wilson, second daughter of Dr. Wilson, physician in Kelso), while fording a brook near their father's mansion, which had been considerably swelled by sudden rains. Sir Alexander's son, Sir Alexander, sixth baronet, for some time M.P. for Roxburghshire, was an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott. He was twice married, but by his first wife had no issue. By his second wife, Grace, eldest daughter of John Stein, Esq., Edinburgh, for several years M.P. for Bletchingley, he had a son and a daughter, and died in April 1826. She married, 2dly, General Sir James A. Hope Wallace, K.C.B. Sir Alexander's only son, Sir William Henry Don, 7th baronet, born May 4, 1825, became a cornet 5th dragoon guards in 1844, and was appointed extra aide-de-camp to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1845 he was made a lieutenant, but retired from the army in Nov. of the same year, and became an actor. He married 1st, in 1847, Antonia, daughter of M. Lebrun of Hamburg; issue, a daughter. 2dly, in 1857, eldest daughter of John Sanders, Esq., London. Sir William died at Hobart Town, Tasmania, March 19, 1862; baronetcy inherited by Wauchope of Edmonstone. (See Wauchope.)

Donald, the name of several kings of early Scottish history. The first four reigned before the Picts and Scots were united under Kenneth M'Alpin in 843. Donald the Fourth who succeeded in 632, was drowned in Loch Tay, Perthshire, having been there, it is said, "at fishing with his servants."

Donald V., sometimes called Donald I., succeeded his brother Kenneth in 860. The ancient laws of the kingdom were revised and confirmed under his authority, and according to Pinkerton (*Enquiry*, vol. ii. p. 178), the Gaël or Dalriads obtained a confirmation of the old laws assigned them by Ed. Fin. [*Chr. Pict.*] The Norwegians having invaded the kingdom Donald fought and defeated them; but is said at last to have fallen by their hands at Forres in 904.

DONALD, king of Scotland, commonly called Donald Bane, the son of Duncan, and brother of Malcolm Canmore, before usurping the throne was styled maormor or earl of Gowrie, and had large possessions in that district, as on the baptism of his nephew Alexander he conferred on him the lands of Liff and Invergowrie. [*Balfour's Annals*, vol. i. p. 6.] On the usurpation of the throne by Macbeth, while his elder brother Malcolm fled into Cumberland, Donald took refuge in the Isles, where he seems to have ingratiated himself so well with the people and with the Celtic portion of the inhabitants of Scotland, that after the death of his brother Malcolm Canmore, in 1093, with their assistance he was enabled to take possession of the throne, to the exclusion of the children of the latter. He was, however, dethroned in 1094, by Duncan the Second, the elder son of the late king, by Ingiobiorge, widow of Earl Thorfinn, (see vol. i. page 52, art. Alexander I.,) but Duncan was himself treacherously slain in 1095, by Malpedir, thane of Moern or Garmoran, a district in northern Inverness-shire. The other children of Malcolm by his second wife, Edgar, Alexander, and David, had, meanwhile, found refuge in England, under the protection of their maternal uncle, Edgar Atheling, when Duncan being removed, Donald Bane returned from his exile and reascended the throne, which he was permitted to fill but for a short time, as in the same year an army, com-

posed of English, Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Normans, (many of whom had been expelled by Donald Bane from the country,) led by Edgar Atheling, and accompanied by the young princes his nephews, invaded Scotland, and the usurper Donald, being deserted by those who had twice enabled him to become king, was made prisoner, his eyes put out, and he was consigned for the rest of his life to a dungeon. This took place in 1098, when Edgar, fourth son of Malcolm by the second marriage, succeeded to the throne. Donald Bane's son, Madach by name, was earl of Athol in the reign of David the First. He married Margaret daughter of Haco earl of Orkney. Henry the grandson of Madach died in the reign of Alexander the Second, without issue male, and with him Donald Bane's descendants in the male line failed. See vol. i. p. 162, Art. ATHOL.

DONALDSON, WALTER, a learned professor of the seventeenth century, was a native of Aberdeen. He was in the retinue of Bishop Cunningham of Aberdeen, and Peter Junius, grand almoner of Scotland, when sent on an embassy from King James the Sixth to the court of Denmark and the princes of Germany. Subsequently he returned to the continent, and delivered a course of lectures on moral philosophy at Heidelberg. One of his students having taken notes of these lectures, published them, and several editions of the work were printed both in Germany and Great Britain, under the title of *Synopsis moralis Philosophiæ.* Donaldson was afterwards professor of philosophy and the Greek language, and principal of the university of Sedan, where he remained for sixteen years. He was then invited to open a college at Charenton, but the proposed establishment was objected to as illegal, and was never commenced. [*Bayle's Dict.* vol. iv. p. 626.] His works are:

Synopsis Locorum communium, in qua sapientiæ humanæ imago representatur, &c. Franc. 1612. Here he reduces into common places, and under certain general heads, all that lies scattered in Diogenes Laertius, concerning the same thing. Printed in Greek and Latin.

Synopsis Œconomica. Paris, 1620, 8vo. Reprinted Rost. 1624, 8vo.

Synopsis Philosophiæ Moralis, lib. iii. Ex Offic. Palth. 1604, 8vo. Francf. 1622, 12mo.

DONALDSON, JOHN, an eminent but eccentric painter, the son of a glover in Edinburgh, was born there in 1737. He early exhibited an extraordinary talent for drawing, and we are told that before he was twelve years of age he was enabled to contribute to his own support by drawing miniatures in India ink. Removing to London, while yet young, he for some time prosecuted his profession as a miniature painter with remarkable success, both in enamel and water colours. His celebrated historical picture, 'The Tent of Darius,' which was purchased by the earl of Buchan, gained him the prize from the Society of Arts. He also received prizes from the same society for two paintings in enamel, representing 'The Death of Dido,' and 'The Story of Hero and Leander.' He occasionally also amused himself with the point, and etched several plates of beggars after Rembrandt. Having, however, become disgusted with his profession, from mistaken notions of philanthropy, he occupied himself almost exclusively in proposing fanciful projects for the improvement of the condition of the human race, in consequence of which his business forsook him, and he was reduced to great misery. He died in the utmost indigence, October 11, 1801, leaving a large quantity of manuscripts in an unfinished state. His only acknowledged works are, 'An Essay on the Elements of Beauty,' Edin. 1780, 8vo; and a volume of poems. Mr. Edwards, in his Anecdotes of Painters, ascribes to Donaldson a pamphlet published anonymously, under the title of 'Critical Observations and Remarks upon the Public Buildings of London.'

DONALDSON, JAMES, a printer of Edinburgh, bequeathed the greater part of his estate, exceeding £200,000, for the endowment and erection of an hospital in that city, for the maintenance of three hundred poor boys and girls. He died in October 1830. Donaldson's Hospital, which occupies a commanding position at the west end of Edinburgh, is a spacious quadrangular structure, in the Elizabethan style, from a design by W. H. Playfair. It was completed and opened in the end of 1850.

DONALDSON, JOSEPH, author of the 'Eventful Life of a Soldier,' and 'Scenes and Sketches of a Soldier's Life in Ireland,' was born in Glasgow towards the end of the last century, but the exact date of his birth is not stated. Having gone over

to Paris in 1830, he took an active part in the Revolution of July, and died October 5th of that year, in consequence of disease brought on by his exertions and fatigue on that occasion.

DOUGAL, a surname derived from *Dhu-gal*, the Gaelic for dark complexioned stranger, this being the name given to the son of the famous Somerled, lord of the Isles, who flourished in the twelfth century, and the patronymic of his descendants, the clan M'Dugal.

DOUGALL, JOHN, a learned miscellaneous writer, was a native of Kirkaldy, where his father was the master of the grammar school. He studied for some time at the university of Edinburgh, applying himself particularly to classical literature, to mathematics, and to the acquirement of the modern languages of Europe. He was afterwards employed as tutor and travelling companion, in which capacity he made the tour of Europe. Subsequently he became private secretary to General Melville. Ultimately he settled in London as an author by profession, and translator of works from the French and Italian languages. He died in 1822, in great indigence. He was the author of

Military Adventures, 8vo.

The Modern Preceptor, or a General Course of Polite Education. 1810, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Cabinet of Arts, including Arithmetic, Geometry, and Chemistry, 2 vols. 8vo.

Espana Maritima, or Spanish Coasting Pilot, translated from the Spanish. London, 1813, 4to.

He also contributed to various scientific and literary works, and for some years he was employed, under the patronage of the late duke of York, in preparing a new translation of Cæsar's Commentaries, with Notes and Illustrations, which, however, he did not live to complete.

DOUGLAS, the name of an ancient and once very powerful family in Scotland, long the rival of royalty. Its origin is entirely unknown. Hume of Godscroft, in his 'History of the Douglases,' says, "We do not know them in the fountain, but in the stream; not in the root, but in the stem, for we know not who was the first mean man that did raise himself above the vulgar." The traditionary account, a mere family fable, which he gives of their origin, is, that in the 8th century, during the reign of Solvathius, king of Scots, one Donald Bane, of the Western Isles, made an irruption into the Scottish territory, and put to the rout the forces collected to repel his invasion. An unknown warrior, with his friends and followers, came seasonably to their aid, and in the conflict which ensued Donald was defeated and slain. When the king inquired at his attendants to whom he owed his deliverance, the stranger was pointed out to him by one of them, with the Gaelic words, "Sholto Dhu-glas,"—"Behold the dark man." The king is said to have rewarded him with a large tract of land in Lanarkshire, which, with the river by which it is traversed, was called Douglas after him.

George Chalmers, (Caledonia, vol. i. p. 579,) derives the origin of the name from Douglas water, tracing it to the Celtic words "Dhu-glas," the dark stream. He states, but without any warrant, that the founder of the family was a Fleming named Theobald, who came to Scotland about 1150 and as a vassal of Arnald, abbot of Kelso, received from him a grant of some lands on Douglas water. Wyntoun (Chron. b. viii. c. 7.) says that of the beginning of the Murray and the Douglas, he can affirm nothing for certain; nevertheless as both bear in their arms the same stars set in the same manner, it seems likely that they have come of the same kin, either by lineal descent or by collateral branch.

The first of the name on record is William of Dufglas, who, between 1175 and 1199, witnessed a charter by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, to the monks of Kelso, (see *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*, under parish of Douglas, vol. i. p. 155). He was either the brother or brother-in-law of Sir Freskin de Kerdale in Moray, and had six sons. 1. Sir Erkenbald, or Archibald, who succeeded him. 2. Brice, prior of Lesmahago, and in 1203 bishop of Moray. 3. Fretheskin, parson of Douglas, afterwards apparently dean of Moray. 4. Hugh, canon and probably archdeacon of Moray. 5. Alexander, sheriff of Elgin. 6. Henry, canon of Moray.

Sir William of Dufglas, the third of the family and apparently the son of Sir Archibald, was a witness to charters in 1240, and with Sir Andrew of Dufglas, probably his brother (progenitor of the Douglases of Dalkeith, earls of Morton) in 1248. He died in 1276. He had two sons, Hugh, who contributed to the defeat of the Danes at Largs in 1263, and succeeded his father in 1276, but dying without issue before 1288, he was succeeded by his brother William, surnamed the Hardy, from his valour and his deeds. In July 1291 he swore fealty to Edward the First in the chapel of Thurston. He afterwards attacked the English, and in 1296 was governor of the castle of Berwick, when the town was besieged by Edward and taken. After the garrison had capitulated and been allowed to march out with military honours, Douglas was detained a prisoner in one of the towers of the castle called Hog's Tower, and the same year he renewed his oath of fidelity to Edward, at Edinburgh. In May 1297, however, he joined Sir William Wallace, for which his estate was invaded with fire and sword by Robert Bruce, earl of Carrick, and his wife and children carried off. In the subsequent July he again made submission to Edward, when he was sent to England, and died in the castle of York in 1302.

His eldest son was the celebrated Sir James Douglas, styled "the Good Sir James," the first really great man of the family, of whom a memoir follows in larger type. He left two natural sons, Sir William Douglas, styled the Knight of Liddesdale, and Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, called "the Grim," of whom afterwards.

The knight of Liddesdale, the elder of the two, from his bravery was called the Knight of Chivalry. After the death of Robert Bruce, he supported the cause of his son, King David the Second, and was present at the attack on Annan in December 1332, when Edward Baliol was put to flight. Being appointed warden of the west marches he was overpowered and taken prisoner by Sir Anthony de Lucy in the following March, near Lochmaben, and did not recover his liberty till April 1335. On his return home he performed the most gallant feats, expelling the English from the whole of Teviotdale excepting the castle of Roxburgh. He afterwards defeated, at Kilblane, the titular earl of Athol. (See vol. i. p. 162, art. ATHOL.) Not long after this, he was sent ambassador to France to inform David the Second, then residing at the French court, of the state of the realm. He afterwards sullied his fame by the cruel murder of Alexander Ramsa of Dalhousie in 1342, who had in a gallant manner

taken the castle of Roxburgh from the English, Douglas himself having failed to do so. [See RAMSAY of Dalhousie.] At the intercession of Robert Stewart, Douglas was pardoned by the king, and he was invested with the important charge of sheriff of Teviotdale and keeper of Roxburgh castle. He accompanied King David to the battle of Durham, 20th October 1346, and was taken prisoner along with him. After an imprisonment of six years, he obtained his liberty upon dishonourable terms, as by an indenture which he entered into with Edward the Third, 17th July 1352, he engaged to serve that monarch against all parties whatsoever, and allow free passage to the English through his lands into Scotland; but was killed, in August 1353, as he was hunting in Ettrick forest, by his father's nephew, and his own godson, Sir William Douglas, the first earl of Douglas, in revenge for the death of Ramsay. He left no issue.

The good Sir James was succeeded by his next brother, Hugh, who seems to have laboured under some corporeal or mental defect, as his name never appears in history.

Archibald Douglas, youngest brother of Sir James, succeeded to the regency of Scotland in the infancy of David II., on the regent Sir Andrew Murray of Bothwell being led into captivity. He was killed at Halidon Hill, July 22, 1333.

His son, William de Douglas, was created earl of Douglas by David II. in 1357. Before this period the chiefs of the family were styled lords of Douglas. The first earl was taken prisoner with David II. at the battle of Durham, but soon ransomed. He recovered Douglasdale from the English; and also expelled them from Ettrick forest and Tweeddale, and part of Teviotdale. On the accession of Robert II. he was a claimant for the crown. He afterwards went to France, and was wounded at the battle of Poictiers, September 19, 1356. He commanded the Scots troops that defeated Musgrave, the governor of Berwick, near Melrose, in 1378. Two years afterwards he entered England with an army, and after burning Penrith, returned home laden with spoil. He died in 1384. He was thrice married. By his first wife, Lady Margaret Mar, sister and heiress of Thomas, 13th earl of Mar, he had a son, James, 2d earl of Douglas and Mar, and a daughter, Isabel, who inherited the earldom of Mar, on the death of her brother. By his second wife he had no issue. By his third wife, Lady Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus, relict of 13th earl of Mar, he had a son, George, earl of Angus.

James Douglas, second earl of that distinguished name, succeeded to the title in 1384, and, after many valorous exploits, was killed at the battle of Otterburn, July 31, 1388. His last words were, "I die, like my forefathers, in a field of battle, and not on a bed of sickness. Conceal my death, defend my standard, and avenge my fall. It is an old prophecy, that a dead Douglas shall gain a field, and I hope it will be accomplished this night." In Pinkerton's History of Scotland will be found an interesting account of this battle, the subject of various poems and songs. He had two natural sons. The eldest, William de Douglas, was the ancestor of the ducal house of Queensberry, and from Archibald the second son, a valiant knight, the Douglases of Cavers are descended.

Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, styled the Grim, third earl of Douglas, an illegitimate son of the good Sir James Douglas succeeded his cousin James, slain at Otterburn in 1388. He is said to have surpassed all the Scotsmen of his age in wisdom, prowess and hardy enterprise, in the extent of his acquisitions, and in wealth. In 1356 he accompanied William earl of Douglas to France, and was made prisoner at the battle of Poictiers, September 19th of that year, fighting on the side of the French against the English; but made his escape, by the presence of mind of Sir William Ramsay of Colluthie, who treated him as a lacquey having on the armour of his master slain in the battle, and offered a ransom of forty shillings for the pretended serving man, which was accepted, and he was ordered off to the field to search for his master's body. Previous to returning to Scotland he remained some time at Bordeaux, and was the progenitor of several families of the same name in France. He is frequently mentioned by Froissart and other historians of that period. He and his son-in-law, the duke of Rothesay, successfully defended the castle of Edinburgh against Henry the Fourth of England in August 1400. He died in 1401.

Sir William Douglas, Lord of Nithsdale, usually called "The Black Douglas," was the illegitimate son of the preceding. He was a renowned warrior, and married Egidia, daughter of Robert the Second. His name was a terror to the English, and after a life of bold and successful warfare, in 1389, with a train of Scottish knights, he went to Germany, and under Waldenrodt, Grand-master of the Teutonic Order, defended Dantzic, or Danesvick, against the pagans of Prussia, who besieged it under Udislaus Ingello. Douglas and his knights made a furious sally, cut the besiegers to pieces, and cleared the district, for which he was created prince of Danesvick, duke of Spruce, and admiral of the fleet. Thenceforth all Scotsmen were declared freemen of Dantzic, and in token thereof, the arms of the nation, with those of Douglas, were placed over the great gate, where they remained until it was rebuilt in 1711. A part of the suburbs is still named Little Scotland, and near it was the bridge where Douglas was basely murdered by the contrivance of the English Lord Clifford and a band of assassins in 1390

Archibald Douglas, fourth earl of Douglas, eldest son of Archibald, third earl, married Margaret, daughter of Robert the Third. He was concerned with the duke of Albany in the imprisonment of his brother-in-law the duke of Rothesay, and a remission under the great seal was granted to them 20th May 1402, on account of his death, which was stated to have happened through divine providence. (See vol. i. p. 35, Art. ALBANY.) At the battle of Homildon, 14th September 1402, Douglas, who commanded the Scots, lost an eye, and was taken prisoner by Percy, the famous Hotspur. He afterwards joined Percy and his father, the earl of Northumberland, in their rebellion against King Henry, and proceeded with Hotspur towards Wales to assist Owen Glendower. The king met the insurgents at Shrewsbury, and in the battle which ensued, July 21, 1403, Percy was killed, and his army totally defeated. Douglas, whose prowess called forth the praise of his opponents, was taken prisoner, and in 1407 on recovering his liberty he returned to Scotland. After a variety of exploits against the English, with a number of his followers, he went over to France in 1423, and being slain at the battle of Verneuil, in Normandy, in 1424, was buried in the church of Tours. He was created duke of Touraine by Charles the Seventh of France, and had the popular name of Tyne-man, on account of his losing most of the battles in which he engaged.

Archibald Douglas, fifth earl of Douglas, and second duke of Touraine, only son of the preceding, accompanied the earl of Buchan into France in 1420, at which time he bore the title of the earl of Wigton. He distinguished himself at the battle of Beaugé in 1421, and had the county of Longueville conferred on him by Charles the Seventh. He was one of the ambassadors to England to adjust the ransom of James the First, and returned to Scotland with his sovereign. He was arrested with the duke of Albany in March 1425, but was soon liberated and sat as one of the jury on the trial of

the latter. In May 1431 he was again imprisoned; but, at the urgent request of the queen and the nobility, was released in the following September. In 1437, on the death of James the First, he was elected one of the council of regency, and, in 1438, held the office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom, in which capacity he summoned a parliament. He died at Restalrig, June 26, 1439.

William Douglas, sixth earl of Douglas, succeeded his father Archibald, the fifth earl, in 1439, when he was little more than fourteen years of age. His immense estates in Scotland, and his foreign wealth and influence as duke of Touraine, rendered him by far the most formidable baron in the kingdom, and as he acted more like an independent prince than a subject, the Chancellor Crichton resolved to cut him off, with his brother. A parliament being assembled at Edinburgh, after the second reconciliation of Livingston and Crichton, the young earl was by specious pretexts induced to enter the capital, for the purpose of being present at it; and afterwards with his only brother David, and Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, his counsellor and friend, attended a magnificent feast given by the sovereign in the castle of Edinburgh. The entertainment was prolonged with unusual pomp, and every delicacy was spread upon the table, when suddenly a band of armed men, at a given signal, rushed upon them from an inner room, bound their hands, and after a brief and hurried trial for treason, they were led forth to instant execution. Malcolm Fleming, their companion, shared the same fate. This happened Nov. 24, 1440.

James, seventh earl, called James the Gross, a prudent and peaceable man, the second son of the third earl, succeeded his grand-nephew. He was warden of the marches, and sat as one of the jury on the trial of Murdoch duke of Albany in 1425. In 1437 he had been created earl of Avondale, and died 24th March 1443. He is said to have been married to Lady Beatrix Stewart, fifth daughter of Robert duke of Albany, regent of Scotland, but by her had no issue. By his second wife, Lady Beatrix Sinclair, daughter of Henry earl of Orkney, he had, with other children, William eighth earl, and James, ninth earl of Douglas; Archibald earl of Moray, Hugh earl of Ormond, (see these titles); and Sir John Douglas, lord of Balveny, forfeited in 1455.

William, the eighth earl, succeeded his father, James the Gross, in 1443; and, in 1444, married his cousin, Lady Margaret Douglas, the Fair Maid of Galloway, whose vast possessions restored the house of Douglas to all its former power, wealth, and grandeur. By his respectful submission he gained the affections of the young king, James the Second, who was weary of the control of Crichton and Livingston; and at a parliament held at Stirling in 1445, the chancellor and his colleague were, by the earl's artifices, formally declared rebels, and their estates forfeited. About 1446 Douglas was created lieutenant-general of the kingdom, when he became all-powerful in Scotland. In 1448 he obtained a victory over the English at the battle of Sark, and ravaged their country as far as Newcastle. James soon began to discover that he had advanced the earl too high; and, after the marriage of the king in 1449, his influence gradually declined. Disgusted at the loss of his power, and wishing to display his pomp in foreign countries, the earl proceeded, in 1450, to the Jubilee of Rome, with a retinue of six knights, fourteen gentlemen and eighty attendants. In his absence his vassals behaved so turbulently that the castle of Douglas was demolished by the king's orders. On his return to Scotland, he sent a submissive message to the king, and seemed at first to resume his former ascendancy over James' mind. But the enmity between him and Crichton, who had been restored to his former post of chancellor, still existed. Douglas attempted to assassinate Crichton, and hanged John Herries in contempt of the king's authority. Proceeding in his treasonable course, he entered into a formidable league with the earls of Crawford and Ross, and other nobles, for mutual defence and protection, and beheaded M'Lellan of Bombie for refusing to join in the confederacy. Such acts as these roused the indignation of James, who at length resolved upon endeavouring to rid himself of a subject so powerful. Accordingly, on the 13th February 1452, Douglas was prevailed upon to visit the court at the castle of Stirling, having obtained a safe conduct under the great seal. After supper, the king, taking him apart, informed him that he had heard of his league with Crawford and Ross, and desired him to dissolve such an illegal engagement. Douglas haughtily refused, when James, exclaiming with an oath, "If you will not break this league, I shall," drew his dagger, and plunged it into the earl's bosom. Sir Patrick Gray then struck the earl with a battle-axe, and others rushing in, Douglas fell by a multitude of daggers.

James, the ninth and last earl of Douglas, succeeded his brother, and immediately took up arms with the allies of his house to avenge his death. In 1454, James levied an army, and, after having ravaged the lands of the rebel earl, laid siege to his castle of Abercorn; to relieve which Douglas collected a large force, most of them borderers, and encamped on the south side of the Carron, on his march to Abercorn. The army of Douglas was far superior to the king's, both in number and in valour; and a single battle must, in all probability, have decided whether the house of Stewart or that of Douglas was henceforth to possess the throne of Scotland; but while his troops impatiently expected the signal to engage, the earl ordered them to retire to their camp. James, Lord Hamilton of Cadzow, who was with Douglas, impatient at his not giving battle to the royal army, urged an immediate attack, when the earl haughtily replied, "If you are tired, you may depart when you please," and Hamilton immediately went over with all his vassals to the king. The other chiefs followed his example, and next morning, the proud and potent Douglas trembled when, instead of forty thousand men that he had commanded the day before, he beheld only a silent and deserted camp! On this unexpected change he fled into Annandale, where he lurked till spring 1455. On the 1st of May in that year, his three brothers, the earls of Moray and Ormond, and Lord Balveny, were defeated at Arkinholme, by a body of the king's forces. Moray was slain, and Ormond being taken prisoner, was executed for treason, while Douglas himself was forfeited, and, with his brother Balveny, forced to take refuge in England. Assisted by Percy, earl of Northumberland, he soon after made an attempt on the east borders, but was defeated in the Merse by the earl of Angus. For nearly thirty years after this period, he remained an exile in England. In his old age he longed once more to see his native country, and vowed that upon St. Magdalene's day 1484, he would deposit his offering upon the high altar at Lochmaben. With five hundred horse and some infantry, he and the banished duke of Albany entered Scotland, July 22, and advanced to Lochmaben. The neighbouring chieftains assembled with their followers to oppose his progress, and he was finally defeated at Barnswork in Dumfries-shire. The aged earl was taken prisoner by a son of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, one of his own vassals. A grant of lands had been offered for his person. "Carry me to the king," said Douglas to his captor; "thou art well entitled to profit by my misfortune; for thou wast true to me whilst I was true to myself!" The young man wept, and offered to fly with the earl to England; but Doug-

las, weary of exile, refused his proffered liberty, and only requested that Kirkpatrick would not deliver him to the king till he had secured his own reward. When he was conveyed to the king, either from shame or scorn, he turned his back on the son of James the Second, the destroyer of his house. The king contented himself with confining him to monastic seclusion in the abbey of Lindores in Fife, while the earl muttered, "He who may no better be, must be a monk." In this retreat, after four years of penitence and peace, he died April 15, 1488.

The title of earl of Douglas, of this the first branch of the Douglas family, existed for ninety-eight years, giving an average of eleven years to each possessor. During this time the house of Douglas rose to a degree of power scarcely inferior to that of royalty itself, and as an old historian remarks, it became a saying that "nae man was safe in the country, unless he were either a Douglas or a Douglas man." The earl, when he went from home, was accompanied with a train of two thousand men; he kept a sort of court, and even created knights. The greatness of the family, indeed, attained to such a pitch that it matched eleven times with the royal house of Scotland, and once, under the Angus branch, with that of England.

After the forfeiture of the earls of Douglas in 1455, their estates reverted to the Crown, but were shortly afterwards bestowed on the 4th earl of Angus, head of a junior branch of the old family, descended from George Douglas, the only son of William, the first earl of Douglas, by his third wife, Margaret, countess of Angus.

The Angus branch assisted in the destruction of the parent house, and it became a saying, in allusion to the complexion of the two races, that "the red Douglas had put down the black"—the house of Liddesdale being characterised as the black Douglas and that of Angus as the red.

George Douglas, the first earl of Angus, obtained a grant of that earldom in 1389, on his mother's resignation of it in parliament. He married in 1397 Mary Stewart, second daughter of King Robert the Third. Taken prisoner with his cousin the earl of Douglas, at the battle of Homildon in 1402, he died the same year in England of the plague.

His eldest son, William, the second earl, was one of the negotiators for the release of King James the First in 1423, which was accomplished in the succeeding year. He was one of those arrested with Murdoch, duke of Albany, in March 1425, but soon obtained his release, and sat on the trial of that nobleman for treason, in the following May, when the latter was convicted and executed. In 1430 he was sent ambassador to England. In 1433 he was appointed warden of the middle marches. In September 1435 he defeated Sir Robert Ogle at Piperdean, and died in 1437.

His only son, James, third earl, died without issue by his wife, Johanna Stewart, third daughter of King James the First, and was succeeded by his uncle, George, second son of the first earl.

George, fourth earl, was, in 1449 appointed warden of the middle marches, and, in 1451, was sent as ambassador to England. He had the chief command of the king's forces against his kinsman the earl of Douglas in 1454, and on the forfeiture of the latter he obtained a grant of the whole lands and lordship of Douglas. He was standing next to James the Second when he was killed at the siege of Roxburgh in August 1460; and was wounded by a splinter of the cannon. In 1462 King Edward the Fourth advanced with a numerous army against Alnwick, when the earl of Angus, and Breze, high-steward of Normandy, marched with a considerable force, and gallantly relieved a French garrison which was then in the town. He died on 14th November of that year.

His eldest son, Archibald, fifth earl, was born in 1453, and succeeded his father when he was only nine years of age. He was usually called the great earl, and Archibald Bell-the-Cat, from the following circumstance:—In July 1482, when James the Third was preparing to invade England with an army, a number of the Scots nobility met together in a secret council, in the church of Lauder, for the purpose of concerting measures for ridding the country of the favourites of the king. In the course of the conference, Lord Gray took occasion to introduce the apologue of the mice consulting upon the means of deliverance from their tyrannical enemy the cat, and agreeing that a bell should be suspended from her neck to notify her approach; but the question was, what mouse had courage sufficient to fasten the bell? Angus immediately exclaimed, "I shall bell the cat;" and accordingly Cochrane, the most obnoxious of the favourites, was seized by the earl on his entrance into the church, and he and the others were hanged over the bridge at Lauder. In 1488 Angus joined in the combination against King James the Third, which terminated in the murder of that monarch on his flight from the field of Sauchieburn. He was in high favour with James the Fourth, who continued him in the wardenship of the eastern marches. He was also sworn a privy councillor, and in 1493, appointed lord high chancellor of Scotland, which office he resigned in 1498. He accompanied the latter monarch to the fatal field of Flodden, and endeavoured to dissuade him from hazarding a battle. James answered—"Angus, if you are afraid, you may go home." The earl, feeling the affront deeply, at once quitted the field, but enjoined his two eldest sons, George, Master of Angus, and Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, with all his followers, to abide the event; and these knights, with two hundred gentlemen of their name, were among the slain, September 9, 1513. The earl retired to the priory of Whithorn, in Galloway, where he died in 1514. By his first wife, Elizabeth, only daughter of Robert Lord Boyd, high chamberlain of Scotland, he had three sons and three daughters, and by his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir William Stirling of Keir, he had one daughter and one son. Gavin, the third son, was the celebrated bishop of Dunkeld and poet, of whom a memoir is subsequently given, in larger type.

Sir Archibald Douglas of Kilspindie, the fourth and youngest son, was a great favourite of James the Fifth when a child, and was called by him his "Gray-steel." He was appointed high treasurer of Scotland 29th October 1526, when his nephew the earl of Angus had obtained the supreme power in the government; but was, with the rest of the Douglases, attainted and forfeited in parliament, 5th September 1528, on which he retired to England. At length, weary of exile, he ventured back to Scotland, and cast himself in the king's way, on his return from hunting in the park at Stirling. On seeing him at a distance, James said to one of his courtiers, "yonder is my *Gray-steel*, Archibald of Kilspindie, if he be alive." The courtier answered that it could not be he, as he durst not come into the king's presence. On the king's approach, he threw himself on his knees and implored forgiveness, promising from thenceforth to abstain from meddling in public affairs, and to lead a quiet and private life. The king passed on without vouchsafing a reply, and rode briskly up the hill towards the castle. Kilspindie kept pace with his horse, in the vain endeavour to catch a glance from the implacable monarch. Exhausted with fatigue he sat down on a stone without the castle-gate, and asked for a drink of water, which from fear of the king's dis-

pleasure, was refused by the royal attendants. On being informed of this, James reproved them very sharply for their discourtesy, and said that if he had not sworn an oath that no Douglas should ever again serve him, he would have received him into his favour. He then sent word to Kilspindie to go to Leith, and wait his farther pleasure; subsequently he commanded him to retire to France, where he died soon after. James' conduct on this occasion was blamed even by his stern and unrelenting uncle, Henry the Eighth, who, on being told of it, uttered the familiar saying that "a king's face should give grace." Kilspindie's forfeiture was rescinded 15th March 1542–3, when his son and heir, Archibald Douglas of Kilspindie, was restored to his estates, and was afterwards twice lord provost of Edinburgh.

George, Master of Angus, who fell at Flodden, as above stated, by his wife, Elizabeth, second daughter of John first lord Drummond, had three sons and six daughters. His eldest son, Archibald, succeeded as sixth earl of Angus; of him and of Sir George, the second son, styled of Pittendreich, afterwards. William, the third son, was prior of Coldingham in 1519, abbot of Holyroodhouse in 1522, and died in 1528. Jean or Janet, the second daughter, was the unfortunate Lady Glammis, who was burnt at the stake on the Castlehill of Edinburgh, 17th July 1537, on the charge of conspiring the death of the king by poison, and also for having treasonably assisted her brothers, Archibald earl of Angus and Sir George Douglas of Pittendreich, after they had been declared traitors and rebels. A previous indictment against her, for poisoning her husband John, sixth Lord Glammis, and for which she was summoned to stand her trial at the justice-ayre of Forfar, 31st January 1532, appears, from want of evidence, to have fallen to the ground. Mr. Pitcairn has entered fully into the charges against this ill-fated lady, and endeavours to show that she fell a victim to the implacable hatred of James the Fifth against the whole race of the Douglases. (See *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, vol. i. part i.) Mr. Tytler, on the contrary, thinks that there can be no doubt of her guilt. (*Hist. of Scotland*, vol. v. p. 265, and Note ii. in Appendix to that volume.) She was long popularly believed to have been burnt for witchcraft.

Archibald, the sixth earl, succeeded his grandfather in 1514, and August 6th the same year, married Margaret of England, queen dowager of James the Fourth, within eleven months after the fatal field of Flodden. At this period he was described by Dacre, the English ambassador in Scotland, as "childish, young, and attended by no wise councillors," out, Mr. Tytler adds, his person and countenance were beautiful, his accomplishments showy and attractive, whilst his power, as the head of the house of Douglas, was equal, if not superior, to that of any baron in the kingdom. In 1515, in consequence of the firm and decided measures adopted by the regent duke of Albany to obtain possession of the royal children, and to suppress an internal rebellion threatened by the English faction, at the head of which were Angus, the queen-mother and Lord Home, he retired with the queen to England, where she bore a daughter, the Lady Margaret Douglas, the future mother of the unfortunate Lord Darnley. While in England, Angus, Home, and Arran, entered into a private bond by which they engaged for themselves, their vassals and supporters, to resist the regent and endeavour to obtain possession of their infant sovereign. From this league, however, Arran was the first to withdraw. Finding himself neglected by his brother-in-law, Henry the Eighth, Angus became reconciled to the regent, and leaving the queen dangerously ill at Morpeth, returned to Scotland in 1516. In the following June, on the departure of Albany for France, Angus was nominated one of the council of regency, and soon gained a powerful ascendency in the kingdom. On the queen's return to Scotland, she proposed, in the absence of the duke of Albany, that her husband, Angus, should be appointed regent, but without success. Enraged at the disappointment, the earl's violence and turbulence knew no bounds, and his inconstancy to the queen soon led that princess to express her determination to sue for a divorce. In 1520 the earl of Arran with many of the western nobility assembled at Edinburgh, resolved to apprehend Angus, and on the 29th April a bloody conflict, known in local annals by the name of "Cleanse the Causeway," took place on the High Street of that city between the rival factions, in which Angus slew Sir Patrick Hamilton, Arran's brother, with his own hand, and the party of Arran, after a fierce resistance, were entirely routed. In 1521, on the return of Albany, Angus fled to England, and was subsequently exiled to France. In 1524 he secretly removed to the English court, and soon after returned to Scotland, greatly improved in experience, talent, and political skill. He had entered into a secret treaty with Henry the Eighth to support the English interests, but failed to effect a reconciliation with his wife. Early in the morning of the 24th November of the same year, at the head of an armed force, he took possession of the capital, and being joined by the Chancellor Bethune, speedily acquired the chief direction of the government, with possession of the person of the young king, then in his fourteenth year. In March 1525 he was divorced from Queen Margaret. In 1526 he obtained a remission for himself and his friends for all crimes and treasons committed by them for the previous nineteen years. Having prevailed upon Bethune to resign the great seal, he was himself appointed lord chancellor. At this time all the offices of state were filled either by a Douglas or by a creature of that house, and Angus defeated two attempts which were made to rescue the king from the durance in which he was held by him, the one by Scott of Buccleuch near Melrose, and the other by the earl of Lennox at Linlithgow, in which the latter nobleman was killed. At length, in July 1528, King James escaped out of his hands, and in the disguise of a yeoman of the guard, rode during night from Falkland palace to Stirling. Angus and his brother and uncle were immediately declared rebels and traitors, and after being deprived of their offices, sentence of forfeiture was passed against them. Angus retired to the borders, and the king unsuccessfully attempted to reduce the earl's castle of Douglas. The royal forces were subsequently totally dispersed at Coldingham. James was also obliged to raise the siege of Tantallon, and on his retreat his train of artillery was attacked and captured, after an obstinate action, by Angus in person. It was on this occasion that the king declared with an oath, that while he lived, no Douglas should find a resting place in Scotland. Angus subsequently took refuge in England, was admitted into the privy council of Henry the Eighth, and in 1532, received from that monarch a pension of one thousand merks. At this time he disgraced his name by making several hostile incursions across the Borders against his own countrymen. On the death of James, he returned to Scotland, and in 1543 his attainder was repealed. In June 1544 when a number of the nobility signed an agreement to support the queen mother as regent, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom. He behaved with great courage against the English at the battle of Ancrum Moor, in 1545; in which Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Bryan Laton, and several gentlemen of distinction, were slain on the English side. The earl had been greatly exasperated against the English, both on account of his lands having been ravaged by them, and also because

they had defaced the tombs of his ancestors in Melrose abbey. Just as the battle was about to begin, a heron, disturbed by the troops, sprung from an adjacent marsh, and soared away over the heads of the combatants. "Oh," said Angus, "that I had here my white goss-hawk; we should then all yoke at once." The regent Arran complimented the earl for his distinguished conduct in this battle, and also his brother, Sir George Douglas, declaring in presence of the army that their actions had entirely removed all suspicions of their favouring the English interest. Henry the Eighth, enraged at this defeat, bitterly inveighed against Angus, accusing him of ingratitude, and vowed to be revenged. When this was told to the earl, "What," said he, "is our brother-in-law offended because, like a good Scotsman, I have avenged upon Ralph Evers the defaced tombs of my ancestors? they were better men than he, and I ought to have done no less; and will he take my life for that? Little knows King Henry the skirts of Kernetable; I can keep myself there against all his English host." At the battle of Pinkie, so disastrous to his countrymen, September 10, 1547, he commanded the van of the Scottish army. He died at the castle of Tantallon in 1556. Previous to his marriage with the queen dowager, he had been married to Lady Margaret Hepburn, second daughter of the first earl of Bothwell, who died in childbed in 1513. He subsequently married in 1543, Margaret, daughter of the fifth Lord Maxwell, by whom he had a son, James, who predeceased him.

Sir George Douglas of Pittendriech, younger brother of the preceding, was master of the royal household, and in September 1526, had the charge of the young king, when his brother hastened forward from Edinburgh, to encounter the force under the earl of Lennox at Linlithgow bridge, on that nobleman's unsuccessful attempt to rescue the monarch from the Douglases. James, who secretly favoured Lennox's enterprize, advanced slowly and unwillingly, when Douglas, incensed at the delay, seizing his horse's bridle, passionately exclaimed, "Think not that in any event you shall escape us; for even were our enemies to gain the day, rather than surrender your person, we should tear you in pieces,"—a threat which was never forgiven by the king. He was forfeited, along with his brother and uncle, 5th September 1528, when he took refuge in England. In 1542, he and the earl his brother, at the head of a large body of their retainers, joined an English force which made a hostile incursion across the borders into Scotland, but was defeated at Hadden-rig by the earl of Huntly and Lord Home. After the death of James the Fifth, the forfeiture of the Douglases was rescinded by parliament, 15th March 1542–3, and Sir George, on his return to Scotland, was appointed a member of the privy council of the regent Arran. He had been intrusted by Henry the Eighth with the principal share in negotiating the proposed marriage of the young queen Mary with Henry's son, Prince Edward, and made several journeys into England on that account in 1543. His talents, says Tytler, for the management of political affairs were superior to those of his brother, the earl, over whose mind he possessed great influence, and in his correspondence with Henry he expresses himself with great warmth of devotion to the English monarch, who, in his designs upon Scotland was very much guided by the information transmitted to him and his ministers by Sir George. The treaties of peace and marriage were finally arranged at Greenwich on the 1st July 1543. In all the intrigues of the period he acted a prominent part, and when Angus and the other lords of the English faction, to escape the sentence of forfeiture to which their repeated treasons had exposed them, transmitted to the governor Arran a bond of adherence to the government, Sir George was one of the pledges that it would be faithfully kept, but was soon liberated. He and his brother subsequently joined the party of Cardinal Bethune, and their names appear among those of the Scots nobility who signed the agreement in June 1544, to support the authority of the queen-mother as regent of Scotland against the earl of Arran. In a parliament held at Edinburgh in the beginning of December of the same year, he and the earl were absolved from the charge of treason, and declared innocent of the crimes which had been alleged against them. In 1545 he joined the earl of Cassillis and other noblemen in the conspiracy (mentioned by Mr. Tytler for the first time by any historian) which, on the suggestion of Henry the Eighth, they had entered into for the assassination of Cardinal Bethune, and had an interview with one Thomas Forster, the English envoy, on the subject, but the project seems early to have been abandoned on their part. In August 1545, he was with the Scots army that invaded England, the vanguard of which was commanded by the ear of Angus, but retreated without effecting anything of consequence, "through the deceit," as an ancient Chronicle relates, "of George Douglas and the vanguard." In th memorable year 1546, after hearing George Wishart preach at Inveresk, he said publicly, "I know that my lord governor and my lord cardinal will hear that I have been at this sermon. Say unto them, I will avow it; and not only maintain the doctrine that I have heard, but also the person that teacheth, to the uttermost of my power." After the assassination of Cardinal Bethune, he and his brother the earl of Angus were the first to vote that the castle of St. Andrews, in which those engaged in that act had taken refuge, should be besieged. He is said by Douglas in his Peerage to have been killed at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September 1547, but there is no evidence for this statement; and Godscroft says expressly that having been one of those "appointed to ride about among the soldiers, to encourage them and keep order, it was so much the easier for him to flee." He appears as one of the extraordinary lords of session in the sitting of that court of the 1st April 1549. He died before his brother, though the date of his death is not mentioned by the family historian. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of David Douglas of Pittendriech, he had David, seventh earl of Angus, James, earl of Morton, regent of Scotland, of whom a memoir is given below in larger type, and two daughters.

David, seventh earl, was of an inactive and sickly constitution. He succeeded his uncle in 1556 and died in 1558. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Hamilton of Clydesdale, natural brother of the regent duke of Chatelherault, and had by her a son, Archibald, eighth earl, and two daughters.

Archibald, eighth earl, was only two years of age when he succeeded to the titles and estates of his family, and was brought up with his uncle, the earl of Morton, who was his tutor and guardian. He carried the crown at the meeting of the first parliament of King James the Sixth, 15th December 1567. On account of his virtuous and amiable disposition he was styled the good earl. Being one of the wardens of the marches, he executed that office for several years with great reputation. After the execution of Morton, in 1581, he retired to England, and was received with kindness by Queen Elizabeth. While in London, he contracted a friendship with Sir Philip Sidney. In 1582, after the raid of Ruthven, he obtained leave to return home, when he joined the faction of the noblemen concerned in that enterprize. In the following year, James, having emancipated himself from their power required them to surrender themselves by proclama-

tion, but Angus was the only one who obeyed. In 1584, with the earl of Mar and Lord Glammis, he seized the castle of Stirling, and published a manifesto, declaring that they were in arms for the purpose of removing from the king's presence Captain James Stewart, created earl of Arran, the unworthy favourite of James, but on his majesty's advance against them with an army, they fled into England. In the parliament that met 22d August of the same year, Angus was attainted and his estates forfeited. In the following year, he returned to Scotland with the other banished lords, and expelled Arran from the court, obtaining a pardon for themselves and the revocation of their forfeiture. Towards the close of his life he was offered the office of chancellor of Scotland, but did not accept of it. He died in 1588. He was thrice married, and had a daughter, Lady Elizabeth Douglas, who died young.

His heir-male, Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, succeeded as ninth earl. He was the son of Sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, grandson of the fifth earl. The earldom was claimed by James the Sixth, who brought a suit against Sir William, for reducing the charters connected with the title, but on 7th March 1588–9, a decision was given in favour of the latter. The ninth earl died in July 1591, in the 59th year of his age. By his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Graham of Morphie, he had six sons and four daughters. His second son, Sir Robert, was the first baronet of the Glenbervie family.—See afterwards.

William, his eldest son, tenth earl, was well versed in the antiquities and history of his country, and wrote a chronicle of the Douglases. Becoming a Roman Catholic, he, in 1592, engaged with the earls of Errol and Huntly in the treasonable plot of obtaining the king of Spain's assistance for the re-establishment of popery in Scotland, and on the 1st of the following January he was seized and committed to the castle of Edinburgh. On the 15th of February, however, he made his escape, and joined the other two earls in the north. On the 11th October, they came suddenly into the king's presence, and offered to submit themselves to trial. On the 26th November, it was determined that they and their associates should be exempted from all farther inquiry or prosecution on account of their correspondence with Spain, and that before the 1st of February 1594, they should either submit to the church, and renounce popery, or remove out of the kingdom. They refused to accede to these conditions, and continued their treasonable negotiations. After the battle of Glenlivet, 3d October of the same year, in which, however, he was not present, Angus retired to the continent, and spent the remainder of his life in acts of devotion. He died at Paris 3d March 1611, in the 57th year of his age, and was buried in the church of St. Germain de Prez, where a magnificent monument was erected to his memory, the inscription on which is printed at length in the Scots Magazine for 1767. By his countess, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lawrence, fourth Lord Oliphant, he had three sons and two daughters; James, the second son, was the first Lord Mordington, see that title.

His eldest son, William, eleventh earl of Angus and first marquis of Douglas, like his father, was a Roman Catholic, and a faithful adherent of the king during the civil wars. He maintained to its fullest extent the old princely hospitality and grandeur of the family at Douglas castle, where he chiefly resided. The king constituted him his lieutenant on the borders, and created him marquis of Douglas, 17th June 1633. He joined the marquis of Montrose after his victory at Kilsyth in August 1645, escaped from the rout at the battle of Philiphaugh, 13th September of that year, and soon after made terms with the ruling powers. He was fined one thousand pounds sterling by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon. He died 19th February 1660. He was twice married; first to the Hon. Margaret Hamilton, only daughter of Claud Lord Paisley, sister of James, first earl of Abercorn, and secondly to Lady Mary Gordon, third daughter of George first marquis of Huntly.

Archibald, his eldest son, by his first marriage, styled earl of Angus, was appointed a privy councillor, and on 9th February 1639, was constituted an extraordinary lord of session. He was a member of the committee of war in 1644, and subsequent years, and also of the committee of estates, and in 1650, obtained the command of a regiment of horse raised in the county of Haddington, for the defence of the country. He officiated as lord high chamberlain at the coronation of King Charles the Second, on January 1st, 1651, and on 3d April following was created by that monarch earl of Ormond (see that title). He was fined one thousand pounds sterling by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon, 1654, and died at Edinburgh January 15th, 1655, before his father. His eldest son succeeded as second marquis of Douglas.

William, his eldest son by his second marriage, became earl of Selkirk, and through his marriage with Anne duchess of Hamilton, third duke of Hamilton in 1660. See these titles.

George, his second son by the same marriage, was in 1675 created earl of Dumbarton. See DUMBARTON, earl of.

James, second marquis of Douglas, born in 1646, succeeded his grandfather in 1660, and was a privy councillor to King Charles the Second and James the Second. He died 25th February 1700, in the 54th year of his age. His eldest son, James, earl of Angus, born in 1671, in 1689 raised for the service of the nation, in one day, a regiment of eighteen hundred men, now called the 26th foot or Cameronians, of which he was appointed colonel, 19th April of that year After much active service he fell at the battle of Steinkirk 3d August 1692, in the 21st year of his age, unmarried. His half brother, William, also bore the title of earl of Angus, but died an infant in 1694. Archibald, the third son of the second marquis, succeeded as third marquis.

Archibald, third marquis of Douglas, born in 1694, succeeded in 1700, and in consideration of his illustrious descent, and the services of his ancestors, was created duke of Douglas while yet a minor, in 1703. In the rebellion of 1715, he adhered to the government, and fought as a volunteer at the battle of Sheriffmuir. On the conclusion of the treaty of union between England and Scotland in 1707, his grace's tutors entered a protest on his behalf and that of his heirs and successors, to the effect that the said treaty should not in any way prejudice the rights and privileges belonging to them, as granted to their ancestors for their loyalty and great and faithful services, of leading the van of the army of Scotland in the day of battle, carrying the crown of that kingdom in processions, and giving the first vote in all parliaments, councils, and conventions, in Scotland, &c. It is in accordance with one of these rights that the duke of Hamilton, as chief of the house of Douglas, carries the crown of Scotland when necessary in all state processions in Scotland, and not because he is the next heir to the crown itself, after the present royal family, as is popularly but erroneously believed. The duke of Douglas died, childless, at Queensberry house, Edinburgh, in 1761, when the ducal title became extinct.

The titles of marquis of Douglas, earl of Angus, and several others, devolved, through heirs-male, to the duke of Hamilton, on account of his descent from the first marquis of Douglas; and the eldest son of that ducal house is now styled marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale.

Lady Jane Douglas, the sister of the duke, secretly married, in 1746, when her ladyship was forty-eight years of age, Mr. Stewart, afterwards Sir John Stewart, baronet, of Grandtully, in Perthshire. They resided abroad, chiefly in France, from 1746 till the end of December 1749. Of this marriage, it was asserted that twin sons were born in the house of a Madame le Brun, in Paris, 10 July 1748, when her ladyship was in her fifty-first year. The youngest of these children, Sholto Thomas Stewart, died in infancy. The other, Archibald Stewart, on the death of the last duke of Douglas, without issue, was served nearest lawful heir to his grace, September 3, 1761; but the guardians of the duke of Hamilton, then a minor, who had succeeded as marquis of Douglas, disputed his return, on the ground of his birth being surreptitious. The Court of Session in Scotland decided in favour of the duke of Hamilton, but on appeal to the House of Lords, its decision was reversed 17 February 1769, and Mr. Stewart, being thus declared entitled to the estates, assumed the name of Douglas, and in 1790 was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Douglas of Douglas. He died 26th Dec. 1827. He was twice married. By his first wife, he had 2 sons and 1 daughter, and by his second wife, 3 sons and 3 daughters. His eldest son, Archibald, 2d Lord Douglas, died, unmarried, in January 1844, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles, 3d lord, who died Sept. 10, 1848. His half-brother, the Rev. James Douglas, appointed in 1819 rector of Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, and in 1825, of Broughton, Northamptonshire, was the 4th and last Lord Douglas. Born July 9, 1787, he married in 1813 the 2d daughter of the Hon. General James Murray, and died, without issue, April 9, 1857, when the title became extinct. The estates devolved on his half-sister, Jane Margaret, Lady Montague, widow of the 2d Lord Montague, and on her death in 1858 were inherited by her daughter, the countess of Home.

Douglas Castle, in the parish of Douglas, Lanarkshire, was the object of many a fierce conflict between the English and its proper lords. In 1760, it was accidentally destroyed by fire, but the last duke of Douglas ordered another to be built on a scale of magnificence corresponding to his high rank and extensive possessions. It was to consist of two spacious wings, but the duke's death soon after prevented more than one being finished. The ruins of the old castle are very inconsiderable, consisting of but one ruined tower, standing at a short distance from the modern mansion. The preface to 'Castle Dangerous,' the last novel written by Sir Walter Scott, contains an interesting passage relative to his visit to Castle Douglas, the last place to which he made a pilgrimage in Scotland, previous to his departure for the continent in his vain search of health.

The Douglases of Drumlanrig, marquises and dukes of Queensberry, are descended from William, son of James, second earl of Douglas. [See QUEENSBERRY, marquis of, and BUCCLEUCH, duke of.]

Other branches of the Douglas family enjoyed for a time the titles of earl of Athole, and earl of Buchan; also that of Forfar; the latter merged in the dukedom of Douglas, on the death of the second earl in 1715, and became extinct in 1761; and earl of Solway, merged in the dukedom of Queensberry in 1711, extinct in 1778. See these titles.

The Douglases of Glenbervie were descended from the Hon. Sir William Douglas, second son of Archibald, fifth earl of Angus, commonly called "the great earl." He obtained from his father the lands of Braidwood in Lanarkshire, about the year 1510, and by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Auchinleck of Auchinleck in Ayrshire, he acquired the lands and barony of Glenbervie in Kincardineshire. His only son, Sir Archibald Douglas, was knighted by King James the Fifth.

The son of the latter, Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, knight, (afterwards ninth earl of Angus, as above mentioned) was a steady friend of Queen Mary. He accompanied her majesty in her expedition to the north against the earl of Huntly, and behaved with great bravery at the fight of Corrichie, in 1562. He was succeeded in the estate of Glenbervie by his second son, the Hon. Sir Robert Douglas, whose eldest son, Sir William, was by Charles the First created one of the original baronets of Nova Scotia, 30th May 1625, with a grant of sixteen hundred acres of land in that colony. Sir Robert's only son, Sir William, second baronet, married Anne, daughter and heiress of James Douglas of Stonypath and Ardit in Fife, with whom he got a great accession to his estate. He died in the reign of Charles the Second. His only son, Sir Robert, third baronet, commanded the Scots royals at the battle of Steinkirk in 1692, where he fell, and having no male issue, the title devolved upon his cousin, Robert Douglas of Ardit, (grandson of the Rev. Dr. George Douglas, rector of Stepney,) who was the second son of Sir Robert Douglas, brother of the tenth earl of Angus. Sir Robert died in 1750. His eldest son, Sir William Douglas, fifth baronet, a lawyer of great eminence and learning, was, in 1726, chosen provost of the city of St. Andrews, and was annually re-elected for nineteen years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Douglas of Garvald, and died without issue in July 1764, when the title devolved upon his brother, Sir Robert Douglas, editor of the Peerage of Scotland, of whom a notice is given at page 59.

The baronetage of Glenbervie lapsed on the death of his only son Sir Alexander, a physician of eminence. Sir Robert's only daughter married Kenneth, a younger son of Donald Mackenzie of Kilcoy, and their eldest son Kenneth Mackenzie, a general in the army, who assumed the name of Douglas, was created a baronet in 1831. He died 22d November 1833, and his eldest son, Sir Robert Andrews Douglas, 2d baronet, a major in the army, was succeeded on his death, 1st March 1843, by his eldest son, Sir Robert Andrews Mackenzie Douglas of Glenbervie (born 19th July 1837).

The Douglases of Carr, in Perthshire, are cadets of the Morton family, being lineally descended from James, sixth earl of Morton, of the Lochleven branch. (See MORTON, earl of.) To this family belonged Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, created a baronet 23d January 1777, of whom a memoir is given below. His eldest son, Sir William Henry, vice-admiral of the Blue, second baronet, died unmarried, 24th May 1809, when the title devolved upon his brother, Lieutenant-general Sir Howard Douglas, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S., and F.R.S., born 1 July 1776; married in July 1799, Anne, eldest daughter of James Dundas, a scion of the house of Dundas of Dundas; issue, six sons and four daughters. Sir Howard was groom of the bedchamber to the late duke of Gloucester; served in Portugal and Spain in 1808–9; was present at Corunna; and served at Walcheren; served again in Spain in 1811–12 and received the cross of Charles the Third. He was governor of New Brunswick from 1823 to 1829, and lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1835 to 1840. From 1842 to 1847, he represented Liverpool in parliament; became a general in the army and colonel in the 15th foot in 1851. He is the author of "An Essay on

the principles and construction of military bridges," and of a treatise on naval gunnery.

A baronetcy is also possessed by the family of Douglas of Springwoodpark, Roxburghshire, conferred, June 27, 1786, on Sir James Douglas, a naval officer of eminence, who was knighted, in consideration of bearing home the despatch announcing the surrender of Quebec in 1759, and was created a baronet for his subsequent professional achievements. In 1761 he commanded a fleet in the Leeward Islands, took Dominica, and had a broad pendant at the siege of Martinique in the same year. On his death in 1787, he was succeeded by his eldest son Sir George, who died June 4th 1821. His son Sir John James, third baronet, married, in 1822, Hannah Charlotte, only daughter and heiress of Henry Scott, Esq. of Belford, Roxburghshire, and assumed, in consequence, by sign manual, the surname and arms of Scott, in addition to those of Douglas. Sir John was Captain in the 15th hussars, and served at Waterloo, for which he received a medal. He died 23d January 1836. His son, Sir George Henry Scott-Douglas, 4th baronet, born at Edinburgh 19th June 1825, captain 34th foot, 1850, retired 1851; married the eldest daughter of Francisco di Pina, Esq of Gibraltar; with issue.

DOUGLAS, Sir James, a renowned warrior, the companion in arms of King Robert Bruce, was the eldest son of William Lord of Douglas, the companion of Wallace, who died a prisoner in England in 1312. The young Sir James had taken refuge in Paris, where he lived for three years, but on his father's death he returned to Scotland, and was appointed page in the household of Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews. On the murder of Comyn and the raising of the standard of national independence, Douglas, who was then in his 18th year, resolved to join his fortunes to those of Bruce. His great estates had been conferred by the English king on Lord Clifford, one of his barons, and he was determined to wrest them from him, if possible, by force of arms. Accordingly seeking his patron, the bishop, he informed him of his resolution to join Robert the Bruce. The interview is thus described by Barbour:—

"Father," said Douglas, addressing Lamberton, "thou hast seen how these English have spoiled me of my paternal property. Thou hast heard, too, how the earl of Carrick has openly asserted his claim to the crown, whilst these strangers are leagued against him, and have determined to avenge the slaughter of Comyn, and disinherit him as they have done me. Therefore, since these things are so, I have resolved with your good leave, to join my fortunes to Bruce, and share with him both weal and woe; nor do I despair, through his help, to gain my lands, in spite of Clifford and all his kin."

"Grateful should I be to God, my sweet son, that thou wert there!" replied the bishop, "yet were I now openly to give thee the means of joining him, it would work my ruin. Go, then, secretly, and take from my stable my own horse. Should the groom make any resistance, spare not a blow to quell it. This will exculpate me, and thou mayest then obey thy will."

Douglas faithfully followed these directions. He went to the stable, and seized the bishop's horse, striking the groom, who attempted to stop him, with his dagger, and, mounting in haste, rode towards a place which he expected Bruce to pass on his way to Scone to be crowned. This was at a spot called Errickstane. The royal retinue of knights and attendants soon approached, when the young Douglas threw himself from his horse, and kneeling proffered Bruce his homage and his services. The king raising him up, and fondly embracing him, gladly received him into his service, and at once gave him a command in his small army, expressing his confidence that he would bear himself worthy of his brave ancestry.

During the whole of the struggles of that eventful period, Douglas continued to be one of the most attached and courageous of Bruce's adherents; and from the battle of Methven to the 'crowning victory' of Bannockburn, he signalized himself by his enterprise, his valour, his chivalrous spirit, and his unswerving patriotism. He reduced to Bruce's authority the forests of Selkirk and Jedburgh, after he had recovered his own castle of Douglas from the English. On Palm Sunday, 19th March, 1307, he surprised the English garrison which had possession of it; and not being able at that time to keep it himself, after removing such things as were most easily carried away, gold, silver, and apparel, with ammunition and armour, whereof he had greatest need, he caused all the meal and meat, corn and other grain, which had been collected by the English, to be laid together in one heap; the heads of the barrels, hogsheads, and puncheons of ale and wine, to be struck out, and the liquor mixed with the stores, he then slew all his prisoners, and flung the dead bodies among the heap, which his men called, in

derision of the English, "the Douglas Larder." He next ordered dead horses to be thrown into the well, to render it useless to the enemy, after which he set fire to the castle, and nothing was left standing but the scorched walls. This stronghold being rebuilt by the English, it was twice thereafter retaken by the Douglas, who had made a vow that he would be revenged on any one who should dare to take possession of it; hence it was generally called, both by English and Scotch, the Perilous Castle of Douglas. In March 1313 he took the castle of Roxburgh by stratagem; which, with his other exploits, increased the terror with which his name was regarded by the English, who styled him "the Black Douglas;" while in Scottish history he is known by the name of "the good Sir James Douglas." At the battle of Bannockburn, 23d June, 1314, he commanded the centre division of the Scottish van. Previous to the battle, perceiving Randolph hard pressed in endeavouring to intercept a body of English cavalry which were trying to get into Stirling, Douglas requested the king's permission to go to his succour; but was refused, on which he replied, "My heart will not suffer me to stand by and see Randolph perish, and therefore, with your leave, I must go and aid him." The king unwillingly consented, and Douglas rode off to the assistance of his friend; but while approaching the place of combat, he perceived that the English were falling into disorder, whereupon he halted his men, saying, "Randolph has gained the day; let us not diminish his glory by sharing it." After the victory, Douglas, with sixty horsemen, pursued the English king on the spur as far as Dunbar, whence Edward escaped in a fishing skiff to England. The same year Douglas entered England with Edward Bruce, and returned to Scotland, loaded with plunder. Being appointed by Bruce warden of the middle marches, he distinguished himself in various encounters on the Borders, and in different inroads into England. In 1312 he invaded the counties of Northumberland and Durham; and in 1327, with Randolph, led an army, consisting of twenty thousand light-armed cavalry, as far as Biland in Yorkshire, and for more than a month employed them in ravaging the whole northern districts of that kingdom. While on this expedition he penetrated during the night into the midst of the English camp, forced his way to the pavilion of the king himself, and very nearly took him prisoner. Their retreat on this occasion, before a superior English force under the young king, Edward III., was conducted with consummate skill. On the death of Robert the Bruce, Douglas, as his oldest and most esteemed companion in arms, was commissioned to carry his heart to the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem. Accordingly, attended by a splendid retinue, he sailed from Scotland in June 1330. On reaching Sluys in Flanders, he learnt that Alphonso, the young king of Leon and Castile, was then engaged in a war with Osmyn the Moorish king of Granada; and with the intention of fighting against the infidels, he and the knights and esquires by whom he was accompanied joined Alphonso's army. On the 25th August 1330, they came in sight of the enemy near Tebas, a castle on the frontiers of Andalusia, when the Moors were defeated with great slaughter, but Douglas, giving way to his impetuous valour, pursued them too eagerly, and in attempting to rejoin the main force, he perceived Sir Walter St. Clair of Roslin surrounded by a body of Moors who had suddenly rallied. With the few followers he had with him he turned hastily to his rescue, but was soon nearly overpowered by the numbers who pressed upon him. Taking from his neck the silver casquet which contained the embalmed heart of Bruce, he threw it before him among the thickest of the enemy, saying, "Now pass thou onward before us, gallant heart, as thou wert wont: Douglas will follow thee, or die!" The brave and "Good Sir James Douglas," with the greater part of those who fought with him, were slain; and his body with the casquet containing the heart of Bruce, found upon the field, were conveyed together to Scotland. The heart of Bruce was deposited at Melrose, although his body was interred in the royal tomb at Dunfermline, and the remains of Sir James were buried in the sepulchre of his fathers at Douglas, where his son Archibald erected a monument to his memory.

DOUGLAS, GAVIN, bishop of Dunkeld, one of the most eminent of our early Scottish poets, styled by Warton, "one of the distinguished lumi-

naries that marked the restoration of letters in Scotland at the commencement of the sixteenth century," was the third son of the fifth earl of Angus, (nicknamed Bell-the-Cat,) by Elizabeth Boyd, only daughter of Robert Lord Boyd, high chamberlain of Scotland. He was born at Brechin in 1474. After completing his education at the university of Paris, he was in 1496 appointed rector of Hawick, and in 1509, on the recommendation of the king, nominated provost of the collegiate church of St. Giles, in Edinburgh. Before this period he had composed 'The Palace of Honour,' an apologue for the conduct of a king, in which, under the similitude of a vision, he depicts the vanity and inconstancy of all worldly glory. He had also completed a translation of Ovid's 'Remedy of Love,' which is now lost. Subsequently, at the request of Henry, first Lord Sinclair, he translated into the Scottish vernacular the Æneid of Virgil, with the Supplementary book of Mapheus Vigius, which he undertook about 1512, and is said to have finished in sixteen months. To each book is prefixed an original poem, or "particular prologue" of his own, and the translation is executed with great spirit and unusual elegance for the period. In 1513, three weeks after the fatal battle of Flodden, he was admitted a burgess of Edinburgh, of which city his father had been provost.

In 1514, the queen-regent, who had married his nephew, the young earl of Angus, appointed Douglas abbot of Aberbrothwick, and in a letter addressed to Pope Leo the Tenth, after extolling him as second to none in learning and virtue, earnestly requested that he might be confirmed in that abbacy, till his singular merit should be rewarded by some more ample endowment. Soon after she conferred on him the archbishopric of St. Andrews, when he took possession of the archiepiscopal palace; but John Hepburn, prior of St. Andrews, having prevailed on the canons to elect him to the see, laid siege to the fortress, and after some resistance, expelled Douglas's servants The earl of Angus, with a party of two hundred horse, made an unsuccessful attempt to regain the castle, and his uncle, who does not appear to have countenanced this proceeding, and indeed was always averse to violent measures, relinquished the archbishopric in favour of Andrew Forman, bishop of Moray, and archbishop of Bourges in France, a busy and ambitious churchman, who had obtained a bull from the Pope. At the same time he was deprived of the abbacy of Aberbrothwick, which was transferred to James Bethune, archbishop of Glasgow. Early in 1515, the queen nominated him bishop of Dunkeld, and by the interposition of her brother Henry the Eighth, obtained a papal bull in his favour, but the duke of Albany, who, in this year, was declared regent, to prevent him from possessing the see, accused him of contravening the laws of the realm in procuring bulls from Rome, and sentence of banishment was pronounced against him, which was subsequently altered to imprisonment. He was first committed to the custody of his former rival Hepburn, and confined in the castle of St. Andrews. He was afterwards removed to the castle of Edinburgh, and subsequently to that of Dunbar, whence he was again conducted to Edinburgh. On a reconciliation taking place between the queen and the duke, he obtained his liberty, after a confinement of upwards of a year, and was consecrated at Glasgow by Archbishop Bethune.

During his imprisonment, Andrew Stewart, brother of the earl of Athol, had been elected postulate bishop by the chapter, and his retainers had taken possession of the episcopal palace. On Douglas' arrival at Dunkeld, the pope's bull was proclaimed with the usual solemnities at the high altar, and the bishop was obliged to take up his residence at the house of the dean, where he was splendidly entertained, and where also, as the steeple of the cathedral was also garrisoned by Stewart's adherents, he was next day under the necessity of performing divine service and administering the customary oaths to his canons. In the afternoon of the same day, while holding a consultation, the intelligence was received that Stewart had arrived in person to support his claim by arms, and at the same instant a volley of cannon shot was discharged from the palace and the cathedral. Douglas' friends lost no time in assembling an armed force from the country, and on Stewart's retiring into the neighbouring woods, those who held possession of the palace and cathedral were summoned to surrender, on pain of

excommunication. On their refusal, James Carmichael, with a detachment of the bishop's adherents, obtained admittance into the cathedral, partly by force and partly by stratagem, and the holders of the palace, intimidated by this occurrence, requested a truce for a few hours, and ultimately, through the interference of the regent, Douglas gained possession without the effusion of blood. The regent Albany being appealed to by both parties at Edinburgh, gave his sanction to the claim of Douglas, while Stewart was allowed to retain the revenues of the see which he had already collected, and obtained, besides two of the best benefices, Alyth and Cargyle, in the diocese. The following is a view of Dunkeld Cathedral:

In 1517, Bishop Douglas, with Patrick Panter, attended the duke of Albany to France, for the renewal of the ancient league with that country, and the negociation being concluded, he returned before them to Scotland. In the following year he appears to have visited England, as in the Cotton Library is an original letter signed by the earl of Angus and others, recommending him to King Henry as a proper agent for adjusting certain articles in contemplation between them. In the dispute which took place between the earls of Arran and Angus in April 1520, which led to the bloody street conflict of "Cleanse the Causeway," he acted the part of a mediator, though unsuccessfully, with the Arran faction, and his conduct on that occasion has been already described in the article, Archbishop Bethune, who owed his life to his timely interference. [See vol. i. pp. 288, 289.] In the following year, on the return of Albany to Scotland, and the prosecution of Angus and his principal adherents, Bishop Douglas took refuge in England, and from Henry the Eighth received a liberal pension. At London he formed a friendship with Polydore Virgil, who was then engaged in composing a history of England, and he presented to him a brief commentary of the Scottish annals, in which he pursued the fabulous line of our ancestry from Athens to Scotland. In his absence a process was instituted in Scotland against him, and an unjust sentence of proscription issued in the name of the king and the three estates. He had been cited to appear at Rome, and intended to obey the pontifical mandate, but was seized with the plague, and dying at London in 1522, was interred in the Savoy church. He excels as an allegorical and descriptive poet.

His works are:

The 13 Bukes of Eneados of the famouse poete Virgill, translatet out of Latyne verses into Scottish metir, by the Rev. Father in God Mayster Gawin Douglas, bishop of Dunkel, and unkil to the Erle of Angus; every buke having his perticular prologe. Bl. Letter. London, 1553, 4to. A new edition. Edin. 1710, small fol. To which a large and valuable Glossary was added by the celebrated Ruddiman, which may serve as a Dictionary to the old Scottish Language: and a life of the author, by the Rev. John Sage, who acknowledges the assistance of Bishop Nicolson, Sir Robert Sibbald, Dr. Pitcairne, and Mr. Urry.

The Palice of Honour, in 3 parts. Edin. printed by John Ross. 1579, 4to. Edition by W. Copland. London, 1553, fol. Both the editions are extremely scarce.

He likewise translated Ovid de Remedio Amoris, which seems to have been the first of all his works.

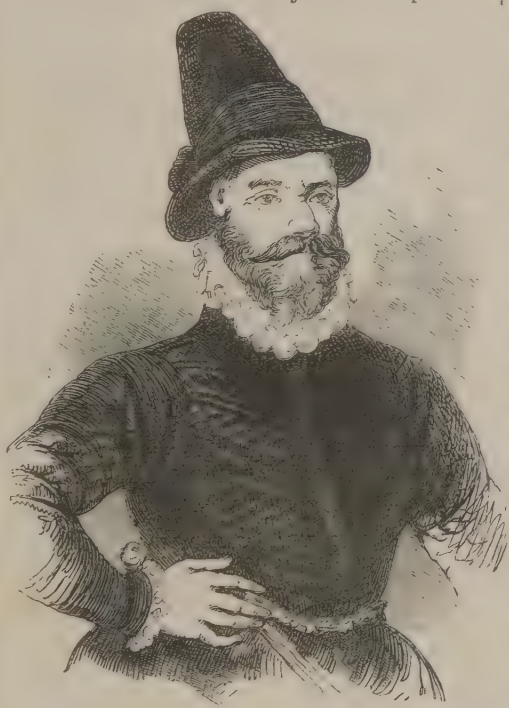
His allegorical Poem, called King Hart, was published for the first time, from an original MS. by Mr. Pinkerton. 1786

DOUGLAS, James, fourth earl of Morton, for some time regent of Scotland, was the second son of Sir George Douglas of Pittendriech, younger brother of Archibald sixth earl of Angus. Having married Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of James, third earl of Morton, who had no male issue, he obtained through her right, on her father's death, his title and estates, to which he succeeded

in 1553, previous to which event he was styled the master of Morton. He early favoured the cause of the Reformation, and was one of the original lords of the congregation in 1557, although at first he did not take a prominent part in their proceedings. He was, however, one of the commissioners for the settlement of affairs at Upsettlington, May 31, 1559. After the return of Queen Mary in 1561, he was sworn a privy councillor, and January 7, 1563, was appointed lord high chancellor of Scotland, in room of the forfeited earl of Huntly, who had been the head of the popish party. At the solicitation of Darnley, he was induced to join in the conspiracy against Rizzio, and in consequence of his share in that dark transaction, was obliged, with his associates, to fly to England. Through the interest of the earl of Bothwell, however, he soon obtained his pardon, and returned to Scotland. He was aware of the design formed for the murder of Darnley, but refused to be a party in the plot. He was, however, one of those who subscribed the famous bond to protect Bothwell against the charge of being concerned in the murder, and to assist him in his project of being married to the queen. When that event took place, Morton, with others of the nobles, entered into a confederacy for the protection of the infant prince, and the protestant liberties of the kingdom; and was present with the confederated lords at Pinkie-Field, when Bothwell took his last farewell of the unfortunate queen. He was the same year restored to the office of high chancellor for life, and was also constituted high-admiral for Scotland, and sheriff of the county of Edinburgh, in the room of Bothwell. At the battle of Langside, Morton was one of the principal commanders. He was a chief actor in all the transactions which took place in Scotland during that unhappy period, when a civil war raged between the protestant or king's party and the adherents of the queen.

On the death of the earl of Mar, in October 1572, Morton was elected regent, being the fourth within five years. His rapacity and avarice soon rendered his administration odious; and his conduct towards some of the nobles caused them to league together for his destruction. The young king, James the Sixth, at Stirling had procured an interview with Argyle and Atholl, two of Morton's enemies, and he determined to take the government into his own hands. Foreseeing the storm that was gathering, Morton, on September 12, 1577, tendered his resignation, and obtained a pardon for all his past offences. He then retired to Lochleven; but even in this retreat, which the people called "the Lion's Den," his wealth and abilities rendered him formidable. Having, by means of the earl of Mar, obtained possession of the castle and garrison of Stirling, and the person of the king, he soon recovered all the authority he possessed during his regency. He now proceeded rigorously against his enemies, the Hamiltons and others; but in the midst of his measures of revenge and punishment, he was himself accused by Captain Stewart, a favourite of the king, (created earl of Arran) of being accessory to the murder of his majesty's father; and brought to trial at Edinburgh, June 1, 1581. The whole proceedings against him seem to have been violent, irregular, and oppressive. The jury was composed of his avowed enemies; and he was found guilty of concealing, and of being art and part in the conspiracy against the life of Darnley. The first part of the verdict did not surprise him, but he twice repeated the words "art and part," with some vehemence adding, "God knows it is not so!" He was beheaded next day by an instrument called "the Maiden," which he had himself introduced into Scotland. In his 'Confession,' being the substance of a conference held the same morning with John Durie and Walter Balcanquhal, ministers, he admitted that on his return from England after the murder of Rizzio, Bothwell had informed him of the conspiracy against Darnley, which the queen, as he told him, knew of and approved, but that he had no hand in it. And as to revealing the plot, "to whom," said he, "should I have revealed it? To the Queen? She was the doer of it. I was mindit indeed to the king's father, but that I durst not for my life; for I knew him to be sic a bairn, that there was nothing told him but he would reveal it to her again. And howbeit they have condemned me of art and part, foreknowledge and concealing of the king's murder, yet, as I shall answer to God, I never had art or part, red or counsel, in that matter. I foreknew,

indeed, and concealed it, because I durst not reveal it to any creature for my life." When his keepers told him that the guards were in attendance and all in readiness, he replied, "I thank my God, I am ready likewise." On the scaffold his behaviour was calm, and his countenance and voice unaltered, and after some time spent in devotion, he suffered death with the intrepidity which became the name of Douglas. His head was placed on the public jail of Edinburgh: and his body, after lying till sunset on the scaffold, covered with a beggarly cloak, was carried by common porters to the usual burying-place of criminals. Having no issue, the regent made an entail of the earldom in favour of his nephew the eighth earl of Angus, and, after him, in case he died without issue, in favour of William Douglas of Lochleven, who became the seventh earl of Morton. Subjoined is his portrait:



DOUGLAS, ROBERT, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman of the seventeenth century, was in early life chaplain to the Scots Auxiliaries in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, in the Thirty Years' War, and became a great favourite with that monarch. He is said to have been a grandson of Mary, Queen of Scots, through a child borne by her to George Douglas of Lochleven; but of this there is no proof. On leaving the army, Gustavus said of him that he scarce ever knew a person of his qualifications for wisdom. "Mr. Douglas," he said, "might have been counsellor to any prince in Europe; for prudence and knowledge, he might be moderator to a general assembly; and even for military skill I could very freely trust my army to his conduct." In corroboration of this, it is related that in one of Gustavus' battles, he was standing at some distance on a rising ground, and when both wings were engaged, he observed some mismanagement in the left wing that was like to prove fatal, and he either went or sent to acquaint the commanding officer, and it was remedied, in consequence of which they gained the battle. While in the army, having no other book beside him, he committed nearly the whole of the Bible to memory. In 1641 he was one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and frequently preached before parliament. Wodrow styles him "a great state preacher, one of the greatest we ever had in Scotland." On January 6, 1649, he was one of the six ministers called in to assist the committee of despatch of parliament in drawing up instructions for their commissioners in London to endeavour to prevent the proceedings against the king. [*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iii. p. 385.] He was moderator of the General Assembly which met in July 1649, and possessed great influence and authority among the clergy. In August 1650 he was one of the commissioners sent by the church of Dunfermline to solicit from Charles the Second his subscription to a declaration of his sentiments, which he refused to give. At the coronation of Charles at Scone, January 1, 1651, Douglas officiated, and his sermon on the occasion was printed. He was afterwards, with other members of the church commission, sent prisoner to London by Cromwell, but soon released. In 1659, when General Monk left Scotland, he and the other leaders of the Resolutioners sent Mr. James Sharp to London with him, to attend to the interests of the Presbyterian church. The correspondence of the latter with Mr. Douglas is inserted in Wodrow's 'History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland.' While Sharp violated the trust reposed in him, and was appointed primate of Scotland, Douglas indignantly refused

the high episcopal preferment that was offered to him, to accede to the introduction of prelacy. He is said, by Kirkton, the church historian, to have said to Sharp, on parting, "James, I see you will engage. I perceive you are clear. You will be made archbishop of St. Andrews. Take it, and the curse of God with it." So saying, he clapped him on the shoulder, and shut the door upon him. He afterwards resigned his charge at Edinburgh, and in 1669 was admitted by the privy council, as an indulged minister, to the parish of Pencaitland in East Lothian. The date of his death is unknown. He had a son, Alexander, who was minister of Logie and one of the correspondents of Wodrow, to whose manuscript Analecta we are chiefly indebted for all that is known concerning his father.

DOUGLAS, James, M.D., a skilful anatomist and accomplished medical writer, was born in Scotland about 1675. On completing his education. he proceeded to London, where he became eminent as a lecturer on anatomy and surgery. After publishing various medical works, he directed his attention particularly to the difficult and painful operation of lithotomy, and brought out in 1726, 'A History of the lateral Operation for Stone,' republished with an Appendix in 1733. He was subsequently appointed physician to the king, who granted him a yearly pension of five hundred guineas. His high reputation was considerably increased by his exposure of the deception of a female adventurer named Maria Tofts, who pretended that in occasional accouchements to which she was subject, she brought forth rabbits, and thus imposed on the credulity of many persons. A full description of the fraud he published in an advertisement in Manningham's Journal. As lecturer on anatomy, he took for his assistant the afterwards celebrated Dr. William Hunter, who found in him both a patron and a benefactor. He also studied successfully the interesting subject of botanical science, and published several works on the subject. He died in 1742. He had collected, at a great expense, all the editions of Horace published from 1476 to 1739.

A list of his publications is subjoined

De Auri Humano Tractatus. Bonon. 1704, 4to.

Myographiæ Comparatæ Specimen or a comparative description of all the muscles in a man and in a quadruped (a dog) with an account of the muscles peculiar to a woman Lond. 1707, 12mo. Edin. 1775, 8vo. To this edition an account of the blood vessels is added. Edin. 1750, 8vo.

Descriptio comparata Musculorum corporis humani et quadrupedis. Lugd. Bat. 1729, 8vo. Leyd. 1738, 8vo. Dub. 1777, 8vo.

A short Appendix to his account of the Human Muscles. 12mo.

Bibliographiæ anatomicæ specimen, seu Catalogus pene omnium auctorum qui ab Hippocrate ad Harveum rem anatomicam illustrarunt. Lond. 1715, 8vo. With improvements. Leyden, 1734, 8vo. London, 1755, 8vo.

Index Materiæ Medicæ. London, 1724, 4to.

Lilium Sarnense, a description of the Guernsey Lily, with 3 large figures: and a botanical dissection of the Coffee Berry, with figures. London, 1725, 1737, fol.

Arbor Yemensis fructum Cafe ferens; or, a description and history of the Coffee Tree. London, 1725, 1727, fol. Supplement to the above, same year. fol.

History of the Lateral Operation for extracting the Stone by making a wound near the great protuberance of the Os Ischium, &c. first attempted by Frere Jacques in France, &c. Lond. 1726, 8vo. 1729. In Latin. Lug. Bat. 1733, 4to

Appendix to the Lateral Operation of the Stone. London, 1731, 8vo. Leid. 1733, 8vo.

A Description of the Peritonœum of that part of the Membrana Cellularis which lies on its outside, with an account of the true situation of all the Abdominal Viscera. London, 1730, 4to. In Latin. Helmst. 1733, 8vo. Lug. Bat. 1737, 8vo.

Nine Anatomical Figures, representing the external parts, muscles, and bones of the human body. London, 1748, fol.

Account of a very large Tumour on the fore part of the Neck. Phil. Trans. 1706. Abr. v. 285.

Of a hydrops ovarii: figure of the Glandulæ and of the Uteris in a Puerpera. Ib. 318.

Ulcer in the right kidney; dissection. Ib. 554.

An extraordinary Dilatation of the left ventricle of the heart. Ib. 1714. Abr. vi. 181.

A botanical description of the flower and mid-vessel of the true English Saffron. Ib. 1723. Abr. vi. p. 678.

On the Glands in the human spleen; on a fracture in the upper part of the thigh bone. 1716. Abr. vi. 262.

Natural History of the Phœnicopterus, or Flamingo. Ib. 268.

An account of a new method of cutting for the Stone. Ib. 580. 1722.

A botanical description of the flower and seed vessel of the Plant called Crocus Autumnalis Sativus. Ib. 678. 1723.

On the Culture and Management of Saffron in England. Ib. 1728. Abr. vii. 278.

A short account of the different kinds of Ipecacuanha. Ib. 356. 1729.

DOUGLAS, John, an eminent lithotomist, brother of the preceding, was for some time surgeon to the Westminster Infirmary, and Fellow of the Royal Society. He was the author of several medical controversial treatises, criticising the works of Chamberlain, Chapman, and Cheselden, most of which are now forgotten. A list of their titles is subjoined:

Syllabus of what is to be preferred in a course of Lectures on Anatomy. London, 1719, 4to.

New method of making the high operation for Stone. London, 1720, 1723, 4to.

Advertisement occasioned by some passages in Mannington Arms Diary. London, 1721, 8vo.

Lithotomus Castratus, or Cheselden's Treatise on the high operation for the Stone, examined. London, 1723, 8vo.

An account of Mortifications, and of the surprising effects of bark in putting a stop to their progress. London, 1729, 1732, 8vo.

Remarks on that pompous book entitled, Osteographia, or the Anatomy of the Bones, by Mr. Cheselden. London, 1735, 8vo.

A short account of the state of Midwifery in London and Westminster, &c. London, 1736, 8vo.

A Dissertation on the Venereal Disease. Lond. 1737, 8vo.

A short Dissertation on the Gout. Lond. 1741, 8vo.

Treatise on the Hydrocele. Lond. 1755, 8vo.

An Answer to the Remarks on a Treatise on Hydrocele. London, 1758, 8vo. These Remarks were by Mr. Justamond.

Account of the new method of cutting for the Stone. Phil. Trans. 1722. Abr. vi. p. 580.

Surgical questions stated and answered. Ib. 1727. Abr. vii. p. 200.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, D.D., a learned prelate and critic, the son of Archibald Douglas, a respectable merchant, was born in Pittenweem, Fifeshire, July 14, 1721. His father was the son of the youngest brother of John Douglas, Esq. of Tilwhilly in Kincardineshire. After some preliminary education at the grammar school of Dunbar, he was in 1736 sent to St. Mary's College, Oxford, being entered as a commoner. In 1738 he was elected to an exhibition on Bishop Warner's foundation in Baliol College, and in 1741 he took his bachelor's degree. After visiting France and Flanders, he returned to the university, and in 1743 he was ordained deacon. In 1744 he was appointed chaplain to the third foot guards, and was for some time with the regiment in Flanders, and at the battle of Fontenoy was engaged carrying orders from General Campbell to a detachment of English troops. In September 1745, he returned to England, with that portion of the army which was ordered home on the breaking out of the rebellion, and having no longer any connexion with the guards, he returned to college, where he was elected one of the exhibitioners on Mr. Snell's foundation. In 1747 he became curate of Tilehurst, near Reading, and afterwards of Dunstew, in Oxfordshire. Soon after he was selected by the earl of Bath to accompany his son, Lord Pulteney, as travelling tutor to the Continent. On his return to England in 1749, the earl presented him to the free chapel of Eaton-Constantine, and the donative of Uppington, in Shropshire. In 1750 he preferred him to the vicarage of High Ercal, in Shropshire, and continued a steady patron and friend to him throughout life. He only resided occasionally on his livings; at the desire of Lord Bath, he took a house contiguous to Bath house in London, where he passed the winter months. In the summer he generally accompanied his lordship in his country excursions, and in his visits to the nobility. In the Easter term of 1758 he took his doctor's degree, and was presented by Lord Bath to the living of Kenley in Shropshire. He had ere this devoted himself to writing various political and controversial pamphlets. In 1761 he was appointed one of his majesty's chaplains, and in 1762 was made canon of Windsor, which benefice he exchanged with Dr. Barrington, in 1776, for a residentiary canonry of St. Paul's. In 1764 Lord Bath died, and left him his library; but his lordship's relative, General Pulteney, not wishing it to be removed from the family, gave him a thousand pounds for it. On the general's death, it was again bequeathed to him, and he again relinquished it to Sir William Pulteney for the same sum. Besides superintending the publication of Lord Clarendon's Letters and Diary, and assisting Lord Hardwicke and Sir John Dalrymple in arranging their manuscripts for the press, at the request of Lord Sandwich, first lord of the admiralty, he prepared for publication the journal of Captain Cook's voyages. In 1778 he was elected a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. In September 1787 he was made bishop of Carlisle; and in 1788 dean of Windsor. In 1792 he was translated to the see of Salisbury. He was a member of the Literary Club founded by Dr. Johnson, and is frequently mentioned in Boswell's Life of the latter. His death took place on 18th May 1807 His literary labours may be summed up in the following list of the publications in which he was engaged.

Milton no Plagiary, or, a Detection of the Forgeries in Lauder's Essay. London, 1751, 8vo. 2d edition, corrected and enlarged by the addition of a postscript. London, 1756, 8vo.

The Criterion: or, Miracles Examined, in the form of Letters, and intended as an antidote against the writings of

Hume, Voltaire, and the philosophers of that day. Lond. 1754, 8vo.

An Apology for the Clergy against the Hutchinsonians, Methodists, &c. 1755.

The Destruction of the French Foretold by Ezekiel, being an ironical defence of the sects attacked in the former pamphlet. 1759.

An attack on certain positions contained in Bower's History of the Popes, &c. London, 1756.

A Serious Defence of the Administration. 1756.

Bower and Tillemont compared. 1757.

A full confutation of Bower's Three Defences. 1758.

The Complete and Final Detection of Bower. 1758.

The Conduct of a late noble Commander candidly Considered; (in defence of Lord George Sackville). 1759.

A Letter to two great Men on the approach of Peace; Which excited great attention, and was generally attributed to Lord Bath. 1759.

In 1760, he wrote the Preface to the translation of Hooke's Negociations in Scotland,

Seasonable Hints from an Honest Man. 1761.

The Sentiments of a Frenchman; written in December 1762, on the day on which the preliminaries of peace were to be taken into consideration in parliament. Being printed on a sheet of paper, it was pasted on the walls in every part of London, and distributed among the members as they entered the house.

In 1763, he superintended the publication of Henry earl of Clarendon's Diary and Letters, and wrote the Preface prefixed to these papers.

During 1766, 1767, and 1768, he wrote several political papers printed in the Public Advertiser; and all the Letters which appeared in that Paper in 1770 and 1771, under the signatures of Tacitus and Manlius, were written by him.

In 1776 and 1777 he was employed in preparing Captain Cook's Journal for publication. In 1781, he prepared for publication the Journal of Cook's third and last voyage, and supplied the Introduction and Notes.

In 1777, he assisted Lord Hardwicke in arranging and publishing his Miscellaneous Papers, which came out in the following year.

A Sermon, preached before the House of Lords on the anniversary of King Charles' martyrdom. London, 1789, 4to.

The anniversary sermon, preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, prefixed to the annual printed account of their proceedings, 1793.

DOUGLAS, Sir Charles, Bart., a distinguished naval officer, a native of Scotland, and a descendant of the sixth earl of Morton, was originally in the Dutch service, and it was with difficulty that he was enabled to obtain rank in the British navy. In the Seven Years' War, which commenced in 1756, he was gradually promoted till he became post-captain. In 1763 he went to St. Petersburgh. In 1775, on the war with America breaking out, he had a broad pendant given him, and commanded the squadron employed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. His services on this station obtained for him the most flattering honours on his return to England, and he was created a baronet, 23d January 1777, for having, at the head of his squadron, the previous year, forced a passage up the river St. Lawrence, and relieved Quebec, then closely invested by the Americans. Soon after he obtained the command of the Duke, of 98 guns. Sir Charles cultivated on shipboard a natural genius for mechanics, for which he was remarkable; and at his suggestion, the substitution of locks for matches in naval gunnery was universally adopted throughout the British navy. He was appointed, November 24, 1781, captain of the fleet to Sir George Rodney, then about to proceed on his second expedition to the West Indies. Sir George's flag being hoisted in the Formidable, Sir Charles assumed the command of that vessel; and, sailing from Torbay, January 15, 1782, they engaged and signally defeated the French fleet on the ensuing 12th of April; the Formidable, followed by the Namur, the Canada, and the rest of the ships astern, having broken through the enemy's line. The merit of this skilful manœuvre, which till then was unknown in naval warfare, has been claimed for his father, since his death, by Sir Howard Douglas, son of Sir Charles, but Mr. Clerk of Eldin seems to have originally suggested the idea. Sir Charles was afterwards intrusted with the command of the Nova Scotia station, which he soon resigned. During the preparations for war in 1787, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and in 1788 was re-appointed to the Nova Scotia station. He died suddenly at Edinburgh of apoplexy 10th March 1789. He was so perfect a linguist that he could speak six European languages correctly. He married, first, a Dutch lady of rank, who died in 1769, and secondly, Sarah, daughter of John Wood, Esq., and had three sons and two daughters.

DOUGLAS, Sylvester, Lord Glenbervie, eldest son of John Douglas of Fechil in Aberdeenshire, descended from Sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, grandson of the fifth earl of Angus, was born May 24, 1743. He was educated for the medical profession, which he forsook for the law; and attained to great eminence at the English bar. In September 1789 he married the eldest daughter of Lord North, the prime minister, afterwards earl of Guildford. His first political situation was that of secretary to the lord lieutenant of

Ireland, and in 1793 he was elected M.P. for St Canice in that kingdom. In 1795 he was chosen M.P. in the parliament of Great Britain for Fowey in Cornwall, and the same year constituted one of the commissioners for the affairs of India, an office which he held till 1806. In 1796 he was chosen for Midhurst. In 1797 he became one of the lords of the treasury, and in November 1800 was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope. On 29th December of that year he was created a peer of Ireland, under the title of Lord Glenbervie of Kincardine, and did not go out to the Cape, having relinquished the governorship in February 1801, when he was nominated joint paymaster-general of the forces in the room of Mr. Canning. In 1803 he was appointed surveyor-general of the woods and forests, which office he resigned in 1806, but resumed it in 1807. He died May 2, 1823. At his death, (his son, the Hon. Frederick Sylvester North Douglas, having died before him,) the title became extinct. His works are:

Speech in the House of Commons, April 23d, 1799, relative to the Union with Ireland. 1799, 8vo.

History of the Cases of Controverted Elections, which were tried and determined during the first and second session of the 14th Parliament of Great Britain, being the 15th and 16th Sessions of Geo. III; with an Introduction, of the Jurisdiction of the House of Commons in the trial of Controverted Elections. Lond. 1785, 2 vols. 8vo. 2d edition, with additions. 1786. 3d edit. with additions. Lond. 1790, 8vo. 4th edit. with additions by William Frere, Sergeant at Law. Lond. 1813, 2 vols. 8vo.

Reports of Cases in the Court of King's Bench, in the 19th, 20th, and 21st years of Geo. III. 3d edition with additions. Lond. 1790, 2 vols. 8vo.

Experiments and Observations on a Blue Substance found in a Peat Moss in Scotland. Phil. Trans. Abr. xii. 547. 1768.

On the Tokay and other Wines of Hungary. Ib. xiii. 451. 1773.

DOUGLAS, Sir Robert, Bart. of Glenbervie, succeeded his brother, Sir William Douglas, in 1764 (see page 49). He was the author of 'The Peerage of Scotland,' historical and genealogical, illustrated with plates. Edinburgh, 1764, folio. The second edition, revised and corrected, and with a Continuation by the late John Philip Wood, Esq., appeared in 1814, in 2 vols. folio. Sir Robert also compiled the Baronetage of Scotland, containing an Historical and Genealogical Account of the Gentry of that Kingdom, published at Edinburgh in 1798. He was thrice married, but had issue only by his second wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir James MacDonald of MacDonald, baronet, viz., Alexander, a physician of eminence, who succeeded him, and Janet, married to Kenneth, a younger son of Donald MacKenzie, Esq. of Kilcoy.

DOUGLAS, William, an eminent miniature painter, a lineal descendant of the Glenbervie family, was born in Fifeshire, April 14, 1780. He received a useful education, and was well acquainted with both the dead and living languages. From his infancy he displayed a taste for the fine arts. While yet a mere child, he would leave his play-fellows to their sports, to watch the effects of light and shade, and, creeping along the furrows of the fields, study the perspective of the ridges. This enabled him to excel as a landscape painter, and gave great beauty to his miniatures. He and Mr. John Burnet, the celebrated engraver, were fellow-apprentices to the late Mr. Robert Scott of Edinburgh. Having adopted the profession of a miniature painter, he was liberally patronized by many of the nobility and gentry both of Scotland and England, and his works will be found in some of the finest collections in this country. He was, in particular, employed by the Buccleuch family, and July 9, 1817, was appointed miniature painter for Scotland to the late lamented Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, afterwards king of the Belgians. He possessed genius, fancy, taste, delicacy, and that rarer gift, combination, in a very high degree; and his enthusiasm for his art could only be surpassed by his excellence. His private virtues and social worth were acknowledged by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. In his domestic relations, he was an affectionate husband, a good father, and a warm-hearted and faithful friend. His constant engagements prevented him from contributing to the Edinburgh exhibitions; but his works frequently graced the walls of the Royal Academy at Somerset House. Mr. Combe, the phrenologist, had a cast taken from his head while in life, and mentions, in one of his works, that the organs of his cranium were well developed for his profession. In a note attached to Mr. David Mallock's poem on 'The Immortality of the Soul,' that gentleman thus speaks of him:—"The author

would take this opportunity of stating, that if he has been at all successful in depicting any of the bolder features of nature, this he in a great measure owes to the conversation of his respected friend, William Douglas, Esq., Edinburgh, who was no less a true poet than an eminent artist." Mr. Douglas died at his house, Hart Street, Edinburgh, January 30, 1832. He left a widow, a son, and two daughters.

DOUGLAS, DAVID, an eminent botanist and enterprising traveller, whose name is associated with all the rare and beautiful plants introduced in his time from North West America, was born at Scone, near Perth, in 1799. While yet a boy, he was employed in the gardens of the earl of Mansfield, at that time under the superintendence of Mr. Beattie, to whom he was bound apprentice for seven years. About 1817 he removed to Valleyfield, the seat of Sir Robert Preston, Bart., and about 1819 obtained admission to the Botanic Garden at Glasgow, where his fondness for plants attracted the notice of Dr., afterwards Sir W. J. Hooker, professor of botany, whom he accompanied in his excursions through the western Highlands, and assisted in collecting materials for the 'Flora Scotica,' with which that gentleman was then engaged. Dr Hooker recommended him to the Horticultural Society of London as a botanical collector; and in 1823 he was despatched to the United States, where he procured many fine plants and greatly increased the Society's collection of fruit trees. He returned in the autumn of the same year, and in July 1824 he was sent to explore the botanical riches of the country adjoining the Columbia river, and southwards towards California. On his arrival there in the succeeding April, he at once commenced his researches; and, from time to time, transmitted home vast collections of seeds, along with dried specimens, beautifully preserved, which became part of the Herbarium in the garden of the society at Chiswick. Of the genus *Pinus* he discovered several species, some of which attained to an enormous size; and to him botanists are indebted for the elegant *Clarkia*, the different species of *Pentsemons*, *Lupines*, *Œnotheras*, *Ribeses*, and a host of other ornamental plants.

He returned to England in September 1827, and was shortly afterwards elected a fellow of the Linnæan, Geological, and Zoological Societies, to each of which he contributed several papers, since published in their 'Transactions.' About the beginning of October 1829, Mr. Douglas again sailed for the Columbia river, where he arrived June 3, 1830. After re-visiting North California, he made an excursion to the Sandwich islands. He died July 12, 1834, at the age of thirty-six, in the island of Hawaii, on the road to Hido, having fallen into a pit made by the natives for catching wild bulls; and, one of the latter being in it at the time, it is supposed that his death was caused by wounds inflicted on him by the captured bullock.

DRUMMOND, a surname derived originally from the parish of Drymen, in what is now the western district of Stirlingshire. The Gaelic name is *Druiman*, signifying a ridge, or high ground. One of the Scottish clans, which, like the Gordons, resided on the borders of the Highlands rather than in the Highlands themselves, possessed this surname, and their particular clan badge, anciently worn as the distinguishing mark of the chief, was the holly.

The origin of the Drummonds is traditionally traced to a nobleman of Hungary, named Maurice, who is said to have accompanied Edgar Atheling and his two sisters to Scotland, in 1068, when they fled to avoid the hostility of William the Conqueror. The vessel which contained the royal fugitives was piloted by this Maurice, but was cast, by stress of weather, on the coast of Fife. They were received with royal munificence by Malcolm Canmore, who married Margaret the elder of the two princesses, and conferred on the Hungarian Maurice large possessions, particularly Drymen or Drummond in Stirlingshire, from whence his descendants took their surname. This Maurice was the progenitor of the earls of Perth. [See PERTH, earl of.] He was by Malcolm Canmore appointed seneschal or steward of Lennox.

An ancestor of the noble family of Perth thus fancifully interprets the origin of the name: *Drum* in Gaelic signifies a height, and *onde* a wave, the name being given to Maurice the Hungarian, to express how gallantly he had conducted through the swelling waves the ship in which prince Edgar and his two sisters had embarked for Hungary, when they were driven out of their course, on the Scottish coast. There are other conjectural derivations of the name, but the territorial definition above-mentioned appears to be the correct one.

The chief of the family at the epoch of their first appearing in written records was Malcolm Beg, (or the little) chamberlain on the estate of Levenax, and the fifth from the Hungarian Maurice, who married Ada, daughter of Malduin, third earl of Levenax. by Beatrix, daughter of Walter lord high steward of Scotland, and died before 1260.

Two of his grandsons are recorded as having sworn fealty to Edward the First.

The name of one of them, Gilbert de Dromund, "del County de Dunbretan," appears in Prynne's copy of the Ragman Roll. He was Drummond of Balquapple in Perthshire, and had a son, Malcolm de Drummond, who also swore fealty to Edward in 1296, and was father of Bryce Drummond. killed in 1330 by the Monteiths.

The other, the elder brother of Gilbert, named Sir John de

Dromund, took the oath to Edward, by an obvious compulsion, as he was the same year carried prisoner to England, and confined in the castle of Wisbeach, but was released in 1297, on condition of serving Edward against the French. He married his relation, a daughter of Walter Stewart, earl of Menteith, and countess in her own right

His eldest son, Sir Malcolm de Drummond, attached himself firmly to the cause of Bruce, and about the time of his father's death, he was taken prisoner by Sir John Segrave, an English knight; on hearing which "good news" Edward, on 25th August 1301, offered oblations at the shrine of St. Mungo, in the cathedral church of Glasgow. King Robert, after the battle of Bannockburn, bestowed upon him certain lands in Perthshire. Sir Robert Douglas thinks that the caltrops (or three-spiked pieces of iron, with the motto, "Gang warily") in the armorial bearings of the Drummonds, afford a presumption that Sir Malcolm had been active in the use of these formidable, and on that occasion very destructive, weapons. In the parliament held by Bruce in 1315 at Ayr, he sat as one of the great barons of the kingdom. He married a daughter of Sir Patrick Graham of Kincardine, elder brother of Sir John Graham, and ancestor of the family of Montrose. He had a son, Sir Malcolm Drummond, who died about 1346. The latter had three sons, John, Maurice, and Walter. The two former married heiresses.

Maurice's lady was sole heiress of Concraig and of the stewardship of Strathearn, to both of which he succeeded.

The wife of John, the eldest son, was Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir William de Montefex, with whom he got the lands of Auchterarder, Kincardine in Monteith, Cargill, and Stobhall in Perthshire. He had four sons, Sir Malcolm and Sir John, who both succeeded to the possessions of the family; William, who married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Airth of Airth, with whom he got the lands of Carnock; and from him the Drummonds of Carnock, Meidhope, Hawthornden, and other families of the name are descended; and Dougal, bishop of Dunblane about 1398; and three daughters, namely,

Anabella, married, in 1357, John, earl of Carrick, high steward of Scotland, afterwards King Robert the Third, and thus became queen of Scotland, and the mother of David, duke of Rothesay, starved to death in the palace of Falkland, in 1402, and of James the First, as well as of three daughters; Margaret, married to Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow; Jean, to Stewart of Donally, and Mary, to Macdonald of the Isles.

A portrait of Queen Annabella is given in the second volume of Pinkerton's Scottish Gallery, taken from a drawing in colours by Johnson, after Jamieson, in the collection at Taymouth. Pinkerton thinks it probable that Jamieson had some archetype from her tomb at Dunfermline, or some old limning. A woodcut of it is given on next column.

From the weakness and lameness of her husband, Queen Annabella had considerable influence, and supported the whole dignity of the court. Her letters to Richard the Second of England have been printed in the Appendix to volume I. of the History of Scotland, under the Stuarts. London, 1797, 4to. Fordun states that Annabella, and Traill, bishop of St. Andrews, managed with eminent prudence the affairs of the kingdom; appeasing discords among the nobles, and receiving foreigners with hospitality and munificence; so that on their death it was a common saying that the glory of Scotland was departed. They both died in 1401.

In May 1360, in consequence of a feud which had long subsisted between the Drummonds and the Menteiths of Rusky, a compact was entered into at a meeting on the banks of the Forth, in presence of the two justiciaries of Scotland,

and others to whom the matter had been referred by command of David the Second, by which Sir John Drummond resigned certain lands in the Lennox, and shortly after, the residence of the family seems to have been transferred from Drymen in Stirlingshire, where they had chiefly lived for about two hundred years, to Stobhall, in Perthshire, which had some years before come into their possession by marriage.

Sir Malcolm Drummond, the eldest son, had four hundred francs for his share of the forty thousand sent from France, to be distributed among the principal men in Scotland in 1385, being designed in the acquittance "Matorme de Dromod." He was at the battle of Otterbourne in 1388, when his brother-in-law, James, second earl of Douglas and Mar, was killed, on which event he succeeded to the earldom of Mar in right of his wife, Lady Isabel Douglas, only daughter of William, first earl of Douglas. Wyntoun calls him—

> "Schyre Malcolm of Drummond, lord of Mar,
> A manfull knycht, baith wise and war"

That is, wary. From King Robert the Third he received a charter, in which the king styles him his "beloved brother," of a pension of £20 furth of Inverness, in satisfaction of the third part of the ransom (which exceeded six hundred pounds) of Sir Randolph Percy, brother of Hotspur, who appears to have been made prisoner by his assistance at the above-named battle. His death was a violent one, having been seized by a band of ruffians and imprisoned till he died "of his hard captivity." This happened before 27th May, 1403, as on that date his countess granted a charter in her widowhood. Subsequent transactions may help to explain the causes of his fate, as well as create suspicion as to the actual perpetrators. Not long after his death, Alexander Stewart, a natural son of "the Wolf of Badenoch," a bandit and robber by profession, having cast his eyes on the lands of the earldom, stormed the

countess' castle of Kildrummie, and either by violence or persuasion obtained her in marriage. Fearing, however, that for this bold act he might be called in question, he, on 19th September 1404, presented himself at the castle gate, and surrendered the castle and all within it to the countess, delivering at the same time the keys into her hands, whereupon she, of her own free will, openly and publicly chose him for her husband, when he assumed the title of earl of Mar, and took possession accordingly. [See MAR, earl of.]

As Sir Malcolm Drummond had died without issue, his brother. John, succeeded him. He held the office of justiciary of Scotland, and had a safe-conduct into England to meet his nephew King James the First at Durham, 13th December 1423. He died in 1428. By his wife, Elizabeth Sinclair, daughter of Henry, earl of Orkney, he had several sons, the youngest of whom, John, left Scotland about 1418, and settling in the island of Madeira, prospered there. He was known by the name of John Escortio, supposed to be a corruption of Escossio, the Portuguese word for a Scotsman. Several letters that afterwards passed betwixt his descendants and the Drummond family in Scotland are inserted in Viscount Strathallan's Genealogy of the House of Drummond, 1681. One of these descendants, Manual Alphonso Ferriara Drummond, during the minority of James the Fifth, sent from Portugal a message by a gentleman named Thomas Drummond, then on his travels, requesting an account of the family from which he was descended, "with a testificate of their gentility and the coat of arms pertaining to the name," and stating that the number of descendants of John Escortio in the Portuguese dominions was no less than two hundred In reply to this request, David Lord Drummond, who was then a minor, obtained from the council of Scotland "a noble testimony under the great seal of the kingdome, wherein the descent of the Drummonds from that first Hungarian admiral to Queen Margaret is largely attested,"—the attesters being, with the Archbishop of St. Andrews and the bishops of Aberdeen and Dunblane, a number of the principal peers, knights, and barons of Scotland. A short time after, namely, in 1533, the same David Lord Drummond signed a bond, wherein he acknowledged relationship with the Campbells, who consider the Drummonds merely a branch or offshoot from their tribe, being descended, they say, from one Duncan Drummach, a brother of Ewen Campbell, first knight of Lochawe. The connexion could only have been by marriage, and does not seem to have been otherwise recognised by the head of the Campbell clan, as the earl of Argyle of the time was among the attesters of the above "noble testimony."

John's eldest son, Sir Walter Drummond, was knighted by King James the Second, and died in 1455. He had three sons: Sir Malcolm, his successor; John, dean of Dunblane; and Walter of Ledcrieff, ancestor of the Drummonds of Blair-Drummond, (now the Home Drummonds, Henry Home, the celebrated Lord Kames, having married Agatha, daughter of James Drummond of Blair-Drummond, and successor in the estate to her nephew in 1766); of Gairdrum; of Newton, and other families of the name. We have already (at vol. i. p. 321, art. BLAIR) referred to a feud between the Drummonds and the Blairs, which led to George Drummond, (who had purchased the estate of Blair), with his son, William, being set upon by more than twenty persons, and slain in cold blood, as they were leaving the kirk of Blair in Perthshire, on Sunday, 3d June 1554. In this outrage no less than eight persons of the name of Blair, including the laird of Ardblair, were engaged. One son, George Drummond, luckily survived to continue the family of Blair-Drummond.

The eldest son of the main trunk, that is, the Cargill and Stobhall family, Sir Malcolm by name, had great possessions in the counties of Dumbarton, Perth, and Stirling, and died in 1470. By his wife Marion, daughter of Murray of Tullibardine, he had six sons. His eldest son, Sir John, was first Lord Drummond; Walter, the second son, designed of Deanston, after being rector of St. Andrews, became chancellor of Dunkeld, and afterwards dean of Dunblane, and at last was appointed by James the Fourth clerk register of Scotland James, the third son, and Thomas, the fourth, were the ancestors of several of the landed families of Scotland of the name of Drummond.

Sir John, the eldest son, was a personage of considerable importance in the reigns of James the Third and Fourth, having been concerned in most of the public transactions of that period. He sat in parliament 6th May 1471, under the designation of dominus de Stobhall. In 1483, he was one of the ambassadors to treat with the English, to whom a safe conduct was granted 29th November of that year; again on 6th August following, to treat of the marriage of James, prince of Scotland, and Anne de la Pole, niece of Richard the Third. He was a commissioner for settling border differences, nominated by the treaty of Nottingham, 22d September 1484, and on the 29th of the subsequent November, he had another safe-conduct into England; subsequently he had three others. He was created a peer by the title of Lord Drummond, 29th January 1487–8. Soon after he joined the party against King James the Third, and sat in the first parliament of King James the Fourth, 6th October 1488. In the following year he suppressed the insurrection of the earl of Lennox, whom he surprised and defeated at Tillymoss. He was a privy-councillor to James the Fourth, justiciary of Scotland, and constable of the castle of Stirling. Although he wrote a paper of 'Counsel and Advice,' for the benefit of those who should come after him, in which occurs one wise maxim, namely, "In all our doings discretion is to be observed, otherwise nothing can be done aright," yet, upon one memorable occasion he seems to have forgot this prudent rule, as well as the family motto "gang warily," as on 16th July 1515, he was committed a close prisoner to Blackness castle, by order of the regent duke of Albany, for having struck the lion herald on the breast, when he brought a message to the queen-dowager from the lords of Albany's party. The queen, on his behalf, stated that the herald had behaved with insolence, and he was released from prison, 22d November 1516. He died in 1519. His name frequently occurs in the great seal register.

By his wife, Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of David, duke of Montrose, the first Lord Drummond, had three sons, and six daughters, the eldest of whom, Margaret, was mistress to James the Fourth. Malcolm, the eldest son, predeceased his father. William, the second son, styled master of Drummond, suffered on the scaffold. In the year 1490, having been informed that a party of the Murrays, with whom the Drummonds were at feud, were levying teinds (for George Murray, abbot of Inchaffray) on his lands in the parish of Monyvaird, along with Duncan Campbell of Dunstaffnage, and a large body of followers, he hastened to oppose them. The Murrays took refuge in the church of Monyvaird, and the master and his party were retreating, when a shot from the church killed one of the Dunstaffnage men, on which the Highlanders returned and set fire to the building. Being roofed with heather, it was soon consumed, and according to the complaint of the abbot, nineteen of the Murrays were burnt to death. James the Fourth punished the ringleaders with death. The master of Drummond being apprehended and sent prisoner to Stirling, was tried, convicted, and speedily executed. His mother vainly begged his life on her

knees, and his sister, Margaret, the mistress of the king, also in vain pleaded in his behalf. Those were ruthless times. From 1488 to 1502, the royal treasurer's books contain entries of gifts of jewellery, dresses, and money to "Mistress Margret Drummond," who seems to have lived openly with the king, and he was so much attached to her that he would not marry while she lived. She was poisoned in 1502, along with her two youngest sisters, Euphemia Lady Fleming, and Sybilla, who accidentally joined her at her last fatal repast. One of the last entries regarding her in the treasurer's books records a payment to the priests of Edinburgh for a "Saule-mess for Mergratt, £5." They were buried in a vault, covered with three fair blue marble stones in the middle of the choir of the cathedral of Dunblane, and James soon after married the princess Margaret of England. Sir John, the third son of the first Lord Drummond, got from his father the lands of Innerpeffry, and had two sons, John Drummond of Innerpeffry, and Henry, ancestor of the Drummonds of Riccartoun. John, the eldest son, married his cousin, Margaret Stewart, natural daughter of King James the Fourth, widow of John Lord Gordon, eldest son of the third earl of Huntly. This lady was legitimated by letters patent under the great seal, 1st February 1558-9.

William, the unfortunate master of Drummond, had two sons, Walter, and Andrew, ancestor of the Drummonds of Bellyclone. Walter died in 1518, before his grandfather. By Lady Elizabeth Graham, daughter of the first earl of Montrose, he had a son, David, second Lord Drummond, who was served heir to his great-grandfather, John, first lord, 17th February 1520. His name frequently occurs in the great seal register between the years 1537 and 1571. He joined the association in behalf of Queen Mary at Hamilton, 8th May 1568, and died in 1571. On coming of age he had married Margaret Stewart, daughter of Alexander, bishop of Moray, son of Alexander duke of Albany, and by her he had a daughter, Sybilla, married to Sir Gilbert Ogilvy of Ogilvy. By a second marriage to Lilias, daughter of Lord Ruthven, he had two sons and five daughters. Jean, the eldest, married the fourth earl of Montrose, high chancellor; Anne, the second, the seventh earl of Mar, high treasurer; Lilias, the third, the master of Crawford; Catherine, the fourth, the earl of Tulliebardine; and Mary, the youngest, Sir James Stirling of Keir. By marriages into the best families the Drummonds very much increased the power, influence, and possessions of their house. Of his two sons, Patrick, the elder, was third Lord Drummond; James, the younger, created, 31st January 1609, Lord Maderty, was ancestor of the viscounts of Strathallan. [See STRATHALLAN, Viscount of.]

Patrick, third Lord Drummond, embraced the reformed religion, and spent some time in France. He died before 1600. He was twice married, and by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of David Lindsay of Edzell, eventually earl of Crawford, he had two sons and five daughters. The eldest daughter, Catharine, married the master of Rothes; the second, Lilias, became countess of Dunfermline, and the third, Jane, countess of Roxburghe; the fourth, Elizabeth, married the fifth lord Elphinstone, and the youngest, Anne, Barclay of Towie. The third daughter, Lady Roxburghe, a lady of great beauty, had the honour of being celebrated by the poet Daniel, and she was held in so high estimation for her abilities and virtue as to be selected by James the Sixth as the governess of his children. She died in October 1643. Her funeral was appointed for a grand gathering of the royalists to massacre the Covenanters, but they found their numbers too inconsiderable for the attempt. The following is her fac simile, taken from the Gentleman's Magazine for February 1799, and said there to be the signature of Jane, duchess (that is countess) of Roxburghe. It is appended to

a receipt, dated 10th May 1617, for £500, part of the sum of three thousand pounds, of his majesty's free and princely gift to her, in consideration of long and faithful service done to the queen, as one of the ladies of the bedchamber to her majesty.

The elder son, James, fourth Lord Drummond, passed a considerable portion of his youth in France, and after James the Sixth's accession to the English throne, he attended the earl of Nottingham on an embassy to the Spanish court. On his return he was created earl of Perth, 4th March 1605. John, the younger son, succeeded his brother in 1611, as second earl of Perth. [See PERTH, earl of.]

The Hon. John Drummond, second son of James, third earl of Perth, was created in 1685 viscount, and in 1686 earl of Melfort; [See MELFORT, earl of] and his representative Captain George Drummond, duc de Melfort, and Count de Lussan in France, whose claim to the earldom of Perth in the Scottish peerage was established by the House of Lords, June, 1853, is the chief of the clan Drummond, which, more than any other, signalized itself by its fidelity to the lost cause of the Stuarts.

The family of Drummond of Hawthornden, in Mid Lothian, are cadets of the Perth Drummonds. In the latter part of the fourteenth century, William Drummond, a younger son of the family, and brother to Annabella, the queen of Robert the Third, married Elizabeth, daughter and one of the co-heiresses of William Airth of Airth, and with her acquired the barony of Carnock in Stirlingshire. The Carnock estate was sold by Sir John Drummond, the last of the elder branch of that line, to Sir Thomas Nicholson. Sir John fell in the battle of Alford in 1645, fighting under the celebrated marquis of Montrose. The barony of Hawthornden was purchased by John, afterwards Sir John Drummond, second son of Sir Robert Drummond of Carnock, and he became the founder of the Hawthornden family. In the year 1388 Hawthornden belonged to the Abernethys, by whom it was sold to the family of Douglas, and by them disponed to Drummond of Carnock. The families of Abernethy and Drummond became united by the marriage of Bishop Abernethy and Barbara Drummond, only daughter and heiress of William Drummond, Esq. of Hawthornden.

Of William Drummond, the celebrated poet, the most remarkable of the family of Hawthornden, a memoir is given below in larger type.

The estate afterwards came into possession of John Forbes, Esq., commander R.N., nephew of the said Bishop Abernethy-Drummond. He married Mary, daughter of Dr. Ogilvie, M.D. of Murtle, a lineal descendant of Sir John Drummond, the first of Hawthornden, and heiress by special settlement of her cousin, the abovenamed Mrs. Barbara Drummond, who died in 1789, upon which Mr. Forbes assumed the additional surname and arms of Drummond. His only surviving daughter, Margaret Anne Forbes Drummond, married in 1810, Francis Walker, writer to the signet, eldest son of James Walker, Esq. of Dalry, in Mid Lothian, and he also assumed the surname and arms of Drummond. Mr. Forbes Drummond was created a baronet 27th February 1828,

remainder to his son-in-law, and died 28th May 1829. Sir Francis Walker Drummond, second baronet, born in 1781, died 29th February 1844, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir James Walker Drummond, formerly a captain in the Grenadier guards, retired in 1844. Married, with issue.

The Drummonds of Stanmore, in the county of Middlesex, are descended from Andrew Drummond, brother of the fourth viscount of Strathallan, and founder of the well-known banking house of Drummond and Co. of London, who purchased the estate of Stanmore in 1729. His great-grandson, George Harley Drummond of Stanmore, born 23d November 1783, married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Munro, Esq. of Glasgow, with issue, is M.P. for Surrey. (1853.)

The Drummonds of Cadlands, Hampshire, are a branch of the same family.

The Drummonds of Concraig descended from the abovementioned Sir Maurice Drummond, (who married the heiress of Concraig,) second son of Sir Malcolm Drummond, tenth seneschal of Lennox, and are now represented by Drummond of the Boyce, Gloucestershire, a modern cadet of the Drummonds of Megginch castle, Perthshire. Allusion has already been made to the feud between the Drummonds and the Murrays, to which the unfortunate master of Drummond, eldest surviving son of the first Lord Drummond, fell a victim on the scaffold. It originated in the following circumstance: In the year 1391, Sir Alexander Moray of Ogilface (or Ogilvie) and Abercairney had accidentally killed a gentleman named William Spalding, for which he was summoned to take his trial before Sir John Drummond, third knight of Concraig, justiciary-coroner and seneschal or steward of Strathearn, in a justice court held at Foulis in Perthshire; and on pleading the privilege of being of the kin of Macduff earl of Fife, (see MACDUFF,) the matter was referred to Lord Brechin, the lord-justice-general. That functionary decreed that the law of clan Macduff should not protect Sir Alexander from the jurisdiction of his ordinary justice. From that jurisdiction Alexander and his friends and successors, used every effort to be freed, but the family of Concraig as zealously endeavoured to hold them to it, until, upon a new occasion, in the reign of James the Third, a liberation was granted to some of the Murrays, and secured to their posterity. In the meantime, Patrick Graham, having, through marriage with the heiress, become earl of Strathearn, Sir Alexander Moray and his friends prevailed upon him to deprive Sir John Drummond, although he was his brother-in-law, of his office, and at the head of a large retinue, he proceeded from Methven, his place of residence, with the determination of dispersing Sir John's court then sitting at the Skeall of Crieff. On receiving notice of his approach, Sir John hastened with his attendants to meet him, and the earl was killed at the first encounter. Sir John immediately fled to Ireland, where it is said he died. The feuds that arose out of this unlucky event forced the Drummonds of Concraig to maintain so many followers, that they were obliged from the expense to part with many of their lands. The barony of Concraig was purchased from them by Sir John Drummond of Cargill and Stobhall, and the dignities of seneschal or steward of Strathearn, justiciary-coroner of the whole district, and ranger of the forest, (which heritable offices had been conferred on the Concraig Drummonds by King David the Second,) were conveyed by Maurice Keir-Drummond, sixth baron of Concraig (who had married a daughter of Sir Andrew Moray of Ogilvie and Abercairney) to the first Lord Drummond.

John Drummond, second son of Sir John Drummond, third knight of Concraig, was ancestor of the Drummonds of Lennoch, in Strathearn, whose representative in 1640, John Drummond, eighth baron of Lennoch, purchased from Sir John Hay, ancestor of the earl of Kinnoul, the barony of Megginch in Perthshire. Admiral Sir Adam Drummond of Megginch castle, K.C.H., the thirteenth of Lennoch and sixth of Megginch castle, died in 1849. Born in 1770, he married in 1801, Lady Charlotte Murray, eldest daughter of John, fourth duke of Athole, and widow of Sir John Menzies, baronet, and had issue. His eldest son succeeded him. His brother, Sir Gordon Drummond, C.C.B. (created in 1817), a general in the army (1825), died in 1854.

DRUMMOND, WILLIAM, of Hawthornden, an elegant and ingenious poet, the son of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden, gentleman usher to King James the Sixth, was born there, December 13, 1585. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, after which he spent four years at Bourges in France, studying the civil law, being intended by his father for the bar. On his father's death he returned to Scotland in 1610, and retiring to his romantic seat of Hawthornden, in the

HAWTHORNDEN HOUSE.

parish of Lasswade, Mid Lothian, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Roslin castle, devoted himself to the perusal of the ancient classics and the cultivation of poetry. A dangerous illness fostered a melancholy and devout turn of mind, and his first productions were 'The Cypress Grove,' in prose, containing reflections upon

death, and 'Flowers of Zion, or Spiritual Poems,' published at Edinburgh in 1616. The death of a young lady, a daughter of Cunninghame of Barnes, to whom he was about to be married, overwhelmed him with grief, and to divert his thoughts from brooding on his loss, he again proceeded to the continent, where he remained for eight years, residing chiefly at Paris and Rome. During his travels he made a collection of the best ancient and modern books, which, on his return, he presented to the college of Edinburgh. The political and religious dissensions of the times induced him to retire to the seat of his brother-in-law, Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, in Fife, during his stay with whom he wrote his 'History of the Five Jameses, Kings of Scotland,' a highly monarchical work, which was not published till after his death. In his 45th year he married Elizabeth Logan, who bore so strong a resemblance to the former object of his love that she at once gained his affections. She was the grand-daughter of Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, and by her he had several children. He died December 4, 1649, in his 64th year, his death being said to have been hastened by grief for the untimely fate of Charles the First. Among his intimate friends and correspondents were, the earl of Stirling, Michael Drayton, and Ben Jonson, the latter of whom walked all the way to Hawthornden to pay him a visit, in the winter of 1618–19. Drummond has been much blamed for having kept notes of the cursory opinions thrown out in conversation with him by his guest, and for having chronicled some of his personal failings, but besides being merely private memoranda, never intended for publication, and never published by himself, a consideration which ought to acquit him of anything mean or unworthy in the matter, these notes are valuable as preserving characteristic traits of Ben Jonson, which have partly been confirmed from other sources. Modern literature is absolutely flooded with the reminiscences,' 'diaries,' 'journals,' 'correspondence,' &c., of great and little poets, orators, and statesmen, and no one now thinks of reprehending a system which threatens to put an end to all friendly confidence and to all social and familiar intercourse in literary society. Besides his History he wrote several political tracts, all strongly in favour of royalty. It is principally as a poet, however, that Drummond is now remembered. His poems, though occasionally tinged with the conceits of the Italian school, possess a harmony and sweetness unequalled by those of any poet of his time; his sonnets are particularly distinguished for tenderness and delicacy. His works are:

Poems by that most famous wit, William Drummond of Hawthornden. London, 1656, 8vo.

Cypress Grove, Flowers of Zion, or Spiritual Poems. Edin. 1623, 1630, 4to.

The History of Scotland from the year 1423 until the year 1542; and several memorials of State during the reigns of James VI. and Charles I.; with an introduction by Mr. Hall. London, 1655, fol. Reprinted with cuts. Lond. 1681, 8vo. Both editions very inaccurate as to names and dates.

Memorials of State, Familiar Epistles, Cypress Grove, &c. London, 1681, 8vo.

Polemo Middinia, or the Battle of the Dunghill, (a rare example of burlesque, and the first macaronic poem by a native of Great Britain,) published with Latin notes, by Bishop Gibson. Oxf. 1691, 4to. By Messrs. Foulis of Glasgow. 1768. This piece has been republished, with some other Tracts on the same subject, entit. Carminum Rariorum Macaronicorum Delectus. In usum Ludorum Apollinarium. Edinburgi, 1801, 8vo.

An edition of his whole works was published at Edinburgh in 1711, folio, under the superintendence of Ruddiman.

The most recent edition of Drummond's works is that with his life, by Peter Cunningham. London, 1833, 12mo.

The subjoined woodcut of Drummond of Hawthornden is from a portrait in Pinkerton's Scottish Gallery

DRUMMOND, George, a benevolent and public-spirited citizen of Edinburgh, the son of George Drummond of Newton, was descended from the old and knightly house of Stobhall, through a younger son of the cadet branch of Newton of Blair, and was born June 27, 1687. He received his education at Edinburgh, and was early distinguished for his proficiency in the science of calculation. When only eighteen years of age he was employed by the committee of the Scots parliament to give his assistance in arranging the national accounts previous to the Union; and, in 1707, on the establishment of the excise, he was appointed accountant-general. In 1715, when the earl of Mar raised the standard of rebellion, he was the first to give notice to government of that nobleman's proceedings, being one of the very few gentlemen of his Jacobite clan who appeared in arms for the reigning dynasty. Collecting a company of volunteers, he joined the royal forces, and fought at Sheriffmuir. The earliest notice of Argyle's victory was despatched by him to the magistrates of Edinburgh, in a letter written on horseback on the field of battle. In the same year he was promoted to a seat at the board of excise, and, in April 1717, was appointed one of the commissioners of the board of customs. In 1725 he was elected lord provost of Edinburgh, an office which he filled six times with uniform popularity and credit. In 1727 he was named one of the commissioners and trustees for improving the fisheries and manufactures of Scotland, and, in October 1737, was created one of the commissioners of excise; an office which he held till his death. To his public spirit and patriotic zeal the city of Edinburgh is indebted for many of its improvements. He was the principal agent in the erection of the Royal Infirmary, and, by his exertions, a charter was procured in August 1736, the foundation-stone being laid August 2, 1738. In 1745, upon the approach of the rebels, Mr. Drummond again joined the army, and was present at the battle of Prestonpans. In September 1753, as Grand Master of the Freemasons in Scotland, he laid the foundation of the Royal Exchange. In 1755 he was appointed one of the trustees of the forfeited estates, and elected a manager of the Select Society for the encouragement of Arts and Sciences in Scotland. In October 1763, during his sixth provostship, he laid the foundation-stone of the North Bridge, which connects the New Town of Edinburgh with the Old. He died November 4, 1766, in the 80th year of his age, while filling the office of lord provost, and was buried in the Canongate churchyard, being honoured with a public funeral. To Provost Drummond Dr. Robertson, the historian, owed his appointment as principal of the university of Edinburgh, which was also indebted to him for the institution of five new professorships. A few years after his death, a bust of him, by Nollekens, was erected in their public hall by the managers of the Royal Infirmary, bearing the following inscription from the pen of Principal Robertson: "George Drummond, to whom this country is indebted for all the benefit which it derives from the Royal Infirmary." Drummond Street, the street at the back of the Infirmary, takes its name from him, as does also Drummond Place, in the new town, his villa of Drummond Lodge having stood almost in the centre of that modern square. His brother, Alexander, who was some time British consul at Aleppo, was the author of 'Travels through different Cities of Germany, Italy, Greece, and several parts of Asia, as far as the banks of the Euphrates.' London, 1754. The provost's daughter was married to the Rev. John Jardine, D.D., one of the ministers of the Tron Church, Edinburgh, and was the mother of Sir Henry Jardine, at one period king's remembrancer in Exchequer for Scotland, who died 11th August 1851.

DRUMMOND, Robert Hay, a distinguished prelate of the Church of England, the second son of George Henry, seventh earl of Kinnoul, by Lady Abigail Harley, second daughter of Robert, earl of Oxford, lord high treasurer of England, was born in London November 10, 1711. After being educated at Westminster school, he was admitted a student of Christ church, Oxford, and having taken his degree, he accompanied his cousin, the duke of Leeds, on a tour to the continent. In 1735 he returned to college, and soon after entered into holy orders, when he was presented by the Oxford family to the rectory of Bothall in Northumberland. In 1737, on the recommendation of Queen Caroline, he was appointed chap-

lain in ordinary to the king, George the Second. In 1739, he assumed the name of Drummond, as heir of entail of his great-grandfather, William, first viscount of Strathallan, by whom the estates of Cromlix and Innerpeffrey were settled on the second branch of the Kinnoul family. In 1743 he attended the king when his majesty joined the army on the continent, and on 7th July of that year, he preached the thanksgiving sermon before him at Hanover after the victory at Dettingen. On his return to England, he was installed prebendary of Westminster, and in 1745, was admitted B.D. and D.D. In 1748 he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph. In 1753, in an examination before the privy council, he made so eloquent a defence of the political conduct of his friends, Mr. Stone and Mr. Murray, (afterwards Lord Chief Justice Mansfield) that the king, on reading the examination, is said to have exclaimed, "That is indeed a man to make a friend of!" In May 1761, he was translated to the see of Salisbury, and in the same year he preached the coronation sermon of George the Third. In the following November he was enthroned Archbishop of York, and soon after was sworn a privy councillor and appointed high almoner. He died at his palace of Bishopthorpe December 10, 1776, in the 66th year of his age, leaving the character of an amiable man and highly estimable prelate. He had married on 31st January 1748, the daughter and heiress of Peter Auriol, merchant in London, by whom he had a daughter, Abigail, who died young, and is commemorated in one of the epitaphs of Mason the poet, and six sons, the eldest of whom, Robert Auriol, became ninth earl of Kinnoul. The youngest, the Rev. George William Hay Drummond, prebendary of York, and author of a volume of poems entitled 'Verses Social and Domestic,' (Edin. 1802) was editor of his father's sermons, six in number, which, with a letter on Theological Study, appeared in one volume 8vo in 1803, with a life prefixed. He was unfortunately drowned off Bideford, while proceeding from Devonshire to Scotland, in 1807.

DRUMMOND, William Abernethy, D.D., bishop of Edinburgh, was descended from the family of Abernethy of Saltoun, in Banffshire, and on his marriage with the heiress of Hawthornden, in the county of Edinburgh, he assumed the name of Drummond in addition to his own. He at first studied medicine, but was subsequently, for many years, minister of an episcopalian church in Edinburgh. Having paid his respects to Prince Charles Edward, when he held his court at Holyroodhouse, he was afterwards exposed to much annoyance and danger on that account, and was even glad to avail himself of his medical degree, and wear for some years the usual professional costume of the Edinburgh physicians of that period. He was consecrated bishop of Brechin at Peterhead, September 26, 1787, and a few months afterwards, was elected to the see of Edinburgh, in which charge he continued till 1805, when, on the union of the two classes of Episcopalians, he resigned in favour of Dr. Sandford. He retained, however, his pastoral connection with the clergy in the diocese of Glasgow till his death, which took place August 27, 1809. Keith says his intemperate manner defeated in most cases the benevolence of his intentions, and only irritated those whom he had wished to convince. [*Scottish Bishops*, App. p. 545.] He wrote several small tracts, and was a good deal engaged in theological controversy both with Protestants and Roman Catholics.

DRUMMOND, Sir William, an eminent scholar and antiquary, belonged to a family settled at Logie-Almond in Perthshire, where he possessed an estate. The date of his birth is not known, nor the circumstances of his early life. At the close of 1795, he was returned to parliament on a vacancy in the representation of the borough of St. Mawes, Cornwall, and in the two following parliaments, which met in 1796 and 1801, he sat for Lostwithiel. At the time of his second election he had been appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Naples, and soon after he was sent to Constantinople as ambassador to the Sultan. In 1801 he was invested with the Turkish order of the Crescent, which was confirmed by royal license inserted in the London Gazette September 8, 1803. In 1808, while residing as envoy at the court of Palermo, he embarked in a scheme with the duke of Orleans (subsequently king of the French) to secure the regency of Spain to Prince Leopold of Sicily, a

project which failed at the very outset, and for his share in which he has been severely censured in Napier's History of the Peninsular War [vol. i. p. 177.] In his latter years, for the benefit of his health, which required a warmer climate than that of England, he resided almost constantly on the continent, chiefly at Naples, and he died at Rome March 29, 1828. He was a member of the privy council, and a fellow of the royal societies of London and Edinburgh. Of modest, retiring, and unobtrusive manners, he was a close and assiduous student, and published various works, principally in the department of antiquities, an account of which, with a memoir, is given in the Encyclopedia Britannica, seventh edition; but his reputation as a scholar and antiquary will chiefly rest on his 'Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities,' mentioned afterwards. The following is a list of his writings:

A Review of the Government of Sparta and Athens. London, 1794, large 8vo.

The Satires of Persius, translated. London, 1798. This work appeared about the same time as Mr. Gifford's version of the same poet, and in freedom and fidelity was thought to be equal to it.

Academical questions. London, 1805, 4to. A metaphysical work; to which he intended a subsequent volume to complete its design, but it never appeared.

Herculanensia, or Archæological and Philological Dissertations concerning a Manuscript found among the Ruins of Herculaneum. London, 1810, 4to. Published in conjunction with Robert Walpole, Esq.

An Essay on a Punic Inscription found in the Island of Malta. London, 1811, royal 4to.

Odin, a Poem. Part i. London, 1818, 4to. The object of this unfinished poem, which soon fell into oblivion, was to embody in verse some of the more striking features of the Scandinavian mythology.

Origines, or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities. London, 3 vols. 8vo. The first volume, embracing the origin of the Babylonian, the Assyrian, and the Iranian Empires, appeared in 1824; the second, which is wholly devoted to the subject of Egypt, including the modern discoveries in hieroglyphics, came out in 1825; and the third, which treats of the Phœnicians and Arabia, was published in 1826.

In 1811, he had printed for private circulation, but not published, a sort of philological treatise entitled 'Ædipus Judaicus,' designed to show that some of the narratives in the Old Testament are merely allegorical, and a copy of it having fallen into the hands of the Rev. Dr. George Doyley, that gentleman published an answer under the title of "Letters to the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond, in defence of particular passages of the Old Testament, against his late work entitled 'Ædipus Judaicus.' The work was also attacked in the Edinburgh Review.

He was also an occasional contributor to the Classical Journal, in which his papers on subjects of antiquity, particularly the zodiac of Denderah, attracted the general admiration of the learned of his time.

DRUMMOND, Thomas, the inventor of the brilliant "light" that bears his name, was born in Edinburgh in October 1797. He was the second of three sons, and after his father's death, which happened whilst he was yet an infant, his mother removed to Musselburgh, where she resided for many years. He received his education at the High School of his native city, and at this time formed an acquaintance with Professors Playfair, Leslie, and Brewster, and also with Professors Wallace and Jardine, whose pupil he more especially was. In February 1813, he was appointed to a cadetship at Woolwich, where he soon became distinguished for his mathematical abilities. So rapid was his progress that at Christmas of the same year he entered the second academy, having commenced at the sixth. His friend and master at Woolwich, Professor Barlow, thus sketched his mathematical character at this period: "Mr. Drummond, by his amiable disposition, soon gained the esteem of the masters under whom he was instructed; with the mathematical masters in particular his reputation stood very high, not so much for the rapidity of his conception as for his steady perseverance, and for the original and independent views he took of the different subjects that were placed before him There were among his fellow-students some who comprehended an investigation quicker than Drummond, but there was no one who ultimately understood all the bearings of it so well. While a cadet in a junior academy, not being satisfied with a rather difficult demonstration in the conic sections, he supplied one himself on an entirely original principle, which at the time was published in Leybourne's 'Mathematical Repository,' and was subsequently taken to replace that given in Dr. Hutton's 'Course of Mathematics,' to which he had objected. This apparently trifling event gave an increased stimulus to his exertions, and may perhaps be considered the foundation-stone of his future scientific fame. After leaving the academy he still continued his intercourse with his mathematical masters, with whom he formed a friendship which only terminated in his much lamented death."

During his preliminary and practical instruction in the special duties of the engineer department, his talent for mechanical combinations became conspicuous, and he also largely devoted his attention to the acquisition of military knowledge, Jomini and Bousmard being his favourite authors. After serving for a short time at Plymouth, he went to Chatham, and during this period he obtained leave of absence for the purpose of visiting the army of occupation in France, and attending one of the great reviews.

After his Chatham course was completed he was stationed at Edinburgh, where his duties were of an ordinary character, relating merely to the charge and repair of public works, but he eagerly availed himself of the opportunity afforded him of pursuing the higher mathematical studies at the college and classes, and among the scientific society for which his native city was at that period distinguished. His prospects of promotion at this time were, however, so disheartening that he seriously meditated leaving the army for the English bar, and with this view had actually entered his name at Lincoln's Inn.

In the autumn of 1819 he fortunately became acquainted with Colonel Colby, when that officer was passing through Edinburgh, on his return from the trigonometrical operations in the Scottish Highlands, and in the course of the following year, an offer from him to take part in the trigonometrical survey was gladly accepted. He had now the advantage of a residence during each winter in London, and besides devoting himself more closely to the study of the higher branches of mathematics, he began the study of chemistry, in which he was destined to achieve his greatest and most enduring triumph. He attended the lectures of Professors Brande and Faraday, and soon made his new knowledge available to the duties on which he was employed. The writer of a memoir of Captain Drummond in the Penny Cyclopedia (supplement), to which this sketch of him is largely indebted, thus describes the useful and important invention known by the name of "Drummond's light." "The incandescence of lime," he says, "having been spoken of in one of the lectures, the idea struck him that it could be employed to advantage as a substitute for argand lamps in the reflectors used on the survey for rendering visible distant stations; because, in addition to greater intensity, it afforded the advantage of concentrating the light as nearly as possible into the focal point of the parabolic mirror; by which the whole light would be available for reflecting in a pencil of parallel rays, whereas of the argand lamp only the small portion of rays near the focus was so reflected. On this subject his first chemical experiments were formed. On the way from the lecture he purchased a blowpipe, charcoal, &c., and that very evening set to work. At this period (1824), a committee of the House of Commons recommended that the survey of Ireland should be begun, and that Colonel Colby should make arrangements for carrying it on. For this survey instruments of improved construction were required. Among others, a means of rendering visible distant stations was desirable. The recent experience of the Western Islands had shown the probability that in a climate so misty as Ireland the difficulty of distant observations would be greatly increased, and Colonel Colby at once saw the important results which might follow such an improvement of the lamp as that which Drummond had devised. Under his judicious advice the experiments were prosecuted, and were rapidly attended with success. Their progress and results are detailed by the author in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1826, as well as the first application of the lamp to actual use in Ireland. When a station, Slieve Snaught in Donegal, had long in vain been looked for from Davis mountain, near Belfast, the distance being sixty-six miles, and passing across the haze of Lough Neagh, Mr. Drummond took the lamp and a small party to Slieve Snaught, and by calculation succeeded so well in directing the axis of the reflector to the instrument that the light was seen, and its first appearance will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. The night was dark and cloudless, the mountain and the camp were covered with snow, and a cold wind made the duty of observing no enviable task. The light was to be exhibited at a given hour, and to guide the observer, one o. the lamps formerly used, an argand in a light-house reflector, was placed on the tower of Randalstown church, which happened to be nearly in

the line at fifteen miles. The time approached and passed, and the observer had quitted the telescope, when the sentry cried, 'The light!' and the light indeed burst into view, a steady blaze of surpassing splendour, which completely effaced the much nearer guiding beacon." Mr. Drummond's original heliostat was not completed till 1825. Various improvements were afterwards made on it. He also directed his attention to the improvement of the barometer, and made a syphon with his own hands, which performed remarkably well. Indeed, at this period, so active was his mind and so constant his application that, we are told, scarcely an instrument existed that he did not examine and consider, with a view to render it useful for the purposes of the survey.

Owing to a severe illness, brought on by his close application to his duties, Mr. Drummond was compelled to leave Ireland, and return for a time to Edinburgh. He had taken much pains to perfect his light, and with the view of adapting it to lighthouses, the corporation of Trinity house placed at his disposal a small lighthouse at Purfleet, and the experiments he made, with their success, are detailed in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1830. His attention, however, was soon directed away from it, and it has never yet been applied to them. His name had been recommended by Mr. Bellenden Ker, who was employed in the preparation of the details of the Reform Bill, to Lord Brougham, then lord chancellor, as a person eminently qualified to superintend the laborious operations necessary to perfecting the schedules, and he was at once appointed to this commission. These schedules were based upon the calculations made by him relative to the boundaries of the old and new boroughs. He was at this time but a lieutenant of the engineers, but his talents and scientific attainments were well known. After the passing of the Reform Bill (in 1832) he returned to his duties on the survey in Ireland, but was soon appointed private secretary to Lord Althorp (afterwards earl Spencer), then chancellor of the exchequer. On the dissolution of the Reform ministry, he obtained, through the influence of Lord Brougham, a pension of three hundred pounds a-year.

In 1835 he was appointed under-secretary for Ireland. He was at the head of the commission on Irish railways, and distinguished himself greatly in the report on the same. One striking remark of his, that "property has its duties as well as its rights," has been often quoted. He died April 15, 1840, and soon after his death there was a subscription for a statue of him, executed at Rome, to be placed at Dublin. Both Lord Spencer and Lord John Russell have borne ample testimony to his attainments and estimable qualities, the latter in the House of Commons.

DRYSDALE, a surname originating from Dryfesdale, a parish in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, which is popularly pronounced Drysdale. The name Dryfesdale is derived from the river Dryfe, and was at one time applied to the entire district through which that stream flows. It is now limited to the parish.

DRYSDALE, JOHN, D.D., an eminent preacher, third son of the Rev. John Drysdale, of Kirkaldy, was born in that town April 29, 1718, and received the rudiments of his education at the parish school of his native place under David Miller, who had also the honour of teaching Dr. Adam Smith and James Oswald of Dunnikier. In 1732 he removed to the university of Edinburgh, where he studied divinity, and, in 1740, was licensed to preach. After being for several years employed as assistant minister in the College church of Edinburgh, he was in 1748, by the interest of the earl of Hopetoun, presented by the Crown to the living of Kirkliston, Linlithgowshire, and, in 1763, was translated to Lady Yester's church, Edinburgh. In August 1765 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the Marischal university of Aberdeen; and the following year he was translated to the collegiate charge of the Tron church, Edinburgh. He was afterwards appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains for Scotland, with one-third of the emoluments of the deanery of the chapel royal. In 1773 and 1784 he was elected moderator of the General Assembly. He had always supported what was called the moderate party in the church, and at the meeting of the Assembly in May 1788, he was chosen principal clerk of assembly, but was unable, from declining health, to perform the duties. He died soon after, on June 16, 1788. After his death two volumes of his sermons were published by his son-in-law, Professor Dalzell

DUDGEON, WILLIAM, a minor song-writer, was born at Tyninghame village, East Lothian, about the year 1753. His father, Mr. John Dudgeon, occupied a farm there, on the property of the earl of Haddington. His mother, whose maiden name was Ainslie, was the aunt of Mr. Robert Ainslie, writer to the signet, the friend of Burns. Along with John Rennie, the celebrated civil engineer, he was taught by a Mr. Gibson, mathematical teacher, Dunbar, afterwards of Perth, who considered Rennie and Dudgeon the two best scholars he ever had. Having been bred to agricultural pursuits, his father placed him in an extensive farm in the neighbourhood of Dunse, upon a lease of thirty years. To this farm, a large portion of which was in a state of nature, he gave the name of Primrose Hill, and he lived to improve it in a high degree. He was the author of the song, 'The maid that tends the goats,' which at one period was very popular. He wrote various other pieces, although it is not known that any of them were ever printed. He also excelled as a painter and musician. Mr. Dudgeon died 28th October 1813, and lies buried in the churchyard of Prestonkirk. Burns, the poet, when on his Border tour in May 1787, in company with his friend Mr. Ainslie, above mentioned, visited Berrywell, near Dunse, the residence of the father of Mr. Ainslie, who was land steward to Lord Douglas in Berwickshire. Here the subject of this notice was introduced to Burns, who made the following observation in his journal:—"Mr. Dudgeon, a poet at times—a worthy remarkable character—natural penetration—a great deal of information, *some* genius, and extreme modesty."

DUFF, a surname adopted from the Celtic, in which language the word means black. Sibbald, in his History of Fife, says, "that as Niger and Rufus were names of families amongst the Romans, from the colour and complexion of men, so it seems Duff was, from the swarthy and black colour of those of the tribe," or clan of Macduff.

It is the family name of the earl of Fife, in the Peerage of Ireland, descended from that Duncan Macduff, Thane of Fife, who overthrew Macbeth, and gave such effectual aid to Malcolm Canmore in obtaining possession of the throne. See FIFE, earl of, and MACDUFF.

It is also the patronymic of a family which enjoys the dignity and title of a baronet, conferred, in 1813, on Sir James Duff, who for a series of years filled the office of British consul at the port of Cadiz, and whose nephew, Sir William Gordon, on succeeding to the title in 1815, assumed the name and arms of Duff, in addition to his own. Their seats are Kinstair in Ayrshire, and Crombie in Banffshire. See GORDON, surname of.

DUFF, king of Scotland, son of Malcolm the First, succeeded Indulph in 961. The name was Odo, according to Pinkerton. By the Celtic part of his subjects he was surnamed Duff, or the Black. His reign was constantly disturbed by Culen, the son of Indulph, whom he vanquished in a war on Drumcrup; (perhaps Duncrub in Perthshire is meant, now the seat of Lord Rollo.) After a short reign of about four years, he was slain in Forres, about 965. He is said to have been murdered by a band of assassins, who broke into his chamber by night. In Buchanan's History of Scotland it is stated that they were hired by Donald, governor of the castle of Forres, that after the murder they "carried him out so cunningly a back way, that not so much as a drop of blood appeared," and that the assassins were afterwards sent out of the way by Donald, to avoid any of them being present, lest blood should issue from the corpse. Pitcairn, who styles him King Duffus, cites this as the earliest recorded notice in British history of the superstitious custom of touching the dead body of a murdered person, as a proof of guilt. [*Criminal Trials*, vol. iii. p. 191.]

DUFFUS, Baron, a title (dormant) in the Scottish peerage, held by a branch of the noble family of Sutherland, descended from Nichol, 2d son of Kenneth, third earl of Sutherland, who fell at the battle of Halidonhill in 1333. By his marriage with Mary, daughter and heir of Reginald de Cheyne, he got the barony of Duffus, (a contraction of Duff house or Dove-house,) in the county of Elgin, and, in consequence, he added the arms of Cheyne to his paternal coat of Sutherland. He had two sons, John, who died without issue, and Henry, who succeeded his father. Henry's son, Alexander, the third laird of Duffus of this family, married Morella, daughter and heir of Chisholme of Chisholme, (in Roxburghshire) with whom he got the barony of Quarrelwood in the county of Nairn, and thereupon added to his armorial bearing a boar's head, erased, being part of the arms of Chisholm. He had two sons and a daughter. Alexander, the elder son, had a daughter, Christian, married to William Oliphant of Berrindale; William, the second son, inherited his mother's lands of Quarrelwood, and had a son, William, who, on the death of his uncle, Alexander, took possession of the barony of Duffus, and the other lands of the family, on the pretence of his cousin Christian being illegitimate. After protracted proceedings both in Scotland and at Rome, the matter was at length adjusted, and he had a charter of the barony of Duffus, 18th June 1507. He was killed at Thurso by the clan Gunn in 1529. In Sir R. Gordon's History of the Family of Sutherland, (p. 102) is the following entry relating to this event: "The same yeir of God, (1529,) Andrew Stuart, bishop of Catteynes, upon some conceaved displeasure which he had receaved, moved the clan Gun to kill the laird of

Duffus in the town of Thurso, in Catteynes. Upon this accident the haill dyocie of Catteynes was in a tumult. The earle of Sutherland did assist the bishop of Catteynes against his adversaries, by reason of allyance contracted betwixt the houses of Huntley, Sutherland, and Atholl," &c. On September 3, 1530, Mr. Thomas Stewart, treasurer of Caithness, Mr. Andrew Peter, vicar of Wick, and seven other churchmen, found the earl of Athol caution to take their trial at the justice-aire of Inverness, for the slaughter of the laird of Duffus and others, slain at the same time.

His descendant, Alexander Sutherland, tenth laird and first Lord Duffus, succeeded his father, when a minor, in 1626. He was one of the Committee of Estates, 20th March, 1647, and one of the colonels for arming the kingdom, 15th February 1649. By Charles the Second he was created a peer of Scotland, 8th December 1650, under the title of Lord Duffus. In the following year he was governor of Perth, when that city was invested by Cromwell, and to avoid a general assault he was compelled to surrender. In 1654, he was fined fifteen hundred pounds by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon. He died 31st August 1674. He was married four times, but had only issue (a son and two daughters) by his third wife, Lady Margaret Stewart, second daughter of the fifth earl of Moray.

His only son, James, second Lord Duffus, was admitted a member of the privy council, 4th May 1686. In 1688 he killed Ross of Kindace in a sudden quarrel, wherein he received great provocation. He died in 1705. By his wife, Lady Margaret Mackenzie, eldest daughter of the third earl of Seaforth, he had, with a daughter, four sons: Kenneth, third lord Duffus; the Hon. James Sutherland, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir William Dunbar of Hempriggs, Caithness-shire, relict of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown, on which he changed his name to Dunbar, and was created a baronet, 10th December 1706; the Hon. William Sutherland of Rosecommon, who engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and was forfeited by act of parliament; and the Hon. John.

Kenneth, third Lord Duffus, took the oaths and his seat in parliament, 28th October 1706, and afforded his cordial support to the treaty of Union. He was a captain in the royal navy, and commanded a frigate of 46 guns, in which, 29th June 1711, he engaged eight French privateers, and after a desperate resistance of some hours, was taken prisoner, severely wounded, having no less than five balls in his body. He joined in the rebellion of 1715, and was in consequence among those who were attainted. Having married a Swedish lady (Charlotte Christina, daughter of Eric de Sioblade, governor of Gottenburgh) he proceeded to Sweden, and on receiving information of his attainder, he gave intimation to the British minister at Stockholm of his intention to return to England to surrender himself. He set out immediately, but on his way was arrested by the British resident at Hamburgh, and detained in close custody till the time limited for surrendering had elapsed. He was sent to London, and committed prisoner to the Tower, but in 1717 was set at liberty, without being brought to trial. He afterwards entered the Russian naval service, in which he was a flag-officer, and died before 1734.

His only son Eric Sutherland, (born in August 1710) in 1734 presented a petition to the king claiming the dignity of baron Duffus, but the House of Lords, to whom it was referred, found that he had no right to it. He had an ensigncy in the army in 1731, and was promoted to a company in 1759, and died at Skibo, 28th August 1768. He married his cousin Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir James Dunbar of Hempriggs, baronet, and had two sons: James, his heir, and Axley, who died unmarried. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, married first, Mr. St. Clair; 2dly, 5th December 1772, the Rev. James Rudd, B.A., rector of Newton-Kyme and Full-Sutton, Yorkshire, and had two sons, the Rev. Eric Rudd, of Thorne near Doncaster, who claims the title of Lord Duffus, as nephew and heir-general of James, fifth lord, though sixth in succession; and James Sutherland; Charlotte, the second daughter, married Sir John Sinclair of Mey, and was mother of the twelfth earl of Caithness, and Anne, the youngest, became the wife of the Hon. George Mackay of Skibo, and was mother of Eric, seventh Lord Reay.

The elder son, James Sutherland, born 8th June 1747, was an officer in the army. He was restored to the honours of his family, by act of parliament, 26th May 1826. He died unmarried 30th January 1827, when the title was assumed by his cousin Sir Benjamin Dunbar of Hempriggs, born 28th April 1761. He married, in 1785, Janet, eldest daughter of George Mackay, Esq. of Bighouse, and had two sons and two daughters. He died in May 1843.

His elder son, Sir George Sutherland Dunbar, of Hempriggs, born in 1799, by right 6th baron, does not assume the title of Lord Duffus, using only that of baronet. Heir-presumptive, his brother, Hon. Robert. born in 1801, who is a deputy-lieutenant of Caithness.

In Aubrey's Memoirs (page 209) occurs the account of a curious family tradition of the house of Duffus, which has been handed down from father to son, but which of course has no more foundation than any other story in 'Folk-lore or fairy superstition. It relates that as one of the lairds of Duffus was walking in the fields near his own house in Morayshire, he was suddenly carried away, and next day was found in the cellar of the king of France at Paris, with a silver cup in his hand. On being brought into the king's presence, and questioned as to who he was and whence he came, he told his name, his country, and his place of residence, and said that on the preceding day, being in the fields, he heard the noise of a whirlwind, and of voices crying "horse and hattock," (the word the Fairies are said to use when they remove from any place) whereupon he cried "horse and hattock!" also, and was immediately caught up and transported through the air, by the fairies, to that place, where, after he had drank heartily, he fell asleep, and before he awoke, the rest of the company were gone, and left him in the posture in which he was found. It is said that the king gave him the cup which he had in his hand, and dismissed him. This story was communicated to Aubrey by one Stewart (who seems thoroughly to have believed it), tutor to the eldest son of James second Lord Duffus, and that nobleman being referred to on the subject, answered that there was such a tradition in the family, but he thought it fabulous. There was, however, an old silver cup in possession of the lords Duffus, which was called "the fairy cup," but it had nothing engraven on it except the arms of the family.

DUMBARTON, Earl of, a title (now extinct) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1675, on Lord George Douglas, third son of the first marquis of Douglas. In his younger years Lord George was page of honour to Louis the Fourteenth, king of France, and subsequently became an officer in the French army, and, distinguishing himself by his valour, attained the rank of major-general. After the treaty of Nimeguen in 1673, he was recalled to England by Charles the Second, who created him earl of Dumbarton, (by patent, dated 9th March 1675) with limitation to the heirs-male of his body. On the accession of King James the Seventh he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland.

and defeated the earl of Argyle's invasion, 18th June 1685. He had a grant of the barony of Salton, forfeited by Andrew Fletcher, of which he had a charter, 16th January 1686. On the revival of the order of the Thistle in 1687, he was elected one of the knights companions thereof. At the revolution he accompanied King James on his retirement to France, and was appointed one of his lords of the bedchamber at St. Germains, where he died in 1692. By his countess, a sister of the duchess of Northumberland, he had a son, George, who succeeded him.

George, second earl of Dumbarton, had the commission of lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot in the British service, in 1715, and in the following year was appointed ambassador to Russia. The date of his death is not known, and leaving no issue, the title became extinct.

In the defender's proof in the Douglas cause, is a letter from the second and last earl of Dumbarton to Lady Jane Douglas, dated Douay in France, 7th January 1749, concluding, "As for me, I live quietly here, with a gentleman that boards me and my servant; and I strive to make a shift with my poor fortune."

DUMFRIES, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, now merged in that of the marquis of Bute, conferred in 1633, on William, seventh Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, [see SANQUHAR, lord,] who was created viscount of Ayr, by patent, 2d February 1622, and earl of Dumfries, viscount of Ayr, and Lord Crichton of Sanquhar and Cumnock, 12th June 1633. He had a charter of the earldom of Menteith, 20th December the same year. He married Eupheme, daughter of James Seton of Touch, and had by her three sons and two daughters.

His eldest son, William, second earl, was a privy-councillor to King Charles the Second, and died in 1691. By his countess, Penelope, daughter of Sir Robert Swift, of the county of York, he had two sons and three daughters. His two sons having died before him, he obtained a new patent of the earldom of Dumfries, to his grandson, William Lord Crichton, after himself, and the heirs male of his body, and failing him, to the four sisters of the latter, namely, Penelope, Margaret, Mary, and Elizabeth respectively, and failing them, and the heirs of their bodies, to the nearest heirs of the said earl whatsoever. William Lord Crichton, here mentioned, was the son of Charles Lord Crichton, second son of the second earl, (his elder brother, Robert, having died very young,) by his wife, the Hon. Sarah Dalrymple, third daughter of the first viscount Stair. He succeeded as third earl, and died on the last day of February 1694, unmarried.

His eldest sister, Penelope, became countess of Dumfries in her own right, in virtue of the patent of 1690. She married, 26th February 1698, her cousin, the Hon. William Dalrymple of Glenmure, second son of the first earl of Stair, and died at Clackmannan 6th March 1742, having issue, William earl of Dumfries and Stair; Hon. John Dalrymple, a captain of dragoons, who died unmarried 23d February 1742; James, third earl of Stair, (see STAIR, earl of,) three other sons and two daughters, the elder of whom, Lady Elizabeth Crichton Dalrymple, married John Macdowall of Freugh in the county of Wigton, and had by him Patrick, fifth earl of Dumfries, four other sons, and two daughters.

William, fourth earl of Dumfries, had a cornet's commission in his uncle, the earl of Stair's regiment, the 6th dragoons, in 1721, in which regiment and the third foot guards he served for twenty-six years. In 1742 he succeeded his mother as earl of Dumfries, and was aide-de-camp to the earl of Stair, at the battle of Dettingen, 26th June 1743. He was appointed captain-lieutenant in the third regiment of footguards in 1744, and on the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1747 he got for the sheriffship of Clackmannan two thousand pounds, and for the regality of Cumnock and Glenmure four hundred pounds. In 1752 he was invested with the order of the Thistle, and in 1760 succeeded his brother James, as fourth earl of Stair, and was thenceforward styled earl of Dumfries and Stair. He died at Dumfries-house, Ayrshire, 27th July 1768, without surviving issue, having been twice married, and was succeeded in the title of Dumfries by his nephew, Patrick Macdowall of Freugh; and in that of Stair by his cousin, John Dalrymple.

Patrick Macdowall of Freugh, fifth earl, born 15th October 1726, was an officer in the army. He was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage at the general election, 1790, and rechosen in 1796 and 1802. He died at Edinburgh 7th April 1803, in the 77th year of his age. He married Margaret, daughter of Ronald Crauford of Restalrig, in the county of Edinburgh, and had two daughters, the younger of whom died an infant. The elder, Lady Elizabeth Penelope Crichton, born at Dumfries-house, 25th November 1772, married, October 12th 1792, John, Viscount Mountstuart, eldest son of John first marquis of Bute. He died 22d January 1794, and she, dying in the lifetime of her father, at Southamptom, 25th July 1797, in the 25th year of her age, was buried at Cumnock, leaving two sons, John, sixth earl of Dumfries and second marquis of Bute, having succeeded to the latter title on the death of his grandfather the first marquis, 16th November 1814; and the Hon. (afterwards lord) Patrick James Herbert Crichton Stuart (posthumous), born at Brompton Park house, 20th August 1794, and on 28th May 1817 obtained the precedency and rank of a younger son of a marquis; died September 6, 1859. See BUTE, Marquis of, vol. i. p. 517.

DUNBAR, a surname once very prominent in the annals of national and border warfare, and derived from the town of that name in Haddingtonshire. The word *Dun-bar*, both in the British and the Gaelic signifies "the fort on the height," or, "strength upon the summit," and the town obtained its designation from the fortlet on the rock, which at this place projects into the sea.

Boece, and after him Buchanan, state that Kenneth the First having defeated the *Picts* in a pitched battle at Scoon, conferred the fortress here upon one of his most valiant soldiers, whose name was Bar, and hence the name of Dun-bar, or the Castle of Bar, but Kenneth was king of the Picts, and certainly did not make war on his own subjects. He invaded Lothian six times, and burnt Dunbar, which had its name before his day. Boece's derivation of the name, like many others of his statements, is therefore a mere fable.

So early as 961 we find the men of Lothian under two leaders of the names of Dunbar and Græme, doing battle against the Danish invaders at Cullen.

The title of earl of Dunbar and March was long enjoyed by the descendants of Cospatrick, earl of Northumberland, who, with other nobles of the north of England, fled to Scotland after the conquest of that country, in 1066, by William of Normandy, carrying with them Edgar Atheling, the heir of the Saxon line, and his two sisters, Margaret and Christina.

Malcolm Canmore, who married the princess Margaret, bestowed on Cospatrick the manor of Dunbar and many fair lands in the Merse and Lothian.

His second son, who was also named Cospatrick, witnessed the foundation charter of the abbey of Holyrood house, by David the First in 1128. He had soon afterwards the rank of an earl, and died in 1139, leaving a son,

Cospatrick, the second earl, who made donations to the monastery of Kelso of the patronage of the churches of Home, Lambden, and Greenlaw. He died in 1147, leaving four sons.

His eldest son, Cospatrick the third earl, had two sons, Waldeve, his successor, and Patrick, who inherited the manor of Greenlaw. The latter died in 1166. His son William, after mentioned, was ancestor of the earls of Home.

Waldeve, the fourth earl, was the first who was designed earl of Dunbar. He was one of the hostages for the performance of the treaty for the release of King William the First from his captivity in England, in 1174. He died in 1182.

Patrick, the fifth earl, is described as having been a brave warrior. William the Lion bestowed on him, in 1184, Ada, one of his natural daughters, in marriage. He held the office of justiciary of Lothian and keeper of Berwick. In 1218, Earl Patrick founded a monastery of Red friars in Dunbar. In 1231, being then very old, after taking farewell of his children, relations, and neighbours, whom he invited to his castle of Dunbar during the festivities of Christmas for the purpose, he retired to a monastery, where he died the following year.

His daughter Ada obtained from him the lands of Home, and took for her second husband her cousin William, above mentioned, son of Patrick, second son of Cospatrick, third earl. He assumed the name of Home, and was progenitor of the earls of Home, so created in 1605. See HOME, earl of.

Patrick, the sixth earl, succeeded his father, at the age of forty-six. Lord Hailes calls him the most powerful baron of the southern districts of Scotland. He held the first rank among the twenty-four barons who guaranteed the treaty of peace with England in 1244. He died in 1248, at the siege of Damietta in Egypt, while on the crusade with Louis IX. of France.

Patrick, the seventh earl of Dunbar, was one of the chiefs of the English faction during the turbulent minority of Alexander the Third, and heading a party, surprised the castle of Edinburgh, and freed Alexander and his queen from the power of the Comyns. Thomas Lermont of Ercildoun, commonly called 'the Rhymer,' visited the castle of Dunbar in 1285, and foretold to the earl the sudden death of Alexander the Third, who was killed, next day, by a fall from his horse on the sands of Kinghorn. This earl was afterwards one of the regents of the kingdom, and died in 1289, at the age of seventy-six.

Patrick, the eighth earl of Dunbar, surnamed Black Beard, appeared at the parliament at Brigham in 1289, where he is called earl of March or the Merse, being the first of the earls of Dunbar designated by that title. He was one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland, to which he entered a formal claim at Berwick in 1291, as the great-grandson of Ada, daughter of William the Lion; but his claim was soon withdrawn, and swearing fealty to Edward the same year, he ever after steadily adhered to the English interest. His wife, Marjory Comyn, daughter of Alexander, earl of Buchan, favoured the Scots, and retained the castle of Dunbar for Baliol, but was obliged to surrender it to Edward the First in April 1296. The earl died in 1309.

His son, Patrick, the ninth earl, received Edward the Second, when he fled from the field of Bannockburn in 1314, into his castle of Dunbar, whence in a fishing-boat he escaped to England. The earl afterwards made his peace with his cousin Robert the Bruce, and was present at the parliament held at Ayr on the 26th April, 1315, when the succession to the crown of Scotland was settled. He was subsequently appointed governor of the castle of Berwick, where he was besieged by Edward the Third in 1333. After the defeat at Halidon hill, however, he surrendered that important place, and renewed his oath of fealty to Edward; and his castle of Dunbar, which had been dismantled and razed to the ground, on the approach of the English, was now rebuilt, at the earl's expense, and garrisoned by an English force. He attended Edward Baliol at the parliament held at Edinburgh in February 1334, when the latter ceded to England, Berwick, Dunbar, Roxburgh, and Edinburgh, and all the southern counties of Scotland. In the following December, however, he again renounced his allegiance to the English king, and afterwards exerted himself actively against the English interest. In his absence his countess, who from her complexion was styled Black Agnes, defended the castle of Dunbar against the earl of Salisbury, whom she compelled to retire after a siege of nineteen weeks. Of this heroic lady a memoir is subjoined. The earl commanded the left wing of the Scottish army at the fatal battle of Durham on the 17th October 1346, where, among other nobles, fell his countess' brother, Thomas, earl of Moray, and as he had no male issue, she became sole possessor of his extensive estates, and her husband assumed the additional title of the earl of Moray. [See MORAY, earl of.] He died in 1369.

His third daughter, Lady Elizabeth Dunbar, was married to John Maitland of Lethington, ancestor of the earls of Lauderdale. When the second earl of Lauderdale was created a duke in 1672, he chose for his second title that of marquis of March, to indicate his descent from the Dunbars, earls of March. See LAUDERDALE, earl of.

George, the tenth earl of Dunbar, from the vast possessions which he inherited, became one of the most powerful nobles in Scotland of his time, and the rival of the Douglases. In 1388 he accompanied the earl of Douglas in his incursion into England, and after the battle of Otterburn he took the command of the Scots, whom he conducted safely home. His daughter Elizabeth was betrothed by contract to David duke of Rothesay, the son of Robert the Third, and heir to the throne, but Archibald earl of Douglas, surnamed the Grim, protested against the match, and through the influence of the duke of Albany, had the contract annulled, and the prince was married to his own daughter Marjory instead. In consequence of this slight the earl of Dunbar renounced his allegiance, and retiring into England, put himself under the protection of Henry the Fourth. In February 1401 he made a wasteful inroad into Scotland, and in June 1402 he again devastated the Borders. At the battle of Homildon hill he fought on the English side. Through the mediation of Walter Halyburton of Dirleton, a reconciliation with the Douglases was effected in 1408, and he returned to Scotland the following year. In 1411 he was one of the commissioners for negociating a truce with England. He died of a contagious fever, in 1420, at the age of 82.

George, eleventh earl of Dunbar and March, succeeded his father in 1420, being then almost fifty years of age, but after holding his titles and estates for fourteen years, and being employed in various public transactions, particularly in making the truces with England which were so frequent at that period, he was, in 1434, imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh by James the First, and deprived of his earldom and possessions, which he was accused of holding after they had been forfeited by his father's treason; and notwithstanding the plea which he offered of his father's pardon by the regent Albany, the forfeiture was confirmed by parliament, and the earldom and estates of Dunbar vested in the crown. To make some amends for the severity of his conduct the king conferred upon Earl George the title of earl of Buchan, but, dis

daining to assume the title, he retired with his eldest son to England, "and thus," says Douglas, "ended the long line of the earls of Dunbar and March, who for many generations enjoyed vast estates and influence."

Dunbar, Earl of, a title in the Scottish peerage, revived in 1605, in the person of George Home, third son of Alexander Home of Manderston, in Berwickshire (of the Wedderburn family). See Home, surname of. He is described by Archbishop Spottiswoode as a man of "deep wit, few words, and in his majesty's service no less faithful than fortunate." Being early introduced at court, he soon rose high in the favour of King James the Sixth, who, in 1585, appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber, and in 1590 conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and constituted him master of the wardrobe. He was one of the cubicular courtiers mentioned in Calderwood's History (vol. v. p. 510) as having, from their jealousy of the Octavians, stirred up the tumult at Edinburgh of 17th December 1596. On 5th September 1601 he was appointed high treasurer of Scotland. In 1603, he attended James to London, on his accession to the English throne, and on 7th July 1604, was sworn a privy councillor of England, and created a peer of that kingdom, by the title of Baron Home of Berwick. He was created by commission in Holyroodhouse, earl of Dunbar, in the peerage of Scotland, by patent dated at Windsor, 3d July 1605, and subsequently became chancellor of the Exchequer in England. After this period he had the chief management of James' affairs in Scotland. In the beginning of 1606, he and the earl of Mar were sent from court to Edinburgh to have the imprisoned ministers at Blackness put upon their trial, being appointed one of the assessors to the justice-depute on the occasion. He regretted to Mr. James Melville the employment, and said he would be content to give a thousand pounds sterling to have the king satisfied in that matter, without injury to the kirk, and danger of the honest men who were warded, and desired him to endeavour to prevail with them to make confession, however slight, of a fault, and to come in the king's will; promising to use his interest with his majesty in their behalf. He was the principal person employed in procuring the re-establishment of episcopacy in Scotland, and in the parliament held at Perth, 9th July 1606, he carried through the act for the restoration of the estate of bishops. In the same parliament he obtained a ratification of the earldom of Dunbar, and other lands, and an acquittance and discharge of the king's jewels and wardrobe. He was present at the conferences held by the eight ministers with the king at Hampton Court in September of the same year, and when they were called before the Scottish council, the meeting was held at his house. In Calderwood's history is the following entry as to the payment of the ministers' expenses: "Upon Wedinsday, the 15th of October, the erle of Dumbar sent Robert Fowsie to their loodging, with eight scheats of gray paper, full of English money, knitt up in form of sugar loaves, conteaning five hundreth merks a piece to everie one of them, for their charges and expences in comming to court." [*Calderwood*, vol. vi. p. 589.] He refused, however, to admit them, on their application, to a personal conference with himself. He was present in the convention of the ministry at Linlithgow, in December 1606, and gave great offence by the solemnity with which he kept Christmas in Edinburgh that year. In the end of June 1608 he again came to Scotland with a commission of lieutenantry for the north parts, and as commissioner to the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, which was held at Linlithgow on the last Tuesday of July. On the first of that month he entered Edinburgh with a great train. In the following month he was instrumental in bringing George Sprott, a notary of Eyemouth, to trial and execution, for concealment of the Gowrie conspiracy, eight years before, and acquired some odium by being present conspicuously at Sprott's execution. In January 1609 he was again sent down to Edinburgh to hold a convention of the estates, and in the following March he assisted at the trial of Lord Balmerinoch (who had been committed to his keeping) for high treason, in counterfeiting the king's writing, and sending letters to the Pope, in his majesty's name, without his knowledge. [See Balmerino, Lord, vol. i. p. 228.] On Sunday the 24th of April he kept St. George's day at Berwick with much ceremony, and at the feast which he made on the occasion was "served as one of the knights of the garter, by lords, knights, barons, and gentlemen of good rank." He attended church in great pomp, "convoyed with lords, knights, barons, gentlemen, and soldiers," and the ceremonies he used in church are specified with great minuteness by Calderwood in his History (vol. vii. p. 18.) This must have been his instalment as a knight of the garter, which Douglas in his Peerage fixes to have taken place on the 20th of May. He was present, as one of his majesty's commissioners, at the conference at Falkland, 4th May 1609, and about the end of July, he went to Dumfries, where he held a justice-court, and hanged a number of border thieves. He was again nominated one of the commissioners to the General Assembly, appointed to meet at Glasgow, 8th June 1610, and on passing through Newcastle, he was very pressing with Mr. James Melville, who was then exiled to that town, to apply himself to please the king, assuring him that he should be as highly advanced as any minister in Scotland, and even hinting that he might be made a bishop. He took him with him to Berwick, where he left him confined, and entered Edinburgh in state on the 24th of May. He died at Whitehall 29th January 1611, "not without suspicions," says Calderwood, "of poison. Howsoever it was, the earl was by death pulled down from the height of his honour, even when he was about to solemnize magnificently his daughter's marriage with the Lord Walden (afterwards earl of Suffolk). He purposed to celebrate St. George's day following in Berwick, where he had almost finished a sumptuous and glorious palace. He was so busy, and left nothing undone to overthrow the discipline of our church, and specially at the Assembly holden the last summer in Glasgow. But none of his posterity enjoyeth a foot broad of land this day of his conquest in Scotland." [*History*, vol. vii. p. 153.] "His death," he adds, "bred an alteration in state affairs; sundry of the council, as well bishops as others, went up to court in the month of March after, every one for his own particular." [Page 154.] He was buried at Dunbar, where there is a monument to his memory. The earl married Catherine daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Gight, by Mary, daughter of Cardinal Bethune, and had two daughters, Lady Anne, married to Sir James Home of Cowdenknows, and was mother of the third earl of Home, [see Home, Earl of] and Lady Elizabeth, countess of Suffolk.

In 1776, as we learn from Douglas' Peerage, (Wood's edition, vol. i. p. 454) John Home, of the family of Wedderburn, descended from David, second son of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, was retoured heir male of the earl of Dunbar, but the service was reduced by the court of session, at the instance of Sir George Home of Blackader, baronet, descended from John Home of Blackader, fourth son of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, and immediate younger brother of Alexander Home, the first of Manderston (grandfather of George, earl of Dunbar), and therefore, by the law of Scotland, preferable to the de-

scendants of the elder brother of Alexander. Mr. Home Drummond of Blair Drummond, Perthshire, as descended from, and heir male of, Patrick Home of Renton, uncle of the earl of Dunbar, and nearest heir male of the latter, has, as such, a ground of claim to that peerage, as the patent grants the title to the first earl and his heirs-male general. [See HOME-DRUMMOND.]

Sir Henry Constable of Burton and Halsham, belonging to an English family, was in 1620 created Viscount Dunbar and Baron Constable, but on the death of the fourth viscount in 1721, these titles became dormant.

There are five baronetages belonging to families of the name of Dunbar; viz. of Mochrum, Wigtonshire, of date 1694, descended from the second earl of Moray of the name of Dunbar; of Durn, in Banffshire, of date 1697, descended from the earls of March, through Patrick, tenth earl; of Northfield, Morayshire, of date 1698, descended in the direct male line from James Dunbar, fifth earl of Moray; of Hempriggs, Caithness-shire, of date 1698 (see DUFFUS); and of Boath, Nairnshire, of date 1814, descended from John Dunbar, earl of Moray, son of the ninth earl of Dunbar.

There was a sixth baronetcy, of Baldoon, county of Wigton, conferred in 1664, but the heirs-male of the first baronet failing, the title soon became extinct, and the estate of Baldoon devolved on his granddaughter and heiress, Mary, wife of Lord Basil Hamilton, and mother of Basil Hamilton of Baldoon, M.P., whose son, Dunbar Hamilton, succeeded in 1744 to the earldom of Selkirk.

Of the family of Mochrum was Gavin Dunbar, archbishop of Glasgow, and lord high chancellor of Scotland in the reign of James the Fifth, being a younger son of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum by his second wife, Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, and nephew of Gavin Dunbar, bishop of Aberdeen, of whom a memoir is subsequently given in larger type. At the university of Glasgow, he greatly distinguished himself by his acquirements in classical learning and philosophy, and afterwards applying himself to the study of theology and the canon law, he became in 1514 dean of Moray. In the following year he obtained the priory of Whithorn in Galloway, and soon after was appointed preceptor to the young king, (James the Fifth). In September 1524, on the translation of Archbishop James Bethune to St. Andrews, he was appointed by the lords of the regency to succeed him as archbishop of Glasgow, and on the 3d August 1525, was named, with the earl of Angus and others, a commissioner to meet those of England, for the purpose of procuring a peace, and taking order with the marauders of the borders. In 1526, he was admitted a member of the privy council, and was one of the three prelates selected by the king himself "to be of his secret counsail for the spirituale stait." On 15th November of the same year he was chosen one of the lords of the articles for the clergy. He was present at the condemnation of Patrick Hamilton the martyr, at St. Andrews, the last day of February 1527, and in the subsequent persecution of the reformers his name occurs as taking a prominent part. After the escape of the king from the power of the Douglases, he was appointed lord chancellor, 21st August 1528, in place of the earl of Angus, and in 1531 and 1532, he was elected a lord of the articles. On the 27th May of the latter year, the first session of the college of justice was begun, in his presence and in that of the king, the office of principal being conferred by statute on the lord chancellor. On James' departure for France, to wed the princess Magdalene, he was appointed, by commission dated 29th August 1536, one of the lords of the regency, and about the same time was presented by the king to the abbacy of Inchaffray in Perthshire, which he held *in commendam*. In February 1539, he was active in the condemnation and burning for heresy of Thomas Forret, vicar of Dollar, and others, on the Castlehill of Edinburgh, and soon after, at the instigation of Cardinal Bethune, he condemned Jerome Russell, and a youth named Kennedy, to death at Glasgow, although he himself was inclined to spare their lives. After James' death he was continued chancellor by the regent Arran; appointed a lord of the articles on 13th March 1543, and two days afterwards sworn one of the governor's privy council. The same day, on the presentation in parliament of a writing or bill by Lord Maxwell, for allowing the Scriptures to be read in the vulgar tongue, which the lords of the articles had found to be reasonable, and allowed to be read in full parliament, Lord Chancellor Dunbar, for himself and in name of all the prelates of the realm, opposed its being enacted, and proposed that the consideration of it should be deferred until a provincial council could be called to decide upon it. It was, however, passed, and on 15th December following, he was forced to resign the seals to Cardinal Bethune. His name frequently occurs afterwards in the rolls of parliament. In 1545, when George Wishart was preaching in the west of Scotland, Archbishop Dunbar went to Ayr to oppose him, and occupied the pulpit there, while Wishart preached at the market cross. "The bishop," says Calderwood, "preached to his jackemen and to some old boisses of the town. The summe of all his sermon was this, 'They say we sould preache: why not?—better late thrive nor never thrive. Hold us still for your bishop, and we sall provide better the nixt time.' This was the beginning and the end of the bishop's sermon. He departed out of the town with haste, but returned not to fulfil his promise." (*Calderwood's Hist.*, vol. i. p. 187.) In the end of harvest 1545, Cardinal Bethune visited Glasgow, and Knox and Calderwood relate a dispute for precedency which took place between the crossbearers of the cardinal and the archbishop, coming forth or going in at the quire door of Glasgow cathedral, which ended in buffets and blows, and led to a coolness between their masters, and they were only reconciled on occasion of the martyrdom of George Wishart. "The cardinal," says Calderwood, "was knowne proud, and the archbishop was a glorious fool. The cardinal alleged that by reason of his cardinalship, he was primate of all Scotland, and the Pope's legate: that his cross should not only go before, but also should only be borne wheresoever he himself was. Good Gukestone, Glaikstone, Archbishop Dunbar, lacked no reasons, as he thought, for maintenance of his glory. He was an archbishop in his own province, bishop in his own diocese and cathedral church, and there ought to give place to no man." (*Ibid*, p. 198; see also *Knox's History*, p. 51.) In the following February, however, the archbishop attended the summons of the cardinal to be present at the trial of Wishart at St. Andrews. He assisted at the judgment against him, and witnessed his cruel death from the same window as the cardinal. Archbishop Dunbar died on the 30th April 1547, and was interred in the chancel of his cathedral church, in a tomb which he had caused to be erected for himself, but of which no vestige now remains. Spotswood speaks of him as a good and learned man, and Buchanan has celebrated his praises in one of the most elegant of his epigrams.

DUNBAR AND MARCH, AGNES, countess of, commonly called, from her dark complexion, *Black Agnes*, a high-spirited and courageous woman.

whose heroic and successful defence of her husband's castle of Dunbar against the English, in 1337, has obtained a conspicuous place in the history of the period, was the daughter of the celebrated Thomas Randolph, earl of Moray, regent of Scotland, and the wife of Patrick, ninth earl of Dunbar and March. Her husband having embraced the party of David Bruce, had taken the field with the regent, Sir Andrew Murray of Bothwell, and was then absent with him in the north of Scotland. In January 1337, William Montague, earl of Salisbury, besieged the castle of Dunbar with a large English army, and employed against it great battering engines, constructed to throw huge stones against the walls. The castle, in some old records called "Earl Patrick's strong house," was indeed very strong, being built upon a chain of rocks stretching into the sea, and having only one passage to the mainland, which was well fortified. Before the use of artillery it was almost impregnable, and during the siege by the earl of Salisbury, Black Agnes, in the absence of her husband, resolved to defend it to the last extremity. She performed all the duties of a bold and vigilant commander, setting at defiance all the attempts of the English to take the castle. She showed herself with her maids on the battlements, and when the battering engines hurled immense stones against the walls, she in scorn ordered one of her female attendants to wipe off the dust with a towel or handkerchief. One of the engines employed by the besiegers was an enormous machine constructed of timber, moving upon wheels, and including within it several platforms or stages, which held various parties of armed men, who were defended by a strong roofing of boards and hides, under cover of which they could advance with safety to the foot of the walls. This machine, from the shape of its roof, which resembled the ridge of a hog's back, was termed a sow. When the countess beheld this formidable and bulky engine rolled forward to the walls of the castle, so far from being intimidated, she cried out to the earl of Salisbury in derision:

"Beware, Montagow,
For farrow shall thy sow!"

At the same time she made a signal, when a huge fragment of rock, which had been made ready for the purpose, was hurled from the battlements upon the sow, and its roof was at once dashed in pieces. As the English soldiers enclosed within it, were running in all directions to escape with their lives, Black Agnes scoffingly called out, "Behold the litter of English pigs." It happened that one day when the earl of Salisbury rode near the walls with a knight dressed in armour of proof, one William Spens, a Scottish archer, shot an arrow from the battlements of the castle, with such good aim and force that it pierced through the folds of mail which the knight wore over his acton, or leathern jacket, and reached his heart. "That," said Salisbury, as the knight fell dead from his horse, "is one of my lady's tire-pins. Black Agnes' love shafts go straight to the heart."

The resistance of the countess was so determined that Salisbury, despairing of taking the castle by force of arms, endeavoured to bribe one of the garrison to betray his trust, and offered him a considerable sum if he would leave the gate open, so as to admit a party of English after nightfall. The man took the money, but disclosed the whole transaction to the countess. It is thought that it was at her suggestion that he had entered into such a treaty with Salisbury, as she was anxious to make the latter prisoner. In this, however, she was disappointed. At the time fixed, the earl, trusting to the agreement with the porter, came before the gate, which, as had been arranged, he found open, and the portcullis drawn up. As he was about to enter, however, one of his followers, named John Copeland, a squire of Northumberland, hastily passed before him. As soon as he was within the fortress, the portcullis was dropped, and Copeland, mistaken for his commander, remained a prisoner, while Salisbury escaped. Black Agnes witnessed the result of the enterprise from the battlements, and as he retired she called out jeeringly to Salisbury, addressing him, as she always did, by his family name: "Farewell, Montague! I intended that you should have supped with us, and assist us in defending the castle against the English."

Turning the siege into a blockade, Salisbury closely invested the castle both by land and sea, all communication being cut off betwixt the garri-

son and their friends. Alexander Ramsay of Dalwolsy (ancestor of the earls of Dalhousie), who was then concealed, with a resolute company of young men, in the caves of Hawthornden, near Roslin, and maintained a kind of predatory warfare against the English, having heard of the extremities to which the brave garrison of Dunbar and their intrepid female commander were reduced, proceeded to their relief with forty men. These he embarked at the Bass, in some boats which he had engaged for the purpose, and taking advantage of a dark night, he contrived to elude the vigilance of the English, and entered the castle by a postern next the sea, the ruins of which are still visible. He was no sooner within the fortress than he sallied out, and attacked the advanced guards of the English, whom he drove back to their camp. Salisbury now despaired of taking the castle, and on the 10th of June 1337 he raised the siege, which had lasted nineteen weeks. The castle was left in possession of Black Agnes, whose courage and perseverance formed the subject of the songs of the minstrels of the time. In Winton's 'Cronykill' there is an interesting account of this memorable siege, under the title,

> "Of the assiege of Dunoare
> Where the Countess was wise and ware."

The conclusion modernized may be thus rendered, in the supposed words of Salisbury,

> "She kept a stir in tower and trench
> That watchful, plodding Scottish wench
> Came I early, came I late
> I found Agnes at the gate."

On the death of the countess' brother, Thomas, earl of Moray, who fell at the battle of Durham, in 1346, as he had no male issue, she became his heiress, and besides the earldom of Moray, she and her husband obtained the Isle of Man, the lordship of Annandale, the baronies of Morton and Tibbers in Nithsdale, of Morthingtoun (afterwards Mordington) and Longformacus, and the manor of Dunse in Berwickshire; with Mochrum in Galloway, Cumnock in Ayrshire, and Blantyre in Clydesdale. The countess died about the year 1369, leaving two sons, George, tenth earl of Dunbar and March, and John earl of Moray. The barony of Mordington above mentioned seems to have been given as a dowry to her daughter Agnes, on the latter marrying James Douglas of Dalkeith; and it continued with the descendants of this Douglas till the Reformation, and eventually gave them the title of Baron Mordington in the peerage of Scotland—a title which became dormant in 1796

DUNBAR, William, styled by Pinkerton, "the chief of the ancient Scottish poets," and by George Ellis, "the greatest poet that Scotland has produced," is supposed, from an allusion in one of his poems, to have been born in East Lothian, about the middle of the fifteenth century. Laing sets down 1460, and Pinkerton 1465, as the date of his birth. Walter Kennedy, in his famous 'Flyting' with Dunbar, represents him as a descendant of the forfeited family of the earls of Dunbar and March, and his biographer, Mr. David Laing, conjectures that he was either the grandson or the grandnephew of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Beill, the fourth son of George, tenth earl of March, the only branch of that once powerful family retaining property in East Lothian. "This Sir Patrick," says Mr. Laing, "signalized himself on many occasions, and was one of the hostages for James I. in 1426; and it also appears from an original charter dated August 10th, 1440, that one of his sons was named William, who in all probability was either the father or uncle of the poet. No other persons of the same baptismal name can be traced during the whole of that century, and as such names usually run in families, the circumstance of our author's alleged descent from the earls of March, in connection with his own avowal respecting his birthplace, adds some strength to the conjecture of his being the grandson of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Beill." It is certain that he chiefly resided in Edinburgh, and this is sufficient to account for the allusion to Lothian in his poems. In Sibbald's Chronicle of Scottish Poetry, vol. i., page 358, a probability is stated of his belonging to Fifeshire; but as regards the precise place, as well as the exact date of his birth, conjecture, however ingenious, is vainly exercised. Enough that he was born a Scotsman. Allan Ramsay was in a mistake when he said in his 'Evergreen,' that his birthplace was Mount Saltone; and Lord

Hailes was even farther bewildered when he fixed upon Salton in East Lothian as the place either of his birth or residence. Mount Falconn was the place meant, as it stands distinctly in Chapman and Miller's Miscellany, 1508. It is a far-fetched idea to suppose that "Mount Falconn" was intended to mean Falkland Mount in Fife-shire; although certainly the family of Dunbar, notwithstanding their attainder, retained possession of the barony of Kilconquhar, in Fife, until the reign of Queen Mary. That Dunbar was intended for the church there can be no doubt. In the year 1475, he was sent to the university of St. Andrews. He is supposed also to have studied at Oxford. In his youth he appears to have been a travelling noviciate of the order of St. Francis, as we learn from his poem, 'How Dunbar was Desyred to be ane Frier.' Modernized into prose, according to Dr. Irving's paraphrase, the poet says, "Before the dawn of day, methought St. Francis appeared to me with a religious habit in his hand, and said, Go, my servant, clothe thee in these vestments, and renounce the world. But at him and his habit I was scared like a man who sees a ghost.—And why art thou terrified at the sight of the holy weed?—St. Francis, reverence attend thee! I thank thee for the goodwill which thou hast manifested towards me; but with regard to those garments of which thou art so liberal, it has never entered into my mind to wear them. Sweet confessor, thou needst not take it in evil part. In holy legends have I heard it alleged, that bishops are more frequently canonized than friars. If, therefore, thou wouldst guide my soul towards heaven, invest me with the robes of a bishop. Had it ever been my fortune to become a friar, the date is now long past. Between Berwick and Calais, in every flourishing town of the English dominions, have I made good cheer in the habit of thy order. In friar's weed have I ascended the pulpit of Dernton and Canterbury; in it have I also crossed the sea at Dover, and instructed the inhabitants of Picardy. But this mode of life compelled me to have recourse to many a pious fraud from whose guilt no holy water could cleanse me."

How long he continued a travelling friar, or what were the circumstances under which he first became connected with the court, is unknown; but he seems afterwards to have been employed in various embassies to foreign courts, including that of England, in the character, as his biographer suggests, of "ane clerk," it being customary in those days to associate some one of the clergy in such missions, their education enabling them to be of great service in promoting negociations. From various allusions in his poetical contest or 'Flyting' with his friend Walter Kennedy, it would appear that before the close of the fifteenth century Dunbar had on several occasions visited the Continent. Mr. Laing thinks it more than probable that he was in the train of the earl of Bothwell and Lord Monypenny who, in July 1491, were sent on an embassy to France, and that he was left behind in Paris, after the ambassadors had returned in November of that year. He seems to have been residing in Edinburgh in the year 1500, in the character of a court poet, for in August of that year he received from the king, James the Fourth, a yearly pension of ten pounds (not so small a sum in those days as it would now be considered), which was the first occasion on which his name occurs in the public records.

Towards the close of 1501 he appears to have visited England, and it is conjectured, on very good grounds, that he accompanied the ambassadors who were sent to London to conclude the negociations for the king's marriage with the princess Margaret, and that he remained to witness the ceremony of affiancing the royal bride, which took place on the 25th of January 1502. His biographer has little hesitation in believing that Dunbar was the person then styled "the Rhymer of Scotland," who received £6 13s. 4d. in reward from Henry the Seventh, on the last day of the year 1501, and a similar sum on the 7th of January following. This propitious alliance, which eventually led to the union of the two kingdoms, was commemorated by Dunbar in a poem of surpassing beauty, called 'The Thistle and the Rose.' "At this period," says Mr. Laing, "Dunbar appears to have lived on terms of great familiarity with the king, and to have participated freely in all the gaieties and amusements of the Scottish court; his sole occupation being that of writing ballads on any passing event which might serve to exercise

his fancy or imagination, and thus contribute to the entertainment of his royal master." Several of his compositions consist of supplications and addresses to the king, for preferment in the church, the great object of his ambition. He frequently complains that his old age is suffered to wear away in poverty and neglect, while his youth was spent in the king's service. In one of these pieces, 'The Petition of the Grey Horse, Auld Dunbar,' he represents himself as an old worn out steed which deserves to be turned out to pasture, and to have shelter provided during the winter. In form of an answer, a rhyming order, addressed to the treasurer by the king, is attached to the poem, but whether really written by James or added by Dunbar himself cannot be ascertained. It is certain that on the 17th of March 1504, on occasion of his first performing mass in the king's presence, his majesty's offering to him was seven French crowns, or £4 18s. in Scottish money, a larger sum than usually given by the king on hearing "a priest's first mass." At Martinmas 1507 his pension was increased to the annual sum of £20, and on the 26th August 1510, by a warrant under the privy seal, it was raised to £80, to be paid as before, at the stated terms of Martinmas and Whitsunday, during his life, "or until he be promoted to a benefice of £100, or above." But that benefice it was never his fortune to receive. As he himself says in one of his addresses, "It has been so long promised that it might have come in much shorter time from the New found isle, or over the great Ocean-Sea, or from the deserts of India." He also addressed several poems on the subject of promotion to the queen, who seems to have favoured him, although her power of serving him was not so great as her will. He is supposed to have formed one of her train, when she set out to visit the northern parts of Scotland for the first time, in May 1511, as the poem composed by him, descriptive of her reception at Aberdeen, is, says Mr. Laing, evidently written by an eyewitness. Another of his poems, although of a satirical nature, but interesting both on account of its locality and the curious picture which it exhibits of the state of the Scottish metropolis at that early period, is his 'Address to the Merchants of Edinburgh,' written probably about the year 1500

Some of Dunbar's poems were printed in his lifetime by Chapman and Millar so early as 1508. Among his principal pieces may be mentioned 'The Golden Targe,' a moral allegorical piece, the design of which is to show the mastery of love over reason; 'The Twa Marriet Wemen and the Wedo,' which contains much humorous sentiment and many sarcastic reflections on the female sex; and 'A Dance,' representing pictures illustrative of the seven deadly sins. His 'Lament for the Makars,' as writers of verses were in those days called, written "quhen he was seik," is among those of his pieces which were printed by Chepman and Millar in 1508. In it he expresses his sorrow for the death of all his early friends and brother poets, and for his rival, Walter Kennedy, then lying at the point of death, and he concludes very naturally that since death has all his brethren "tane," he himself cannot be expected to be left "alane," but must of force "his nyxt pray be." He is also supposed to be the author of an exquisitely humorous tale, entitled 'The Freirs of Berwick,' which supplied the groundwork of Allan Ramsay's well-known poem of 'The Monk and the Miller's Wife.' In his 'Testament of Kennedy,' in compliance with a practice of some of the poets of that period, he interweaves Latin with Scottish verses in a very fantastic manner. It is not certain how or where he spent his latter years. His name does not appear in the Treasurer's accounts after the 14th May 1513, a few months previous to the disastrous battle of Flodden, when his patron James the Fourth and the chief part of his nobles were slain. Whether his pension was transferred to some other branch of the royal revenue, or he himself was at last promoted to a benefice by the queen dowager during her regency, there is now no means of ascertaining. There is but too much reason to believe that, disappointed in all his applications for a church, he died as he had lived in poverty. His death is supposed to have taken place about 1520. A complete edition of his poems, with a life and notes, was published by Mr. David Laing of Edinburgh, in 1834, in two volumes, and to it, as well as to Dr. Irving's Life of Dunbar, I have been principally indebted for the materials for this notice

DUNBAR, Gavin, bishop of Aberdeen, one of the greatest benefactors of that city of his time, was, according to most authorities, the fourth son of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, only son of James, fifth earl of Moray, and Isabel, daughter of Alexander Sutherland, baron of Duffus. According to Bishop Keith, however, who seems likely to be correct, he was the son of Sir James Dunbar of Cumnock, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the earl of Sutherland; thus, being the nephew, instead of the son, of the above named Sir Alexander Dunbar. Of his early studies or pursuits there is no record, but in the year 1488, he was appointed dean of Moray, and he became archdeacon of St. Andrews, 18th March, 1503. At the same time he was made privy councillor to King James the Fourth, and clerk register. In 1518 he attained to the dignity of bishop of Aberdeen. It is said that it was by his advice that Hector Boece, principal of King's college, Old Aberdeen, wrote his History of Scotland. About 1530 he erected a stately bridge over the river Dee, about two miles from Aberdeen, consisting of seven arches, which had been projected by Bishop William Elphinstone, one of his predecessors, who died in 1514, leaving a considerable sum of money for the purpose. He also completed the building of the cathedral of Aberdeen, which had been begun by Bishop Kininmunde, the second of that name, about the year 1357, and had been carried on by his successors. In the year 1531 he endowed an hospital in Old Aberdeen for the maintenance of twelve poor men. Twenty-one poor men now derive support from the funds of the Bishop's hospital. Bishop Dunbar died at St. Andrews on the 9th of March, 1532. According to Dempster, he was an author, and wrote 'Contra Hereticos Germanos,' and 'De Ecclesia Aberdonensi.' This latter work Dr. Mackenzie takes to be the "Breviary which he caused compose for his church." During the period that this munificent prelate was bishop of Aberdeen, it is stated that he expended the whole revenues of the see in works of charity and beneficence. So many, indeed, were the benefactions which he conferred on the city, that, if we except the labours of Elphinstone, it is perhaps true what Dempster states, that he alone left more monuments of his piety behind him than did all his predecessors together. A remarkable circumstance is stated by Dempster, that when the Reformers broke down the bishop's monument, many years after his burial, they, to their great amazement, found his body quite fresh, and his vestments entire.

DUNBAR, Dr. James, author of 'Essays on the History of Mankind in Rude and Uncultivated Ages,' published in 1780, was professor of moral philosophy in King's college, Aberdeen, where he died, May 28, 1798.

DUNBAR, George, A.M., F.R.S.E., an eminent Greek scholar, was born in the village of Coldingham, Berwickshire, in 1774. In early life he was employed for some time as a gardener, but an accident, from the effects of which he became lame for the remainder of his life, incapacitated him for so active an occupation, and his attention was thenceforward directed to literature. An assiduous cultivation of the classics soon developed those faculties of which in subsequent years he showed himself possessed. About the beginning of the present century he went to Edinburgh, and his attainments procured for him a situation as tutor in the family of the then Lord Provost Fettes. He was shortly after selected as assistant to Professor Dalziel, who then filled the chair of Greek literature in the university of Edinburgh, on whose death in 1805, he was appointed his successor, and the duties of his professorship he continued to discharge, with great zeal and ability, till the commencement of the session of 1851–2. An evident devotion to his profession, accomplished scholarship, and great experience, enhanced by other good qualities, contributed to his great success as a public instructor, and peculiarly fitted him to conduct one of the most important classes in the university. Of him it may be truly said that his long and unwearied study of the Grecian language and literature strikingly illustrated the truth and force of Dr. Beattie's remark, that it was impossible for a man to shine in more than one department of literature, science, or art. Professor Dunbar chose his department and chalked out a line of study for himself, in a steady adherence to which lay the secret of the high distinction which he acquired. He died at Trinity

near Edinburgh, 6th December, 1851, in the 76th year of his age. His works are:—

Collectanea Majora, and Collectanea Minora, published without his name, soon after his becoming professor.

Both of these attracted considerable attention among classical teachers at the time, but have been latterly superseded by more recent elementary works.

Exercises on the Syntax and some peculiar Idioms in the Greek language. 1812, 8vo.

Analysis of the formation of the tenses of the Greek verb. 1813, 8vo.

Prosodia Græca. Edin. 1815, 8vo.

A Greek and English Lexicon; also an English and Greek Lexicon, in conjunction with E. H. Barker. Edin. 1831, 8vo.

A New Greek and English, and English and Greek Lexicon. Edin. 1840, 8vo. 3d ed. Edin. 1850, 8vo. The desideratum which this work supplied in classical literature is universally acknowledged. The author in his Preface says that he was engaged on it for a period of eight years.

An Inquiry into the structure and affinity of the Greek and Latin languages. Edin. 1827, 8vo.

DUNBLANE, viscount of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred 3d May 1673, on Sir Thomas Osborne of Kiveton, Yorkshire, lord high treasurer of England, (descended from Sir Edward Osborne, knight, lord mayor of London in 1582), and after the revolution created marquis of Carmarthen (1689) and duke of Leeds (1694), and now possessed by his descendant, George Godolphin Osborne, eighth duke of Leeds (1859).

DUNCAN, a surname of Norwegian origin, ennobled in the person of Admiral, Viscount Duncan, in 1797, of whom a memoir is subsequently given in larger type. The family of Duncan of Lundie in Forfarshire, to which he belonged, was a very ancient one, and originally was designated of Seaside. At what time the barony of Lundie came into the possession of the Duncans is not stated, but we find the family designed of Lundie before 1678. They had also the estate of Gourdie in the same county. One member of it, Sir William Duncan, M.D., an eminent physician of London, married Lady Mary Tufton, daughter of the earl of Thanet. Soon after their marriage they went to the East Indies, where Sir William realized a large fortune. On his return to London he became one of the physicians to his majesty, and was, in 1764, created a baronet, but the title became extinct at his death in 1774. Admiral Lord Duncan was his nephew. The father of the latter, Alexander Duncan of Lundie, provost of Dundee, distinguished himself by his attachment to the reigning family during the rebellion of 1745, and died in 1771. He married Helena, a daughter of Mr. Haldane of Gleneagles, Perthshire. [See HALDANE, surname of.] The admiral succeeded to the family estates on the death of his elder brother, Colonel Duncan, who died without issue in 1793. Two of Lord Duncan's sons died before him in early youth, and he was succeeded in his titles and estates by the third and eldest surviving son, Robert Dundas Duncan-Haldane (the latter name being assumed from his maternal grandmother, having inherited her estate) second Viscount Duncan, born in 1785, and created in 1831, earl of Camperdown, from the place where the great victory of his father was gained. He married a daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, baronet, with issue. His eldest son, Adam (named after his grandfather) Viscount Duncan, M.P., succeeded in 1859 as 2d earl. The 1st earl's younger brother, Captain the Hon. Sir Henry Duncan, R.N., C.B., K.C.H., held the office of surveyor general of the ordnance, and died 1st November 1835.

It is remarkable that the crest of the family, now borne over the arms of the earls of Camperdown, is a dismantled ship, intended to commemorate, according to heraldic tradition, the escape from shipwreck of an heir of Lundie, about two centuries since, who, while acting as supercargo on board a vessel bound from Norway to his native place, Dundee, was overtaken by a tremendous storm, in which the ship was dismantled, and with great difficulty reached its destined port.

DUNCAN I., King of Scots, "the gracious Duncan" of Shakspeare, succeeded his grandfather, Malcolm the Second, in 1033. He was the son of Bethoc, (or Beatrice) a daughter of King Malcolm, by Crinan, abbot of Dunkeld. In those early times, before Romish superstition and intrigue had introduced the law of the celibacy of the clergy into the church, the marriage of churchmen was allowed, and even down to the period of the reformation the dignity of a mitred abbot was equal to that of a bishop. Pinkerton conjectures either that Crinan, Duncan's father, was Malcolm's minister of state, as was then usual for churchmen, who alone possessed such learning as the age afforded, or that his marriage with his daughter took place before Malcolm became king, and he gives a list of all the most conspicuous instances in history, of priests, abbots and bishops holding the highest state offices in the different countries to which they belonged, and of being princes, distinguished military leaders, and chief councillors of their respective sovereigns. [*Pinkerton's Inquiry*, vol. ii. p. 194.] The dynasty of Kenneth Macalpine, which for so many generations had filled the Scottish throne, appears to have terminated with Malcolm, who was defeated and slain in a great battle, on the southern shore of the Beauly frith, by Thorfinn, a powerful Norwegian earl, styled in the Orkneyinga Saga the richest of all the earls of Orkney, possessing nine earldoms in Scotland, the whole of the Sudreys, and a large *riki* or district in Ireland. On the accession of Duncan there remained to the Scots north of the friths of Forth and Clyde, only the districts of Fife, Strathern, Menteith, Gowrie, and Lennox, with Athol and Argyle in the north. A considerable part of the territories of the northern Picts also remained unconquered by the Norwegians. During the whole of Duncan's reign the Scots enjoyed almost uninterrupted tranquillity. In 1035, he is said by

Simeon of Durham to have besieged that city without success. In 1039, taking advantage of the absence of Thorfinn in an English expedition, Duncan, with the view of recovering some of the territories of the Scots, of which they had been deprived by the Norwegians, raised an army and advanced as far as Moray, without encountering any resistance. The Gaelic inhabitants of the north, however, had never admitted his right to the throne, although he was a chieftain of their own race, and under Macbeth, the maormor of Moray, they attacked him at Bothgowanan (in Gaelic, the Smith's dwelling) near Elgin, defeated his army, and slew himself. This happened in 1040. Macbeth immediately seized the sceptre, which he claimed in right of his cousin Malcolm, and the two sons of Duncan, (he is said to have married the sister of Siward, earl of Northumberland) were obliged to fly. The elder, Malcolm, surnamed Canmore, took refuge in Northumberland, while the younger, Donald Bane, escaped to the Hebrides. [*Skene's Highlanders of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 115.] The story of the assassination of Duncan, on which Shakspeare has founded his tragedy of Macbeth, appears to have been an invention of Hector Boece. Five years afterwards, Crinan, the aged abbot of Dunkeld, was slain in battle, in the attempt to revenge his son's death and obtain the restoration of the throne to his grandchildren.

DUNCAN II., King of Scots, was the eldest of all the sons of Malcolm Canmore. His mother was Ingiobiorge, widow of Thorfinn, the Norwegian earl of Orkney mentioned in the preceding article. Historians generally have considered him an illegitimate son of Malcolm, but according to the Orkneyinga Saga, it would appear that his father married Ingiobiorge, (the princess Margaret, the sister of Edgar Atheling, being his second wife,) and therefore, by the Saxon rule of succession, on his father's death in 1093, he had the best right to the throne. In accordance, however, with the Celtic laws of inheritance, which preferred brothers to sons, his uncle, Donald Bane, was considered to have a prior right to it, and by the aid of the Gaelic inhabitants and the men of the Hebrides, among whom he had spent most of his life, the latter was advanced to the sovereignty. Duncan had, in 1072, while yet a mere youth, been delivered to William the Conqueror, as a hostage for his father's fidelity in maintaining peace with England, and in consequence received his education at the Norman court. By William Rufus he was invested with the honour of knighthood, and retained in his service. After the death of his father, assisted by that monarch, and accompanied by a numerous band of English and Norman adventurers, he advanced into Scotland in 1094, and expelling Donald Bane, made himself king. By Scottish historians Duncan is usually styled and treated as a usurper, and whether legitimate or illegitimate, he was undoubtedly considered so by the Celtic portion of Scotland, which continued firm in its allegiance to Donald Bane. To obtain the support of the native chiefs he unwisely consented to dismiss from the kingdom the English and Normans by whose aid he had succeeded in getting possession of the throne; but no sooner had he done so than the former attacked and slew him, after a short reign of little more than a year, replacing Donald on the throne. [*Skene's Highlanders of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 126.] A half-brother of his own, named Edmund, third son of Malcolm Canmore by Queen Margaret, joined in the conspiracy against him; and it is stated that for his treachery he was to obtain a portion of the kingdom from his uncle, Donald Bane. At their instigation Duncan was assassinated by Malpedir, maormor of Moern. According to William of Malmesbury, Edmund, for his accession to the murder of his brother, was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and being touched with remorse, on his deathbed he acknowledged the justice of his punishment, and in token of his repentance desired that he should be buried in his chains. Lord Hailes thinks that his imprisonment took place after the accession of his brother Edgar to the throne, and infers from this that Duncan was not a usurper, but a regent during the minority of the children of Malcolm, [*Hailes' Annals*, vol. i. p. 46] but as the condition of Edmund's assistance to Donald Bane's project was a partition of the kingdom between them, it seems most likely that, on the success of their plot, it was the latter who threw Edmund into prison, to avoid fulfilling his part of the infamous compact.

Duncan left a son, William, who had also a son named William, called the Boy of Egremont, who after the death of David the First, disputed the claim to the throne of his grandson Malcolm the Fourth, and was supported in his pretensions by the Gaelic or Scots part of the population. The Orkneyinga Saga states that "Ingiobiorg Jarlsmoder (Earl's-mother, or as it has been translated, 'the mother of the earls'), widow of Earl Thorfinn, married Melkolf, king of Scotland, who was called Langhals (Malcolm Canmore, or Great Head). Their son was Dungad (Duncan) king of Scotland, the father of William, who was a good man. His son was William Odlinger, (the Noble,) *whom all the Scots wished to take for their king.*" There can be no doubt that this desire was expressed by the only constitutional body then existing in Scotland, namely, the earls of the seven provinces into which the country was at that period divided, (see vol. i. of this work, page 67) when, in 1160, Ferquhard earl of Strathern, and five other of these earls conspired to seize the person of Malcolm, and place Duncan's grandson on the throne in his stead. Winton mentions the Boy of Egremont as being among the conspirators on this occasion, as well as Gilleandres earl of Ross. [See *Skene's Highlanders of Scotland*, vol. i. pp. 261, 262. *App.*]

In Anderson's Diplomata is contained a charter (No. IV.) granted by Duncan to the monks of St. Cuthbert, said to be the oldest original charter concerning Scotland now known. At the commencement of it he styles himself 'Dunecanus filius Regis Malcolumb, constans hereditarie Rex Scotie,' and among the names with crosses subscribed to it are those of 'Eadgari' and 'Malcolumb,' whom he styles his brothers. Lord Hailes thinks it singular (*Annals*, vol. i. p. 45, *note*) that Edgar should have resided at the court of Duncan; but if Duncan was, as has been shown, no usurper, but the legitimate possessor of the throne, there is nothing surprising in the matter. As for Malcolumb, he deems him to have been a natural son of Malcolm the Third, but he was in fact the younger brother of Duncan, by his mother Ingiobiorge, and legitimate. Subjoined is a fac-simile of the seal of Duncan at this ancient charter, which seal is believed to be the oldest extant:

DUNCAN, MARK, an eminent professor of the sixteenth century, was the son of Thomas Duncan of Maxpoffle, Roxburghshire, and Janet, his wife, daughter of Patrick Oliphant of Sowdoun, in the same county. A manuscript account, preserved by an English branch of the family, states that he was the son of Alexander, and the grandson of John Andrew Duncan of Airdrie, in Fifeshire, and that he was born in London; but this statement is altogether erroneous. His birth is supposed to have taken place about 1570, and it is supposed that after laying the foundation of his great learning in Scotland, he completed his academical studies on the continent; but it is not known in what university he took his degree of M.D. He was appointed professor of philosophy in the university of Saumur, in France, the chief seminary of the French protestants. Here he attained to great celebrity, and by the publication in 1612 of his 'Institutio Logica,' he greatly extended his reputation as an acute and able logician. Of this work, which he dedicated to the celebrated Philip du Plessis Mornay, there are at least three editions. Dr. Duncan married a French lady of a good family, and to his academical labours he added the practice of physic, to his own profit and the increase of his reputation. From King James he received an invitation to England,

his majesty transmitting to him, at the same time, a formal appointment as his own physician; but the reluctance of his wife to quit her native country prevented him from taking advantage of so promising a road to preferment. He was afterwards promoted to the office of principal of the university of Saumur, with which he retained his professorship of philosophy. In 1634 he published, but without his name, a tract under the title of 'Discours de la Possession des Religieuses Ursulines de Lodun,' (64 pages 8vo) on the supposed possession of the Ursuline nuns of Loudun, on whose evidence, Urbain Grandier, curate and canon of Loudun, had the preceding year been committed to the flames, on a charge of sorcery exercised upon them. In this tract Dr. Duncan, at some risk to himself, exposed this infamous and cruel imposture. He died in 1640, regretted both by catholics and protestants. He had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Mark Duncan de Cerisantes, distinguished himself as a scholar, by the elegance of his Latin verses, and as a soldier by his well-tried courage, and he likewise rose to some eminence as a diplomatist. In 1641 he was sent as an envoy to Constantinople, and having afterwards entered the service of the queen of Sweden, he, in 1645, succeeded Grotius as her resident ambassador at the court of France. After he quitted the queen's service, he renounced the protestant faith, and was employed by the French king to observe the conduct of the duke of Guise, during his expedition to Naples. In a general attack on the Spanish posts, he was wounded in the ancle by a musket ball, and died on the 28th or 29th of February 1648.

DUNCAN, William, an ingenious critic and translator, was born at Aberdeen in July 1717. His father, William Duncan, was a tradesman in that city, and his mother, Euphemia Kirkwood, was the daughter of a farmer in Haddingtonshire. After receiving the rudiments of his education partly at the grammar school of Aberdeen, and partly at a boarding school at Foveran, kept by a Mr. Forbes, he finished his studies at the Marischal college of his native city, and in 1737 took his degree of M.A. He was originally destined for the church, but not liking the clerical profession, he removed to London, where he devoted himself to literature. He wrote 'The Elements of Logic' for Dodsley's Preceptor, which was afterwards printed in a separate form in 1752, in which year he was appointed regius professor of philosophy in the Marischal college, Aberdeen. He was also the author of a faithful and elegant version of 'Cæsar's Commentaries,' rendered still more valuable by a learned preliminary discourse on the art of war among the ancients. He likewise translated those 'Select Orations of Cicero' which occur in the common Dauphin edition, accompanied with judicious explanatory notes. He died unmarried, May 1, 1760, in the forty-third year of his age.

DUNCAN, Adam, Viscount Duncan, a distinguished naval commander, was, as already stated, the second son of Alexander Duncan, Esq. of Lundie, Forfarshire, and was born at Dundee, of which town his father was provost, July 1, 1731. His mother was Helena Haldane, heiress of Gleneagles in Perthshire, lineally descended from Duncan earl of Lennox, who died in the year 1424. He received the rudiments of his education in his native town, and entered the navy in 1746, under his relative Captain Haldane, on board the Shoreham frigate, with whom he continued for about three years. He was next a midshipman in the Centurion of fifty guns, the flag-ship of Commodore, afterwards Lord Keppel, then appointed commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean station. In 1755 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and appointed to the Norwich, a fourth-rate of fifty guns, commanded by Captain, afterwards Admiral Barrington, one of the squadron under Keppel, sent out with troops to General Braddock, in consequence of the various encroachments of the French on the British settlements in North America. He returned to England in the Centurion, and remained on the home station for about three years. Appointed second lieutenant of the Torbay, of seventy-four guns, he proceeded in that ship on the expedition sent against the French settlement of Goree on the coast of Africa, where he was slightly wounded. Soon afterwards he became first lieutenant of the Torbay, in which capacity he returned to England. In September 1759 he was made master and commander, and on February 25, 1761, post captain, when he was ap-

pointed to the Valiant of seventy-four guns, on board of which Keppel hoisted his flag as commander of the expedition against the French island of Belleisle. In 1762 he served under Admiral Pococke at the reduction of the Havannah.

He afterwards accompanied Keppel to the Jamaica station, where he remained till the conclusion of the war. In 1779 he commanded the Monarch, a seventy-four, which was one of those placed under the orders of Sir George Rodney, who sailed with a powerful squadron to the relief of Gibraltar, then closely blockaded by a Spanish army on the landside, and a strong flotilla by sea. On the 16th January 1780, the British fleet being then off Cape St. Vincent, fell in with a Spanish squadron of eleven ships of the line, commanded by Don Juan Augustin de Yardi, stationed there to intercept Rodney's squadron, which was supposed to consist of no more than four ships of the line, having a fleet of victuallers and transports under their protection. Captain Duncan's ship, the Monarch, although not remarkable as a swift sailer, was the first to get into action. On being warned of the danger he incurred by dashing so hastily amidst the enemy's squadron, he replied with the utmost coolness, "Just what I want, I wish to be among them." In a short time he found himself alongside the San Augustin, one of the Spanish ships of seventy guns, and much larger than the Monarch, while two others of similar rate and dimensions lay within musket shot to the leeward of him. After a short but animated resistance, the San Augustin struck her colours, while the other two ships had taken to flight. The prize was found to be not worth taking possession of, being too much shattered by the Monarch's fire, and as it then blew hard, and the whole fleet was on a lee-shore, its crew were enabled to escape with it. In 1782 Captain Duncan was appointed to the Blenheim of ninety guns, with which ship he joined the Channel fleet under Lord Howe, and in the engagement which took place off the mouth of the straits of Gibraltar in October of the same year, with the combined fleets of France and Spain, he led the larboard division of the centre squadron He was subsequently removed to the Edgar, seventy-four, a Portsmouth guard-ship

In September 1787 he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue, and on a second advancement of flag-officers, in 1790, he became rear-admiral in the white squadron. In February 1793 he was made vice-admiral of the blue, and in 1794 of the white. Hitherto his merit had been entirely overlooked by those in power, and although he had frequently solicited a command, he remained for years without being engaged in active service. At length, in February 1795, he was appointed commander of the fleet in the North seas, when he hoisted his flag on board the Venerable, of seventy-four guns, and on the 1st of the following June was promoted to the rank of admiral of the blue. At this period a large Dutch fleet was collected in the Texel, for the purpose of co-operating with the French general Hoche, who was waiting the first opportunity of invading Ireland, with forty thousand men. After a harassing service of two years occupied in watching this formidable armament, Admiral Duncan had the mortification in June 1797, to see the mutiny, which first commenced in the Channel fleet at Spithead, and then spread to the Nore, extend to almost all the ships under his command. On the 3d of that month he assembled the crew of his own ship, the Venerable, and addressed them in the following simple and pathetic words: "My lads, I once more call you together with a sorrowful heart, from what I have lately seen of the disaffection of the fleets: I call it disaffection, for they have no grievances. To be deserted by my fleet, in the face of an enemy, is a disgrace which I believe never before happened to a British admiral, nor could I have supposed it possible. My greatest comfort, under God, is that I have been supported by the officers and seamen of this ship, for which, with a heart overflowing with gratitude, I request you to accept my sincere thanks. I flatter myself much good may result from your example, by bringing these deluded people to a sense of the duty which they owe not only to their king and country, but to themselves. The British navy has ever been the support of that liberty which has been handed down to us by our ancestors, and which, I trust, we shall maintain to the latest posterity, and that can be done only by unanimity and obedience. The ship's company,

and others who have distinguished themselves by their loyalty and good order, deserve to be, and doubtless will be, the favourites of a grateful country. They will also have, from their inward feelings, a comfort which will be lasting, and not like the fleeting and false confidence of those who have swerved from their duty. It has often been my pride to look into the Texel, and see a foe which decided on coming out to meet us. My pride is now humbled indeed! My feelings are not easily to be expressed. Our cup has overflowed, and has made us wanton. The all-wise Providence has given us this check as a warning, and I hope we shall improve by it. On Him then let us trust, where our only security can be found. I find there are many good men among us; for my own part, I have had full confidence of all in this ship, and once more beg to express my approbation of your conduct. May God, who has thus far conducted you, continue to do so; and may the British navy, the glory and support of our country, be restored to its wonted splendour, and be not only the bulwark of Britain, but the terror of the world. But this can only be effected by a spirit of adherence to our duty, and obedience; and let us pray that the Almighty God may keep us in the right way of thinking; God bless you all!" The whole ship's crew, dissolved in tears, declared their resolution to continue faithful to their duty, and, deserted as he was by every ship in the fleet except his own and the Adamant, he adopted the daring but successful expedient of blockading the passage from the Texel with the two ships, practising from time to time the *ruse* of making signals, as if his fleet had been in sight, instead of lying ingloriously inactive in the power of the mutineers. This stratagem served his purpose, till some of his misguided fleet joined him, and it was his declared resolution never to quit his post, nor permit the Dutch fleet to pass the narrow channel which he occupied, without the most determined resistance. On one occasion, information was brought to the admiral by one of the officers that the whole of the enemy's fleet was in motion to force a passage. He immediately ordered the lead to be hove, and on hearing the depth of water, calmly replied, "Then when they have sunk us, my flag will still fly." At length the deluded men returned to their duty, and not long after an opportunity was afforded them of retrieving their conduct and character in the decisive victory of Camperdown.

The admiral's ship had been eighteen weeks at sea, and several others had suffered much from recent gales, and were also in need of provisions and repairs. Thus circumstanced, the admiral put into Yarmouth roads on the 3d October 1797, to refit and revictual, leaving a squadron of observation on the Dutch coast. On the 9th information reached him that the enemy's fleet was at sea. On the 11th at noon he brought them to close action off Camperdown, as they were seeking to regain their port, and gained one of the most glorious victories in the annals of naval heroism. At nine o'clock in the morning a signal was made by Captain Trollope, commanding the Russell, 74, that the enemy were to leeward. The admiral immediately bore up and made the signal for a general chase, and soon got sight of them forming on the larboard tack. "Finding," says the admiral in his despatch, "there was no time to be lost in making the attack, I made the signal to bear up, break the enemy's line, and engage them to leeward, each ship her opponent, by which I got between them and the land, whither they were fast approaching. My signals were obeyed with promptitude; and Vice-admiral Onslow, in the Monarch, bore down on the enemy's rear in the most gallant manner, his division following his example, and the action commenced about 40 minutes past 12. The Venerable (the admiral's own ship) soon got through the enemy's line and began a close action, with my division on their van, which lasted two hours and a half." The result was that of 15 sail of the line and 11 frigates and smaller vessels, of which the Dutch fleet consisted, nine of the line and two frigates were taken, including the Dutch admiral, the brave De Winter, and the vice-admiral. The English fleet consisted of 14 sail of the line, one frigate, and three or four cutters. The number of killed and wounded in this sanguinary battle was near 800 men. Captain Burgess of the Ardent fell early in the action, to whose memory a handsome monument has been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral. This victory, so shortly after the most formidable

mutiny that had ever occurred in the British navy had been subdued, was doubly gratifying, by proving that British seamen, after their grievances had been redressed, fought with the most loyal and heroic zeal for their king and country.

Admiral Duncan arrived at the Nore on the 16th of October. A patent of baron of the United Kingdom had already been made out, though not signed, for his intrepid conduct during the mutiny at the Nore, but his title was now changed to that of viscount, and on the 17th he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Viscount Duncan of Camperdown and baron of Lundie, to which estate he had succeeded on the death of his elder brother. He also received the thanks of parliament and of the city of London, with a pension of two thousand pounds a-year to him and his two next heirs. The commanders were presented with gold medals, Vice-admiral Onslow was created a baronet, and the Captains Trollope and Fairfax, knights bannerets. In 1799 he was created admiral of the white. His lordship retained the command of the North sea fleet till 1800, when he retired into private life. In 1804 he went to London, with the view of again offering his services against the enemies of his country, when a stroke of apoplexy, which seized him while attending at the admiralty, obliged him to hasten down to his family in Scotland. He died at Cornhill near Kelso, on his way home, in August 1804. He married, in 1777, one of the daughters of Robert Dundas, lord president of the court of session, and niece to Viscount Melville, by whom he had several children. He was succeeded by his eldest son, created at the coronation of William the Fourth, in 1831, earl of Camperdown. A portrait of Admiral Lord Duncan is given in the previous column.

DUNCAN, Andrew, senior, M.D., an eminent physician, was born at St. Andrews, October 17, 1744. After studying for the medical profession at the university of his native place, and at the college of Edinburgh, in the year 1768 he went on a voyage to China, as surgeon to the Hon. East India Company's ship Asia. In October 1769 he received the diploma of M.D. from the university of St. Andrews, and in the following May was admitted a licentiate of the royal college of physicians, Edinburgh. During the sessions of 1774 and 1775 he delivered lectures on the theory of medicine in the university of Edinburgh, in the room of Dr. Drummond, and also illustrated the cases of poor patients labouring under chronic diseases, by giving clinical lectures. In June 1776, on Dr. James Gregory being appointed professor of the theory of medicine at Edinburgh, Dr. Duncan announced his intention of continuing his lectures independent of the university, which he did for a period of fourteen years. By his exertions, a public dispensary was, in 1776, erected in Richmond Street, on the south side of Edinburgh, in the hall of which his portrait is placed. In 1773 he commenced the publication of a periodical work, entitled 'Medical and Philosophical Commentaries,' which continued till 1795, when it had reached 20 volumes. He afterwards continued the work till 1804, under the title of 'Annals of Medicine,' after which it was conducted by his son, under the name of the 'Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.' In 1790 Dr. Duncan was elected president of the college of physicians in Edinburgh, and shortly after professor of the Institutions of Medicine in that university. In 1792 he brought forward a plan for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum in the neigh-

bourhood of Edinburgh; and a royal charter having been obtained in April 1807, a building was accordingly erected at Morningside. He was also the projector of a scheme for the establishment of a horticultural society, and of a public experimental garden, both of which objects were at last successfully attained. In 1821 he was appointed first physician to the king for Scotland. Dr. Duncan died July 5, 1828, in his 84th year. Besides various valuable works in medical literature, he occasionally indulged in little effusions in verse, printed on slips of paper, and distributed amongst his friends. Of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh he was frequently elected president, and he was a member of several medical and philosophical societies both at home and abroad. His third son, General Alexander Duncan of Gatonside House, who distinguished himself in India, born in 1780, died in 1859. Dr. Duncan's works are:

Diss. de Alvi Purgantium natura et usu. 1770, 8vo.

Observations on the Use and operations of Mercury in the Venereal Disease. Edin. 1772, 12mo

Elements of Therapeutics. Edin. 1770, 8vo. The same. Edin. 1772, 2 vols. 8vo.

An Address to the Students of Medicine at Edinburgh, introductory to a course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic. Edin. 1776, 12mo.

Heads of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Edin. 1776, 1780, 12mo. 4th edit. 1788, 8vo. enlarged.

De laudibus Gulielmi Harveii, Oratio. Edin. 1777, 8vo.

Medical Cases, selected from the Records of the Public Dispensary at Edinburgh; with Remarks and Observations. Edin. 1778, 8vo. 3d edit., 1784.

Account of the Life and Writings of the late Alex. Monro, sen., M.D. Edin. 1780, 8vo.

Letters to Dr. Robert Jones, respecting the case of Mr. Isaacson. Lond, 1782, 8vo.

Lewis' translation of Hoffman's System of the Practice of Medicine, revised and completed. 1783, 2 vols. 8vo.

Account of the late Dr. John Parseus. 1786, 8vo.

An account of the good effects of Vitriolic Acid in the cure of obstinate Singultus. Med. Com. xiv. p. 371. 1789.

Heads of Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence. Edin. 1792, 8vo. Reprinted, 1801, 8vo.

Annals of Medicine (annually). 1794–1804, 9 vols. 8vo.

History of a singular affection of the right leg, accompanied with Symptomatic Epilepsy, cured by the use of Galvanism. Annals of Med. viii. p. 339. 1803.

Thomæ Simsoni de re medica, dissertationes quatuor. 1810, 8vo.

A Letter to Dr. Gregory of Edinburgh, in consequence of certain printed papers distributed by him. Edin. 1811, 8vo.

Letter to His Majesty's Sheriff-Depute in Scotland, recommending the establishment of Four National Asylums for the reception of Criminal and Pauper Lunatics. 1818.

Observations on the distinguishing Symptoms of three different species of Pulmonary Consumption, the Catarrhal, the Apostematous, and the Tuberculous; with some remarks on the Remedies and Regimen best fitted for the prevention, removal, or alleviation of each species. Edin. 1813, 8vo. 2d edit. with Appendix on the preparation and use of Lactucarium, or Lettuce-opium. 1818, 8vo.

Observations on a case of Diabetes Mellitus; with the history of the morbid appearances which were discovered on dissection. By A. Monro, jun. Ib. p. 388.

Letter respecting the Influenza at Edinburgh, in the Spring of 1803. Ib. p. 437.

Copy of a Memorial which was presented to the patrons of the University of Edinburgh in 1798, &c.

A short view of the extent and importance of Medical Jurisprudence, considered as a branch of education; presented to the attention of his Majesty's Ministers, by H. Erskine, in 1806, 4to.

Heads of Lectures on the Institutions of Medicine. Edin. 1822, 8vo.

DUNCAN, Andrew, junior, M.D., son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh, August 10, 1773, and commenced the study of medicine in 1787. He received the degree of M.D. in 1794, and after spending some time in London, he proceeded to Germany, and entered himself a student at the university of Gottingen. He next made the tour of Italy and the principal German cities, visiting the hospitals and medical institutions, and becoming acquainted with the most celebrated men in the places through which he passed. When he returned to Edinburgh he became joint-editor with his father of the 'Annals of Medicine,' and subsequently re-visited the Continent, when he resided nine months at Pisa and Florence. On his return he settled at Edinburgh as a medical practitioner; was elected a fellow of the royal college of physicians, and soon after one of the physicians of the royal dispensary, founded by his father in 1776. In 1805 he became sole editor of the 'Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.' His most valuable work, however, was the 'Edinburgh Dispensatory,' published in 1803, and early thereafter translated into the German, French, and other languages. By his exertions the chair of medical jurisprudence was instituted in the university of Edinburgh in 1807, and he himself was appointed the first professor. He was shortly afterwards elected secretary and librarian to the university; in 1819 he was appointed joint-professor with his father of the theory of medicine; and in 1821 he became professor of materia medica and pharmacy; distinguishing himself throughout by his unwearied devotedness to the duties of his chair, and his unquenchable

zeal in the investigation of science. He died May 13, 1832. His works are:

The Edinburgh New Dispensatory: containing, the Elements of Pharmaceutical Chemistry. 2. The Materia Medica. 3. The Pharmaceutical Preparatives and Compositions, &c. Illustrated and explained in the language, and according to the principles of modern Chemistry. With tables, plates, &c. Edin. 1803, 8vo. 2d edition, enlarged and much improved. 1804, 8vo. 3d edition, 1806, 8vo. 4th edition, 18 8, 8vo. New edition improved. London, 1818, 8vo. Edin. 1822, 8vo. Supplement, 1829, 8vo. Another edition. Edin. 1830. 8vo.

Tentamen inaugurale de Swietenia Soymida.

Treatise on the diseases which are incident to Sheep in Scotland; drawn up from Original Commentaries presented to the Highland Society. Edin. 1807, 8vo.

Reports of the Practice in the Chemical Wards of the Royal Infirmary. Edinburgh, during the months of Nov. and Dec. 1817; and Jan., May, June, and July, 1818. 1818, 8vo.

DUNCAN, Henry, D.D., the founder of savings banks in Scotland, was the third son of the minister of Lochrutton, Dumfries-shire, in the manse of which parish he was born, October 8th, 1774. His family, both on father's and mother's side, were connected with ministers settled in almost every part of Scotland. He was the descendant of a cadet of the family of Charteris of Amisfield, in Dumfries-shire, who being involved in the troubles of border warfare, had, early in the seventeenth century, fled to the Orkney islands, and changed his name to Duncan. At an early age he gave indications of superior talent, and was always fonder of reading than of play. Of an imaginative temperament, he loved the romantic solitudes of nature, and in his youth was addicted to writing verses, which were marked more by their vein of humour and sentiment than their poetical merit. He displayed also, we are told, at an early age, a considerable degree of mechanical ingenuity. He received his early education first at home, under a private tutor, and afterwards at Dumfries Academy, and in his fourteenth year was sent to the university of St. Andrews, where he continued two winters; but in consequence of a letter to his parents from his near relative, Dr. Currie of Liverpool, offering to procure him a situation in the banking house of Messrs. Heywood of that town, he proceeded to that place in the summer of 1790. Two of his brothers were already settled at Liverpool, and for nearly three years he remained in the bank to which he had been appointed, but having a strong desire to enter the ministry, he relinquished his situation, and repairing to the university of Edinburgh, joined Professor Dugald Stewart's moral philosophy class, in November 1793. The remainder of his college studies were pursued partly in Glasgow and partly in Edinburgh. During his last two sessions in the latter city he was a member of the famous Speculative Society, having been admitted on March 28, 1797, and was a constant associate, among others, of Leyden and Brougham, the latter of whom, then a student in Edinburgh, became a member of the society the same year, and with him he maintained a friendly correspondence as long as he lived. His only essay while a member was one on the 'Influence of Commerce on the situation and relations of Society.'

In 1798, he was licensed to preach the gospel, and in the following year was presented by the earl of Mansfield, the patron, to the vacant parish of Ruthwell, in his native county. Dr. Duncan was one of the purest philanthropists that ever breathed, and on receipt of the presentation he generously surrendered the standing crop on the glebe, fifty acres in extent, to which he was entitled, to the widow and family of his predecessor, an act of liberality which gained for him, at the outset, the affections of the parishioners. In the long-continued scarcity which prevailed at the commencement of the present century, he obtained a cargo of Indian corn from Liverpool, where his brothers were in business as merchants, which he sold at prime cost to such of his parishioners as were able to pay, while to the poor among them he supplied it gratuitously. At other times, when meal was at a very high price, he has ordered rice from Liverpool, which he furnished to the people of his parish in the same manner. Indeed, in seasons of scarcity, his benevolence was unceasing. Often, when he had occasion to go into Dumfries, did he load his gig with small bundles of flax and wool for the female portion of his parishioners, and when they had converted it into yarn, he easily found a sale for it when he again returned to Dumfries.

In 1803, when the spirit of patriotism, roused by the expected invasion of the French, became so strong throughout the kingdom that almost every one who could bear arms was eager to be a soldier, a company of volunteers was

formed in the parish of Ruthwell, of which the parish minister, at the urgent desire of his parishioners, became captain, and regularly attended the first year's training, which extended to a month. He once, while out on duty, actually preached in a portion of his regimentals, with his pulpit gown over all, in the new church of Dumfries, of which his brother was the minister. Feeling, however, the incongruity of his position as a clergyman, he soon resigned his commission as captain.

In November 1804, Mr. Duncan married Miss Agnes Craig, the daughter of his predecessor, and while she recommenced at the manse those charitable attentions which, in early life, she had bestowed on the poor of the parish, he was forming schemes of a higher and more comprehensive benevolence. He began by instituting a friendly society for the benefit of the working classes. This was followed by the establishment of another society, on a similar basis, for the female portion of the parishioners. He soon established a parish library, and in 1808 commenced the publication of 'The Scottish Cheap Repository,' a series of tracts addressed to the humbler classes. This was one of the earliest attempts in Scotland in the department of popular literature, and its success was extraordinary. In 1809, with three other individuals, he started the *Dumfries Courier* newspaper, of which he was for several years principal editor, previous to Mr. M'Diarmid being appointed to its management.

Although thus actively engaged, he did not neglect his clerical and ministerial duties. It was owing to his active efforts that an auxiliary Bible society was formed in Dumfries, on 25th February, 1810, under the presidency of the duke of Buccleuch, and in 1814 a missionary society was formed of which Mr. Duncan himself was chosen first president. In the beginning of 1810 he first turned his attention to the erection of an economical bank for the savings of the industrious, and to the working out of such a scheme his three years' occupation in Liverpool as a banker admirably fitted him. Particular circumstances connected with the state of the poor of Dumfries and its neighbourhood, and especially a desire to avert the introduction of poor rates, had induced him to publish several letters on the subject in the *Dumfries Courier*, and whilst engaged in the necessary investigations, he had an opportunity of consulting some books and pamphlets lent to him by Mr. Erskine, afterwards earl of Mar, among which he found an ingenious paper giving an account of a scheme proposed by John Bone, Esq., of London, for gradually abolishing poor rates in England, in a subordinate provision of which he found the germ of the idea that he afterwards so successfully brought into operation. He immediately published a paper proposing to the county gentlemen the establishment of banks for savings in the different parishes of the district, and containing a sketch of rules and regulations for conducting them. He did not, however, confine himself to a mere recommendation in the newspaper, but took immediate measures for giving a proof of its practicability and usefulness by the establishment of a bank, on this plan, in his own parish. Its success soon began to attract public attention, and meetings were held in various parts of the country for the institution of similar societies. These being for the most part formed in accordance with the Ruthwell rules, Mr. Duncan was kept almost incessantly employed in detailing the fruits of his experience, or giving the benefit of his advice. An act of parliament being applied for, during the session of 1819, in favour of savings banks, he was invited to London, and the success of that measure was mainly owing to his unwearied exertions in the matter. The draft of the bill had originally been drawn up by himself.

As an antiquary and geologist, Dr. Duncan also acquired some distinction, by the preservation of a remarkable Runic cross, in the manse garden of Ruthwell, a description of which he gave in his Statistical Account of the parish, and also furnished a masterly paper on the subject to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, as a corresponding member of that body in the year 1832, for which he received the special thanks of the society; and by his discovery in 1827, of the traces of extinct four-footed animals in the new red sandstone of Dumfries-shire, which Dr. Buckland, in a letter to him, declared to be "one of the most curious and most important that has ever been made in geology." In reference to Dr. Duncan's merit in this discovery, Dr. Chalmers has left his testimony in

the following terms: "He was," he says, "not only the first to point out traces of now extinct animals on the strata of former eras, but he at once also appreciated the importance of these traces as geological phenomena."

In November 1823, the university of St. Andrews conferred on him the degree of D.D. Holding a distinguished name in the church, although he seldom took any prominent part in the discussions of the church courts, he was in the summer of 1836 elected moderator of the General Assembly. At the public breakfasts given officially by the moderator he introduced the practice of inviting the guests half-an-hour earlier, to join in social prayer, a practice which has ever since been maintained. At the Disruption in 1843, he quitted the established church, and in the face of many difficulties, commenced a Free church in the neighbourhood of Ruthwell. The physical and mental exertions connected with that movement, combined with his advanced age, to exhaust his energies. While expounding at a private meeting of his people, he was, on 12th February 1846, seized with paralysis, and died in a few days.

Dr. Duncan was twice married. By his first wife, who died in January 1832, he had two sons and a daughter, the latter married to the Rev. James Dodds, Free church minister at Belhaven. The elder son, the Rev. George John C. Duncan, formerly minister of Kirkpatrick-Durham, subsequently presbyterian minister at North Shields, published, in 1848, a Memoir of his father, with a portrait, and a vignette etching of Ruthwell manse. The younger son, the Rev. William Wallace Duncan, at one time minister of Cleish, and afterwards of the Free church, Peebles, married Mary Lundie, daughter of the Rev. Robert Lundie, of Kelso, an interesting life of whom by her mother, under the title of 'Memoirs of Mary Lundie Duncan,' was published soon after her death in 1840. Dr. Duncan's second wife, (whom he married in October 1836,) was Mrs. Lundie, the mother of his daughter-in-law, and widow of the minister of Kelso. Besides the Memoirs of her daughter, Mrs. Duncan also published a work in foolscap 8vo, entitled "Missionary Life in Samoa; as exhibited in the Journals of George Archibald Lundie, during the revival in Tutuila in 1840–41."

As a popular writer Dr. Duncan acquired great reputation in his lifetime. His works are:

The Scottish Cheap Repository. Commenced in 1808.

The Scottish Fireside, or Parish Schoolmaster.

An Essay on the Nature and Advantages of Parish Banks, 1815. The first of the Treatises which called public attention to the important subject of Savings Banks.

The South Country Weaver, written to imbue the minds of the people with feelings of attachment to the institutions of the country during the troublous times of the radical insurrection in 1819. Edin. 1819.

Account of the Tracks and Footmarks of Animals found impressed on the Sandstone of Dumfries-shire. Royal Society Edin. Trans. vol. xi.

Letter to W. R. K. Douglas, Esq. M.P. (afterwards Lord William Douglas) on the Expediency of the Bill brought by him into Parliament for the Protection and Encouragement of Savings' Banks in Scotland. Edin. 1819.

A Letter to the Managers of Banks for Savings in Scotland, comprehending some observations on the parish bank act and hints for framing the rules of Institutions taking the benefit of the Statute; with an Appendix, containing a copy of the Act, and a Schedule explaining the Rules of Succession to Moveable Property by the Law of Scotland. Edin. 1819.

Letters addressed to W. R. K. Douglas, Esq., M.P., advocating the Abolition of Commercial Restrictions. 1820.

William Douglas, or the Scottish Exiles; composed with the design of exhibiting a just view of the character and principles of the Covenanters, in opposition to Scott's 'Old Mortality.' 3 vols. 8vo. Edin. 1826. Anonymous.

Letters on the West India Question, addressed to Sir George Murray, then Colonial Secretary; first published in the Dumfries Courier under the name of Presbyter. London, 1830.

Paper on a Remarkable Runic Monument in the Trans. of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, accompanied by a drawing of each of the four sides of the column, and of the pedestal of a baptismal font, believed to have some connexion with it. 1832.

Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons, illustrating the Perfections of God in the Phenomena of the Year. Edin. 1837. 4 vols. 12mo.

To Dr. Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopedia he furnished the articles Blair and Blacklock (Dr. Blacklock, the poet being his granduncle). He was also a contributor to the Christian Instructor, when conducted by the Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson.

DUNCAN, JOHN, an enterprising traveller in Africa, was the son of a small farmer in the county of Wigton. At an early age he enlisted in the first regiment of life-guards, in which he served with credit for eighteen years. About the year 1840 he was discharged with a high character for good conduct. In the voyage to the Niger, in 1842, Mr. Duncan was appointed armourer, and during the progress of that ill-fated expedition, he held a conspicuous place in all the treaties made by the commissioners with the native chiefs. He returned to England, one of the remnant of the ex-

pedition, with a frightful wound in his leg, and a shattered body, from which he long suffered. With the return of health, however, came a renewed desire to explore Africa, and under the auspices of the council of the geographical society, he started, in the summer of 1844, not without substantial proofs from many of the members, of the interest they took in his perilous undertaking. The particulars of his journey along the coast until his arrival in Dahomey, were detailed in letters to his friends, and published in the 'Geographical Society's Journal' of that period. From Dahomey he again returned to the coast, having traversed a portion of country hitherto untrodden by any European, but broken down in health, and in extreme suffering, from the old wound in his leg. Apprehensive that mortification had commenced, he at one time made preparations for cutting off his own limb, a fact which displays his great resolution. All these journeys were undertaken on a very slenderly furnished purse, which, on his arrival at Whydah, was so totally exhausted that he was compelled to place himself in "pawn," as he expressed it, for advances which would take years of labour on the coast to liquidate. From that disagreeable position his friends of the Geographical society soon relieved him, by an ample subscription, with which he proposed to make the journey from Cape Coast to Timbuctoo, but the state of his health compelled him to return to England. He was subsequently appointed by government vice-consul to Dahomey, for which place he was on his way when his death took place, on the 3d November 1849, on board her majesty's ship Kingfisher, in the Bight of Benin. The hopes which were entertained that, from his influence with the native chiefs, and more especially with the king of Dahomey, an effectual check might be put to the slave trade on that part of the coast, were entirely frustrated by his untimely death. Although without much education, Mr. Duncan was a man of much observation, and strong natural good sense, and under all his trials and hardships displayed a courage and spirit of endurance worthy of all respect. He left a widow but poorly provided for.

DUNCAN, Thomas, an eminent artist, was born on the 24th May, 1807, at Kinclaven in Perthshire. He was educated at Perth, to which city his parents had removed shortly after his birth. He early showed a love for art by employing every leisure moment in drawing such objects as struck his fancy, especially the portraits of his young companions; one of whom, of the name of Findlater, he portrayed in full length, in the character of MacIvor in Waverley, and this portrait was thought so highly of, that it was exhibited for some time in a bookseller's shop window. While yet at school, he painted the whole of the scenery for a dramatic representation of 'Rob Roy,' which he, in conjunction with his school-fellows, undertook to perform in a stable-loft. His parents, however, placed him in the office of a writer in Perth, with whom he served the usual term of seven years After the expiration of his engagement, more than ever anxious to become an artist, he at length procured the consent of his father to his visiting Edinburgh, where he was placed under the able instruction of Sir William Allan, afterwards president of the Scottish academy. His pre-eminent talent speedily developed itself. He made rapid progress, and soon outstripped all his competitors in that most difficult department,—the drawing of the human figure. The picture that first brought him into notice was his 'Milkmaid,' and shortly afterwards he exhibited his 'Old Mortality,' and the 'Bra' Wooer.' The correct drawing, fine feeling, and masterly execution of these early works gave the most promising assurance of the future excellence of the artist, and his progress, from this time, was one of uninterrupted improvement; so much so as to cause him to be appointed, at an unusually early age, to the professorship of colour in the Edinburgh Academy, and subsequently to the chair of drawing in the same school. He was likewise enrolled among the members of that body. Having completed an interesting historical work, 'Prince Charles Edward and the Highlanders entering Edinburgh after the battle of Prestonpans,' he sent it, in 1840, to London for exhibition in the Royal Academy, and it at once brought him into the most favourable notice in England. An admirable engraving of this fine picture by Mr. Bacon, made it generally known. In 1841 Mr Duncan exhibited a most touching picture from the ballad of 'Auld Robin Gray,'

termed the 'Waefu' Heart;' in the following year, 'Deer-Stalking;' and in 1843, 'Charles Edward asleep after the battle of Culloden, protected by Flora M'Donald.' The latter picture combined, in the highest degree, the great characteristics of excellence, composition, and *chiaro'-scuro*. It was engraved by Mr. Ryall. In the year last mentioned Mr. Duncan was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. In 1844 his contributions to the exhibition were 'Cupid,' and 'The Martyrdom of John Brown of Priesthill, in 1685." These were the last pictures by him exhibited in London, excepting a portrait of himself, which, to the honour of the Scottish artists, it may be mentioned, was purchased by subscription, and presented by them to the Scottish Academy. Mr. Duncan died on the 25th of May, 1845, at the early age of 38. He gave fair promise, had he lived, to have attained a lofty position as an historical painter. His portraits were distinguished for faithfulness and skill. As a colourist, indeed, he had few superiors. As an instructor of his art, he was kind, conciliatory, and anxious for the improvement of his pupils, and in every relation of domestic life he continued to secure the esteem and affection of all around him.

DUNDAS, the surname of an ancient family in Scotland, the origin of which may be traced to Helias, the son of Huttred, a younger son of Cospatrick, prince of Northumberland, the grandfather of Cospatrick, the first earl of Dunbar and March.

Waldeve, the son of Cospatrick, and brother of Huttred, having, about 1124, granted to Helias, his nephew, the lands of Dundas in Linlithgowshire, the family thenceforth assumed from them the surname of Dundas, derived from the hill of that name, signifying 'the hill of the fallow deer.'

"The Dundases," says Lord Woodhouselee, in the Transactions of the Royal Society, "were descended of a family to which the historian and the genealogist have assigned an origin of high antiquity and splendour, but which has been still more remarkable for producing a series of men eminently distinguished for their public services in the highest offices in Scotland."

Helias, abovenamed, was, in the beginning of the reign of William the Lion, succeeded by his son, Serle de Dundas, whose name is frequently mentioned in the affairs of Scotland of that period. A subsequent Serle de Dundas and Robertus de Dundas, appear as subscribers to the Ragman Roll. James de Dundas, the tenth from Helias, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Livingstone of Callander governor of Scotland in the minority of James the Second, and on his father-in-law's downfall, he was committed prisoner to the castle of Dumbarton, with his brother Duncan, when his lands were confiscated, but were afterwards restored. He died without male issue in 1450, and was succeeded by his brother Sir Archibald Dundas, who was several times sent on an embassy to England, and was in such high favour with King James the Third that in 1488, he received from his majesty a letter intimating his intention to create him earl of Forth, but this design was frustrated by that monarch's unfortunate death when fleeing from the battle of Sauchieburn soon after. He obtained, however, from James the Fourth, in 1491, a grant of the island of Inchgarvie, with liberty to build and fortify a castle thereon, and numerous important privileges attached.

George Dundas, the eighteenth laird of Dundas, was served heir in 1636. He espoused the cause of the parliament in the civil wars, and in 1641, was on the committee for the trial of the gallant marquis of Montrose and his adherents. Subsequently he was one of the colonels in Linlithgowshire for putting the kingdom into a state of defence.

George Dundas, the twenty-third in a direct male line, a captain in the East India Company's service, and commander of the Winterton East Indiaman, was lost at the wreck of that ship off the coast of Madagascar, 22d August 1792. His son, James Dundas, Esq. of Dundas, a posthumous child, born 14th January 1793, married 20th July 1813, the Hon. Mary Tufton Duncan, daughter of the celebrated Admiral, Lord Duncan, and has a large family.

The principal branches of the family are Dundas of Blair Castle, Perthshire; Dundas of Arniston, Mid Lothian; Dundas of Duddingston, Linlithgowshire; and Dundas of Fingask, Perthshire. There is also Dundas of Barton Court, in Berkshire, England, a branch of the latter.

The estate of Blair castle was acquired in 1720 by William Dundas, the third laird of Kincavel in Linlithgowshire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Elphinstone of Calder Hall, by Jean Bruce, heiress of Airth, only daughter of Alexander Bruce, son of Sir John Bruce of Airth, representative of that distinguished branch of the house of Bruce. He joined the Chevalier in the rising of 1715, for which he was imprisoned. He was subsequently obliged to sell the estate of Airth, which his wife possessed in right of her mother, but in the year above mentioned, he purchased the lands of Blair, in the county of Perth, which is now the designation of this branch of the Dundases. His grandson, the present proprietor (1853), Robert Bruce Dundas, Esq., is married, and has a family.

The family of Duddingston are now called Hamilton Dundas. Agnes Dundas, the heiress of Duddingston, married, about the middle of the last century, Captain Gabriel Hamilton of Westburn, a cadet of the house of Hamilton of Torrance, and had a son, John Hamilton Dundas, who died in 1820, leaving a son, Gabriel Hamilton Dundas of Duddingston and Westburn. He had also John Hamilton Dundas, an officer of hussars, James Hamilton Dundas, and other children.

Charles Dundas, Esq. of Barton Court, Berkshire, second son of Thomas Dundas of Fingask, M.P. for the stewartry of Orkney and Shetland, was for many years representative in parliament for the county of Berks, and on 10th May 1832, was created a peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Amesbury, but enjoyed the honour scarcely two months, as he died on the 30th June of the same year. His lordship was twice married, but had issue only by his first wife, Ann, daughter and sole heiress of Ralph Whitley, Esq. of Aston Hall, Flintshire, namely, a daughter, Janet, who married her cousin Rear-Admiral James Deans, and he inheriting the estates of Barton Court, assumed the additional surnames of Whitley and Dundas.

Sir John Dundas, of Fingask, in Perthshire, who flourished about the middle of the seventeenth century, was descended from Alexander eldest son, by a second marriage, of James

Dundas of Dundas, eleventh from Earl Cospatrick, with Christian Stewart, daughter of John, lord of Innermeath and Lorn, and aunt of the Black Knight of Lorn. The family having lost the estate in Perthshire, acquired property in Stirlingshire, which they also styled Fingask.

A daughter of Thomas Dundas, Esq. of Fingask, became, in 1776, the wife of James Bruce of Kinnaird, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller.

The Dundases of Arniston, several of whom acquired distinction and honours by their legal attainments and political services, are descended directly from the parent stock of Dundas of Dundas. The first of the Arniston branch was Sir James Dundas, governor of Berwick in the reign of James the Sixth, who bestowed on him the honour of knighthood. He was the third son of George Dundas of Dundas, the sixteenth in descent from Cospatrick, earl of Dunbar, by his second wife, Catherine Oliphant, daughter of Lawrence, Lord Oliphant.

His eldest son, Sir James Dundas of Arniston, for a short time one of the judges of the court of session, was knighted by Charles the First on 16th November 1641, and sat as one of the members for Mid-Lothian in the Scottish parliament. Though distinguished for his loyalty, he disapproved of Laud's attempt to introduce episcopacy into Scotland, and was one of those who subscribed the national covenant. On 16th May 1662, although not professionally educated, he was appointed a lord of session, when he assumed the title of Lord Arniston; but when the test declaring all covenants unlawful, was presented to the court on 18th November 1663, to be subscribed by the judges, he absented himself, and resigned his seat on the bench rather than sign it. His place, however, was not filled up for eighteen months, in the vain hope that he would be induced to subscribe the declaration. This, on being solicited, he refused to do, unless with a clause subjoined, importing his abjuration of the national and solemn league and covenant, "in so far as it led to deeds of actual rebellion." It was then proposed that although, for the sake of example, he should subscribe without such clause, he should be allowed, in a private conversation with the king, to explain the sense in which he understood it, but this he would not consent to, making answer that he acted from conscience, and would never subscribe that declaration unless allowed to qualify it, "and if," he added, "my subscription is to be public, I cannot be satisfied that the salvo should be latent." He died at Arniston in 1679.

His eldest son, Robert Dundas of Arniston, was also a judge of the court of session. In 1689 he was elevated to the bench, when, like his father, he took his seat as Lord Arniston. He represented Mid Lothian in several of the Scottish parliaments. He died in 1727. Of his eldest son, the first Lord-president Dundas, a notice is subjoined, as well as of his eldest son, the second Lord-president Dundas, and of Henry, Viscount Melville, who belonged to the same family. The latter took his title from the estate of Melville in Mid Lothian, which he possessed in right of his wife, the daughter of Captain David Rennie.

Philip, 4th son of the 2d Lord-president Dundas, had, with other children, Robert Adam, born in 1804, married in 1828, Lady Mary Bruce, eldest daughter of 6th earl of Elgin. He assumed the name of Christopher in lieu of Dundas, in compliance with the will of George Manners, Esq. of Bloxholm Hall, Lincolnshire, and took the names of Hamilton-Nisbet on Lady Mary, his wife, succeeding to the maternal Belhaven and Dirleton estates, on the death of Mrs. Ferguson, in 1855. Mr. Hamilton-Nisbet, then Mr. Christopher, was sworn a privy councillor in March 1852, on being appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, an office which he retained till December of the same year. He was for some years an M.P.

Lawrence Dundas, Esq. of Kerse, of the Fingask branch, was in 1762 created a baronet of Great Britain, and in 1794 Sir Thomas Dundas, his son, was created a peer under the title of Lord Dundas of Aske in Yorkshire. In 1838, Lawrence, 2d baron, was created earl of Zetland, having much property in Orkney. See ZETLAND, Earl of.

A baronetcy of the United Kingdom was conferred in 1815 on Sir David Dundas, one of the medical attendants of George III. The 3d baronet was a major-general E. I. C. S. The 4th baronet, Sir John Burnet Dundas, born in 1794, 3d son of 1st baronet, entered the navy young, and was at the capture of Copenhagen in 1807. Became a rear-admiral in 1855.

A baronetcy of Great Britain is borne by the family of Dundas of Beechwood, Mid Lothian, conferred in 1821. The first baronet was Sir Robert Dundas, one of the principal clerks of the court of session, and deputy to the lord privy seal of Scotland, born 30th July 1761, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Dundas, minister of Humbie, Haddingtonshire, whose father was a merchant in Edinburgh, and whose next brother was General Sir David Dundas, a memoir of whom is given below in larger type. Sir Robert was created a baronet 24th July, 1821. His son, Sir David, 2d baronet, succeeded him on his death, 28th December 1835. Born in 1803, he was admitted advocate in 1840, and was twice married; issue, by first wife.

DUNDAS, ROBERT, of Arniston, lord president of the court of session, son of the second Lord Arniston above mentioned, was born December 9, 1685. He passed advocate in 1709, and in 1717 was appointed solicitor-general for Scotland. In 1720 he became lord advocate, and in 1722 was elected member of parliament for the county of Edinburgh. In 1725, when Sir Robert Walpole and the duke of Argyle came into power, he resigned the lord advocate's gown. On the 9th December 1721 he had been elected dean of the faculty of advocates. In 1728 he had the opportunity of displaying his argumentative powers to the greatest advantage, in his defence of Mr. Carnegie of Finhaven, who was indicted before the high court of justiciary for the murder of the earl of Strathmore. At a convivial meeting in the country, where the company had drank to excess, Carnegie having received the most abusive language from Lyon of Bridgeton, drew his sword, and, staggering forward to make a pass at him, unfortunately killed the earl of Strathmore, who had interposed between him and his antagonist with the view of separating them. In this memorable trial, Mr. Dundas had not only the merit of obtaining a verdict of not guilty for

his client, and thereby saving the life of the prisoner, but of establishing, according to ancient practice, the power of a jury, which at that time was questioned in Scotland, of returning a general verdict on the guilt or innocence of the person accused, and not merely of determining whether the facts in the indictment were proved or not. In June 1737 Mr. Dundas was raised to the bench, when he took the title of Lord Arniston; and on 10th Sept. 1748 he succeeded Duncan Forbes of Culloden as lord president of the court of session. He died August 26, 1753. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Watson, Esq. of Muirhouse, and had, with two daughters, a son, the second lord president Dundas, and secondly to Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Invergordon, by whom he had Henry Viscount Melville. He is described as having been "a thorough *bon vivant* of the old claret-drinking school of lawyers," and in a note to Guy Mannering, on the "Convivial habits of the Scottish bar," an interesting anecdote is recorded of him.

DUNDAS, Robert, of Arniston, second lord president of the court of session of that name and family, the eldest son of the preceding, and half brother of Henry Viscount Melville, was born July 18, 1713. He received the earlier part of his education under a domestic tutor, and afterwards pursued the usual course of academical studies in the university of Edinburgh. In the end of 1733 he went to the university of Utrecht to study the Roman law; and, having visited Paris and several of the towns of France and the Netherlands, he returned to Scotland in 1737. In the following year he was admitted advocate, when he early afforded proof that he inherited, to the fullest extent, the peculiar genius and abilities of his family. In August 1742, at the age of 29, he was appointed solicitor-general for Scotland. In 1746, on a change of ministry, he was obliged to resign his office, when he was elected dean of the faculty of advocates. In the beginning of 1754 he was chosen member of parliament for the county of Edinburgh, and in the following August became lord advocate. On June 14, 1760, he was appointed lord president of the court of session, a situation which he filled, for twenty-seven years, with consummate wisdom and ability, and the highest rectitude. He died, after a short illness, December 13, 1787, in the 75th year of his age. President Dundas, like his father, was twice married, first, to Henrietta, daughter of Sir James Carmichael Baillie of Lamington, baronet, and, secondly, in September 1756, to Jane, daughter of William Grant of Prestongrange, one of the lords of session. By his first marriage he had four daughters, and by his second four sons and two daughters. Subjoined is a woodcut from a portrait of the second Lord President Dundas, engraved by Beugo, in the Scots Magazine, vol lxiii. for August 1801

DUNDAS, Robert, of Arniston, lord chief baron of the court of exchequer in Scotland, eldest son of the preceding by his second wife, was born June 6, 1758, and admitted advocate in 1779. At an early age he succeeded Sir Ilay Campbell as solicitor-general, and in 1789, when only 31, was appointed lord advocate. Though he filled that responsible office at a period of great political excitement, and was the public prosecutor in the trials of Muir of Huntershill, Skirving, and Palmer in 1793, for sedition, from his moderation and urbanity, he enjoyed, during the twelve years that he held the situation, a high degree of popularity

In 1801, on the resignation of chief baron Montgomery, Mr. Dundas was appointed his successor, and sat as chief baron of exchequer until within a short period of his death, which took place at Arniston, June 17, 1819. He was succeeded by the late Sir Samuel Shepherd. Subjoined is his portrait, from an etching by Kay, vol. i. part 1:

He married in 1787 the Hon. Elizabeth Dundas, eldest daughter of Henry first Viscount Melville, and had issue.

DUNDAS, Sir David, a distinguished British general, third son of Robert Dundas, merchant in Edinburgh, a scion of the family of Dundas of Dundas, was born in that city in 1735. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Robert Watson of Muirhouse. He was first intended for the medical profession, but in 1752 he entered the army under the auspices of his uncle, General David Watson, being appointed to the quarter-master-general's department. In January 1756 he received his commission as lieutenant in the engineers, and in 1759 was appointed to a troop in the first light dragoons, raised by Colonel Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, with whom he served in Germany. In 1762 he accompanied that illustrious commander as his aide-de-camp, in the expedition sent out against the Spanish settlements in the West Indies, under the command of the earl of Albemarle, and was present at the reduction of the island of Cuba. He became major of the 15th dragoons, May 28, 1770, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel of the 15th dragoon guards. In February 1781 he was promoted to the rank of colonel, at which time he held the appointment of adjutant-general. Shortly after the peace of 1783, Frederick the Great having ordered a grand review of the Prussian army on the plains of Potsdam, Colonel Dundas obtained permission to be present on the occasion; when he laid the foundation of his system of military tactics, which was published in 1788, under the title of 'Principles of Military Movements, chiefly applicable to Infantry.' This work was dedicated to George the Third, who directed it to be arranged and adopted for the use of the army, in June 1792. He soon after planned the 'Rules and Regulations for the Cavalry,' which also became a standard work regarding the discipline of the army. In 1790 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and in the autumn of 1793 he commanded a body of troops at Toulon. He distinguished himself in the brilliant action of the 10th of May 1794, at Tournay; and in the succeeding disastrous retreat through Holland he bore an active part. With the remains of the British army under his command, he returned to England in the end of April 1795. In 1797 General Dundas was nominated quarter-master-general, and served with great distinction in the subsequent expedition to Holland under the duke of York. In 1804 he was appointed governor of Chelsea Hospital, and June 1st of that year was installed a knight of the order of the Bath. On the temporary resignation of the duke of York in March 1809, he was created commander-in-chief, which situation he held two years. About the same time he became a member of the privy council, and colonel of the 95th regiment. He was also governor of Fort George and Fort Augustus. He married Charlotte, daughter of Lieut. General De Lancey, but had no issue. He died February 18, 1820.

DUNDAS, Henry, first Viscount Melville, an eminent statesman, son of the first Robert Dundas of Arniston, lord president of the court of session,

and Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Invergordon, Bart., was born April 28, 1742, in Bishop's Land, Bishop's Close, High Street, Edinburgh. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1763 was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates. In 1773 he was appointed solicitor-general, and in 1774 was returned to parliament as member for the county of Edinburgh, for which he sat till 1787, when he was elected for the city, and remained its representative till 1802. In 1775 he became lord advocate, and in 1777 joint keeper of the signet for Scotland. In 1782 he was appointed treasurer of the navy, and sworn a member of the privy council; but the coalition formed between Lord North and Mr. Fox having, in the course of a few months, forced Mr. Pitt to resign, Mr. Dundas also retired from office. On the downfall of the coalition administration, he resumed, under Mr. Pitt, his office of treasurer of the navy; and from that period took a leading part in all the measures of the Pitt administration. On the passing of the act for the better regulation of the affairs of the East India Company, having, on all occasions, displayed a thorough knowledge of Indian matters, he was nominated president of the board of control. In 1791 he was appointed secretary of state for the home department, an office which he filled with peculiar vigour and resolution, at a crisis when the democratical spirit diffused among the people, after the outbreak of the French Revolution, alarmed the friends of the constitution, and rendered energetic measures, on the part of government, necessary for the salvation of the empire. The plans for the formation of the fencible regiments, the supplementary militia, the volunteer companies, the provisional cavalry, and all that internal military force, which was levied and maintained for the defence of the country against invasion or insurrection, either originated with Mr. Dundas, or were promoted and organised under his direction.

On the accession of the duke of Portland to office, Mr. Dundas was, in 1794, appointed secretary at war, which he remained till 1801, when he resigned along with Mr. Pitt. On December 21st, 1802, the Addington administration raised him to the peerage by the titles of Viscount Melville and Baron Dunira. In 1804, on Mr. Pitt's return to power, Lord Melville succeeded Lord St. Vincent as first lord of the admiralty. While treasurer of the navy, he had, in 1785, introduced a bill for the regulation of the money voted for the naval department, prohibiting the treasurer from appropriating any part of it to his own private use. By the tenth report of the commissioners for naval inquiry, instituted under the auspices of the earl of St. Vincent, it appeared that large sums of the public money, in the hands of the treasurer of the navy, had been employed in direct contravention of the act. The matter was taken up very warmly by the opposition, and after keen debates in the house of commons, certain resolutions, moved by Mr. Whitbread, for an impeachment against his lordship, were carried, April 8, 1805, by the casting vote of the Speaker. On the 10th, Lord Melville resigned his office of first lord of the admiralty, and on the 6th of May he was struck from the list of privy councillors by his majesty. On the 26th of June Mr. Whitbread, with several other members, appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, and solemnly impeached his lordship of high crimes and misdemeanours. On July 9th he presented the articles of impeachment, the charges being ten in number; and on April 29th, 1806, Lord Melville's trial took place, before the House of Lords, at Westminster Hall, when the evidence adduced not directly implicating him in the alleged malversation, but tending rather to involve his deputy, Mr. Trotter, his lordship was, by large majorities, declared not guilty on all the charges. On the fourth, which concerned a sum of £10,000, stated to have been applied by his lordship to his own individual use, the lords were unanimous in their acquittal. He was immediately restored to his place in the privy council, but did not thereafter hold any other public situation. He died at Edinburgh, May 27, 1811. He was twice married: first, to Elizabeth, daughter of David Rennie, Esq. of Melville castle, by whom he had a son, Robert Saunders Dundas, who succeeded him in his titles and estates, and three daughters; and, secondly, in 1793, to Lady Jane Hope, sister to James earl of Hopetoun, by whom he had no issue In Edinburgh are two monuments to his memory, the one, a marble statue by Sir Francis Chantrey, in the outer house of the court of session, and the

other, a column surmounted by a statue in the centre of St. Andrew's square.

Lord Melville possessed excellent business habits, and had great powers of application. "His eloquence," says one of his eulogists, "was manly and vigorous; it rose superior to ornament, and was always more intent on convincing the understanding than pleasing the fancy. Unravelling with ease the most intricate details, and seizing with intuitive rapidity the strongholds of his subject, he could either convey it to his audience with the simplicity of statement, or impress it on their conviction with uncommon powers of argument and great dignity of language and address. His speeches in debate bore the stamp of a mind rich in common sense, in political sagacity, and in the perfect knowledge of life and of affairs. In the affairs of his own department Lord Melville was always prepared to supply the fullest information, when the prudence of office permitted the disclosure; and in the bills which it belonged to his duty to propose, he was never anticipated by the suggestions of others; but whenever he chose to adopt them he always improved by making them his own."

DUNDEE, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland (now extinct) conferred in 1660 on John Scrimgeour, third Viscount Dudhope, constable of Dundee, descended from Alexander Scrymseour, standard-bearer of Scotland, one of the heroic associates of Sir William Wallace, and the first on whom the title of constable of Dundee was bestowed, an office which, with that of standard-bearer, became hereditary in his family (see SCRIMGEOUR, surname of). The earl's grandfather, Sir John Scrimgeour of Dudhope, the eleventh constable of Dundee in succession, was created a peer by patent, dated at Holyroodhouse, 15th November 1641, as viscount of Dudhope and Lord Scrimgeour, "for the good and faithful service done by him and his progenitors to his majesty and his predecessors, for which they were honoured with the heritable title of the king's standard-bearers." Lord Dudhope died 7th March 1643. By his wife, Margaret Seton, of the family of Parbroath, he had a son and two daughters.

The son, James, second viscount of Dudhope, had a command in the Scots forces sent, in 1644, to the assistance of the parliament of England against Charles the First, and at the battle of Marston-moor, 2d July of that year, received a wound, of which he died on the 23d of the same month. He married Lady Isabel Ker, third daughter of the first earl of Roxburgh, and had two sons and two daughters. The second son, a captain in the army, was killed in a duel at London, by Lord Cranston, in 1661.

The elder son, John, third Viscount of Dudhope, was a colonel of horse in the "Engagement," under the duke of Hamilton, in 1648, and adhering to the fortunes of Charles the Second, accompanied him to the battle of Worcester in 1650. Escaping from thence, he joined General Middleton in the Highlands of Scotland, and was taken, with a party of Middleton's troops, in the braes of Angus, by an English force, in November 1654. At the Restoration, in consideration of his services and sufferings in the royal cause, he was sworn a privy councillor, and created earl of Dundee, viscount of Dudhope, and Lord Scrimgeour and Innerkeithing, by patent dated 8th September 1660. He died 23d June 1668, without issue. His countess, Lady Anne Ramsay, second daughter of the first earl of Dalhousie, took for her second husband, Sir Henry Bruce of Clackmannan. On the earl's death, without immediate heirs, the duke of Lauderdale obtained from the crown a gift of his estates in favour of his brother, Maitland of Hatton, depute lord treasurer. In 1686 they were bestowed by James the Seventh on John Graham of Claver house, subsequently viscount of Dundee, and after his death and forfeiture, they became the property of the earl of Angus, and eventually of Lord Douglas. Under the act of parliament for abolishing heritable jurisdictions in Scotland, the duke of Douglas, as constable of Dundee, received £907 7s. 3¾d. instead of £6,000, which he claimed, as the value of the constabulary rights.

The representation of the family of the earl of Dundee devolved on the Scrimgeours of Birkhill, whose male heir is Mr. Scrymseoure Wedderburne of Wedderburne, hereditary royal standard-bearer of Scotland. The heritable standard-bearer bore the great standard of Scotland in all wars, where it was ordered to be unfurled. The 4th and last Lord Douglas, who died in 1857, was titular constable of Dundee.

DUNDEE, Viscount of, a title in the Scottish peerage, conferred by James the Seventh, 12th November 1688, eight days after the landing of the Prince of Orange in England, on John Graham of Claverhouse, renowned for his rigorous proceedings against the Covenanters, descended from John, second son of Sir Robert Graham of Strathcarron and Fintry, eldest son of William Lord Graham of Kincardine, (of the same family as the great marquis of Montrose,) by his second wife, Lady Mary Stewart, second daughter of King Robert the Third. The eldest son, Robert Graham of Fintry, was ancestor of the Grahams of Fintry and Garvock, and of the gallant Sir Thomas Graham of Balgowan, Lord Lynedoch.

John Graham, the second son, had a charter of the lands of Balargus in Forfarshire. By his wife Matilda, daughter of Sir James Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee, he had a son, John, also of Balargus, who acquired, in 1530, the lands of Claverhouse, which became the designation of the family. On 8th October 1527, he brought himself under the notice of the law, in having, with George Ramsay of Clatty, John Bethune of Balfour, whose daughter, Margaret, he had married, James Bethune of Melgum, and others, at the head of about eighty persons, in warlike manner invaded Lord Lindsay, sheriff of Fife, in the execution of his office, in his own court, within the Tolbooth of Cupar, for which he and the others mentioned were obliged to find caution. His son, John Graham of Claverhouse, at his death, about 1580, left two sons, William, his successor, and John, who obtained a remission for being art and part in the slaughter of Isabella Chalmers, 29th April 1592. Sir William, the elder son, died in October 1642. He married Marion, daughter of Thomas Fotheringhame of Powrie, Forfarshire, and had two sons. The elder, George, died in April 1645. Walter, the younger, was ancestor of the Grahams of Duntroon, who ultimately became the representatives of the Claverhouse family. George had two sons, Sir William, his heir, and Thomas.

The elder son, Sir William, greatly improved the family estates, and married Lady Jean Carnegie, fourth daughter of John, first earl of Northesk by whom he had, with two

daughters, two sons, John, styled "the bloody Claver'se," first Viscount Dundee, of whom a memoir is given in larger type, under the name of GRAHAM, JOHN: and David, third Viscount Dundee. The first viscount married Jean, third and youngest daughter of William Lord Cochrane, eldest son of the first earl of Dundonald, and had a son, James, second viscount, who died an infant in December 1689, six months after his father was killed at Killiecrankie. His mother took for her second husband William, second Viscount Kilsyth.

His uncle, David, third Viscount Dundee, was with his brother at the battle of Killiecrankie, and was in consequence outlawed in 1690, on which he retired to the court of St. Germains, and in 1692, was by King James, the exiled monarch, invested with the order of the Thistle. He died, without issue, in 1700, when the representation of the family devolved on David Graham of Duntroon, who died in January 1706. His son, William Graham of Duntroon, assumed the title of Viscount Dundee, and engaging in the rebellion of 1715, was attainted and forfeited by act of parliament. The last of the family, James Graham of Duntroon, styling himself viscount of Dundee, was forfeited for his adherence to the Pretender in 1746. He afterwards had a company in Lord Ogilvy's regiment in the French service, and died at Dunkirk in 1759.

DUNDONALD, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1669, on Sir William Cochrane, of Cowdon, knight, who had distinguished himself by his loyalty, of the ancient family of Cochrane in Renfrewshire. (see art. COCHRANE, vol. i. p. 655). About 1640 he possessed the lands of Auchans and Dundonald, in the north-west district of Kyle, Ayrshire, and was created a peer, December 27, 1647, by the title of Lord Cochrane of Dundonald. In the following year he was sent to Ireland to bring over the Scotch troops there, in aid of the royal cause. After the restoration he was sworn one of the privy council, and constituted one of the commissioners of the treasury and exchequer, and on 12th May, 1669, was created earl of Dundonald and Lord Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree. He died in 1686.

Of this family the following description occurs in Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Renfrewshire, compiled about 1710: "This family continued in the male line untill the beginning of the last age (the seventeenth century) that it fell in ane heires, who maried Alexander Blair, son to the laird of Blair, who, changing his name to Cochran, became the father of many children, as Sir John Cochran, who was imployed in severall forreign embassies; his immediat younger brother, Sir William, afterward earle of Dundonald; Sir Bryce; Cornell Alexander; Cornell Heugh, and Gavine Cochrane of Craigmuir,—all sensible and judicious men. But the two eldest brothers seamed constantly to contend in two cardinall vertews,—the first in liberality, the second in frugality; for whatever the first gott he liberally parted with it, and whatever the second gott or acquired he frugally and noblely improved, for being a gentleman of the greatest accomplishment for manageing affairs that owr nation hath produced, he acquired a vast fortune, which he left to his eldest grandsone, and provided all his other children and grandchildren to plentifull fortunes." It is added in a note, "Indeed the age appears to have beheld with admiration the earl's frugality, and his success has been celebrated as one of three wonders of the shire, namely, 'How Dundonald gathered such an estate,—how Orbistoun spent such an estate,—and how Glencairn lived so handsomely on such an estate.'" [*Hamilton of Wishaw's Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire*, printed for the Maitland Club in 1831, page 82.] The name Dundonald means 'Donald's hill' or 'fort,' and in the castle of Dundonald King Robert the Second died in 1390.

The first earl of Dundonald married Euphame, daughter of Sir William Scott of Ardross, in Fife, and had two sons, William, Lord Cochrane, who predeceased his father in 1679, and the Hon. Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree. The latter in 1683, joined with Baillie of Jerviswood and other patriotic gentlemen, in concerting a scheme of emigration to the American colonies, with the view of escaping from the tyrannical government of Charles the Second in Scotland, and he was one of the deputation sent to London to prepare for that purpose, but while there they entered into the conspiracy for a general insurrection, at the head of which were the duke of Monmouth, Shaftesbury, Russell, and Algernon Sidney. On the discovery of the Ryehouse plot, however, the object of which was the assassination of the king, and in which they had no share, Sir John Cochrane and his second son, John (who was forfeited, 9th April 1684, for being in arms at Bothwell Bridge in 1679, when only 16 years of age), escaped to Holland, where they remained till the death of Charles. In 1685, Sir John and his son were in the expedition of the earl of Argyle when he invaded Scotland from Holland, and on the dispersion of Argyle's followers, at the head of a larger force than had continued with that nobleman, Sir John crossed the Clyde, and had a sharp skirmish with the king's troops at Muirdykes near Lochwinnoch, where they beat back their assailants. In the encounter Captain Cleland, a royalist officer, was killed; after which Cochrane's party separated, and every man sought his personal safety by flight. On this occasion the persecuted Covenanters stood aloof from Argyle, and gave no support to his enterprize, not only on account that his declaration made no mention of the Covenants or Presbyterian church government, but that both he and Sir John Cochrane had been themselves implicated in the persecuting measures of the government, Sir John having, in 1680, directed Bruce of Earlshall to Airdsmoss, where Richard Cameron was killed, and Argyle having voted in 1681, for the death of Cargill. Sir John and his son took refuge in the house of his uncle, Gavin Cochrane of Craigmuir, whose wife was the sister of Captain Cleland, killed at Muirdykes, and out of revenge she betrayed them to the royalists, and they were conveyed to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, bound and bareheaded, ignominiously conducted by the common hangman. His estates were forfeited, but his life was redeemed by his father for a considerable sum. He was sent to London, and admitted to an interview with James the Seventh, when his answers to the questions put to him were deemed satisfactory, and in August 1687, he was despatched by the king to Edinburgh, to negociate the removal of the penal laws against the Roman Catholics. After the Revolution his estates were restored to him, and in 1693 he was one of the farmers of the poll-tax. By his wife, Margaret, second daughter of Sir William Strickland of Boynton, Yorkshire, (one of Cromwell's lords of parliament) he had two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, William, married Lady Mary Bruce, eldest daughter of Alexander, second earl of Kincardine, and heir of her brother Alexander, third earl, on whose death, unmarried, in November 1705, she claimed that title, but without success. They had nine sons and four daughters. Thomas, the seventh son, became eighth earl of Dundonald

William Lord Cochrane, the elder son of the first earl, had married, in 1653, Lady Catherine Kennedy, second daughter of the sixth earl of Cassillis, and had, with three daughters, four sons. John, the eldest, became second earl. The second son, William Cochrane of Kilmaronock, was member for Ren-

frew in the Scottish parliament, to which, on 17th July 1695, he presented a petition, requesting reparation for losses sustained by him from the rebels, when his case was ordered to be recommended to the king. In 1703, he was chosen for the county of Dumbarton. He was one of the heads of the cavalier party, and warmly opposing the Union, encouraged the people to have recourse to arms to defeat that measure. In 1708 he was elected a member of the imperial parliament for the Wigton burghs, and rechosen at the general election in 1710. In the following year he was appointed joint-keeper of the signet, along with Sir Alexander Erskine, lord lyon, and John Pringle of Haining. He died in 1717. By his wife, Lady Grizel Graham, third daughter of the second marquis of Montrose, he had a son, Thomas, who succeeded as sixth earl of Dundonald, of whom afterwards, and five daughters.

Lord Cochrane's eldest son, John, succeeded as second earl, on the death of his grandfather in 1686, and died 16th May, 1690. By his countess, Lady Susan Hamilton, (afterwards marchioness of Tweeddale,) second daughter of William and Anne, duke and duchess of Hamilton, he had two sons, William, third earl of Dundonald, who died, unmarried, 19th November 1705, and John, fourth earl. At the keenly contested election of sixteen representative peers, 17th June, 1708, the fourth earl voted, though under age, but his votes were set aside by the House of Lords, on account of his minority. At the general election of 1713, he was himself chosen one of the Scots representative peers, and by Queen Anne was constituted colonel of the 4th or Scottish troop of horse guards (reduced in 1747), and continued in that command till 1719. He died 5th June 1720. He married, first, Lady Anne Murray, second daughter of the first earl of Dunmore, by whom he had a son, William, fifth earl, and three daughters, celebrated for their beauty by the elegant Hamilton of Bangour, in his pleasing verses to Lady Mary Montgomerie, namely, 1. Lady Ann, married 14th February 1723, to the fifth duke of Hamilton, and died 14th August 1724, in her eighteenth year, leaving a son, James, sixth duke of Hamilton; 2. Lady Susan, married to the sixth earl of Strathmore, who was killed by Carnegie of Finhaven, in May 1728, without issue, and in 1745, she married, secondly, Mr. George Forbes, her factor, by whom she had a daughter; and 3. Lady Catherine, married to Alexander, sixth earl of Galloway, and had a numerous issue. The earl's first wife having died in 1711, his lordship married, secondly, in 1715, Lady Mary Osborne, dowager duchess of Beaufort, second daughter of Peregrine, second duke of Leeds, without issue.

William, fifth earl of Dundonald, the only son, succeeded his father in 1720, and died unmarried, 27th January 1725, in his seventeenth year. He was succeeded in his unentailed property by his nephew, James, duke of Hamilton, and in his titles and entailed estates by his cousin, Thomas Cochrane, son of William Cochrane of Kilmaronock, second son of William, Lord Cochrane, as above mentioned.

Thomas, sixth earl, born in 1702, was in his 24th year when he succeeded to the titles of his family. He died at the abbey of Paisley, 28th May 1737, in his 35th year. By his wife, Catherine, second daughter of Lord Basil Hamilton of Baldoon, he had two daughters and two sons.

The elder son, William, seventh earl, had his horse shot under him at the Westport of Edinburgh, 27th October 1745, by a gun fired from the castle while the rebels were in possession of the capital. In 1750, he was captain in Stewart's Scots regiment in the service of the states of Holland, but afterwards entering the British service, in 1757 he had a company in the 17th regiment of foot. The same year he accompanied General Forbes to America, and was killed at the siege of Louisbourg, in a sortie made by a drunken party of the garrison of that place, 9th July 1758. Dying unmarried, the title devolved upon Thomas Cochrane of Culross, grandson of the Hon. Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree, second son of the first earl.

Thomas, eighth earl, was a major in the army. He was chosen M.P. for the county of Renfrew at the general election in 1722, and on 17th April 1730, was appointed one of the commissioners of excise in Scotland. On 2d April 1761, three years after succeeding to the earldom, he resigned his seat at the board of excise in favour of his youngest brother, Basil. This gentleman was the eighth son of William Cochrane of Ochiltree. A full length portrait of him is given in one of the etchings by Kay, in which he appears a tall straight personage. He entered the army at an early period, and rose to the rank of captain in the 44th or Lee's regiment of foot, with which he was present at the battle of Prestonpans in 1745. Being taken prisoner by the Highlanders, he was marched to Edinburgh with the other prisoners of war. The officers were liberated on their parole not to depart from the city nor correspond with the enemies of the prince. He subsequently for some time held the office of deputy-governor of the Isle of Man, under the duke of Athol. On the resignation of his brother, the earl, as stated, he was, in 1761, appointed one of the commissioners of excise, and on 9th May 1764 was advanced to the board of customs. He died, unmarried, at Dalry, near Edinburgh, 2d October 1788. His brother, the eighth earl, had died at his seat of La Mancha, Peebleshire, nearly ten years before, namely, on 27th June 1778. The earl was twice married. By his first wife he had a son, William, and a daughter, Lady Grizel, who both died young. By his second wife, Jane, eldest daughter of Archibald Stuart of Torrance, Lanarkshire, he had one daughter and twelve sons. The eldest of these having died young, Archibald, the second son, became ninth earl of Dundonald.

The Hon. Charles Cochrane, the third son, a major in the English army in America, was sent with despatches from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord Cornwallis, then besieged in New York, and passed in an open boat undiscovered through the French fleet. For such intrepid conduct, he was made one of his lordship's aides-de-camp, but a day or two thereafter his head was shot off by a cannon-ball, before the surrender of the army, on 18th October 1781.

The fourth son, the Hon. John Cochrane, was deputy commissary to the forces in North Britain. The Hon. and Rev. James Athol Cochrane, the fifth son, vicar of Mansfield in the county of Nottingham, and afterwards rector of Longhorsley in Northumberland, was author of the following works: 'Sermon on Matt. x. 16,' 1777, 4to; 'On the existence of a Deity; a Sermon on Rom. i. 20,' 1780, 8vo; 'Plan for recruiting the British Navy,' Lond. 1779, 4to; 'Thoughts concerning the Proper Constitutional Principles of Manning and Recruiting the Royal Navy and Army,' Lond. 1791, 4to; 'Thoughts concerning the Uses of Clay Marl, as Manure: On the Uses of Agriculture Salts: On Decomposing Pit-Coal, Wood, Peat, Sods, and Reeds for Manure; also on Coal Tar, &c.' Lond. 1805, 8vo; 'A Letter, addressed to the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, concerning the establishment of a Provision for Soldiers and Sailors. Lond. 1805, 8vo.

The Hon. Basil Cochrane, the sixth son, was placed on the Madras civil establishment in 1769, and on his return to Britain in May 1807 he purchased the barony of Auchterarder in Perthshire. He published the following works: 'An Improvement in the Mode of Administering the Vapour Bath, and in the Apparatus connected with it; with Plans and

Estimates of fixed and Portable Baths for Hospitals and Private Houses, and some Practical Suggestions on the Efficacy of Vapour in Application to Various Diseases in the Human Frame, and as it may be beneficial to the Veterinary Art of Medicine.' Plates. Lond. 1809, 4to; 'Addenda, in which the Apparatus is given on a reduced Scale, for the Accommodation of Private Families and the Public in general.' 2 Plates. London, 1810, 4to.

Sir Alexander Forrester Inglis Cochrane, the ninth son, a distinguished naval officer, was born April 22, 1758. Having early entered the navy, in 1778 he attained the rank of lieutenant, and served as signal officer to Sir George Rodney in the action with Mons. de Guichen, April 17, 1780, when his name was returned among the wounded. In 1782 he was made post captain, and after some years of retirement during the peace, he was, in 1790, appointed to the Hind, a small frigate, which he continued to command until after the commencement of hostilities against the French republic. In the spring and summer of 1793, he captured no less than eight of the enemy's privateers, mounting upwards of eighty guns. After serving for several years on the coast of America, where he also captured several privateers, he was appointed in February 1799, to the Ajax, of eighty guns. He afterwards served on the coast of Egypt. In April 1804, he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, and in 1805 assumed the command of the Leeward Islands station. Early in 1806 Vice-admiral Sir John Duckworth arrived in the West Indies, in search of a French squadron which, under the command of Admiral de Siegle, had sailed from Brest for the relief of St. Domingo. Forming a junction with Rear-admiral Cochrane, they proceeded to that place, where, February 6th, 1806, they obtained a complete victory over the enemy. On this occasion Admiral Cochrane sustained the brunt of the action, and was exposed to imminent danger, having his hat blown off by the wind of a cannon ball. For his share in this important achievement his majesty created him a knight of the Bath on the 29th of March; he also received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and of the corporation of London, the latter accompanied with the freedom of the city, and a sword of a hundred guineas' value. The under-writers at Barbadoes presented him with a piece of plate valued at five hundred pounds, and the committee of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, with a vase worth three hundred pounds. He manifested great prudence and fortitude in not attacking the squadron of Admiral Villiamez in the West Indies in June of the same year, the French force being too superior to justify an engagement. In the course of 1807, Sir Alexander shifted his flag to the Belleisle, 74; and assisted in reducing the Danish islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, also of Guadaloupe. On the 14th April 1809, the thanks of the House of Commons were voted to him for his able and meritorious direction of the naval force in effecting the conquest of Martinique. In 1810 he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Guadaloupe and its dependencies. In 1813 he was selected to the command of the fleet on the coast of North America, where he declared the ports of the United States under blockade. Promoted to the full rank of admiral in 1819, he was commander-in-chief at Plymouth from 1821 to 1824. He died suddenly at Paris, January 26, 1832, leaving three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Vice-admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, K.C.B., was commander-in-chief on the East Indian station from 1842 to 1846. Sir Thomas' son, Alexander Dundas Ross Wishart Baillie Cochrane, Esq. of Lamington, Lanarkshire, M.P. for Honiton (1860), is author of the following works, viz. 'The Morea,' London, 1840, 8vo; 'The Meditations of Other Days,' 1841; 'The State of Greece, a pamphlet, London, 1847; 'Ernest Vane,' London, 1849, 2 vols. 8vo; 'Lucille Belmont,' London, 1849, 3 vols. 8vo; 'Young Italy,' London, 1851, 12mo; 'Florence the Beautiful,' London, 1854. 2 vols. 8vo; 'Justice to Scotland,' a pamphlet, Edin. and Lond., 1854. (See vol. i. p. 164, article BAILLIE.)

The Hon. Andrew Cochrane, the twelfth and youngest son, at one time governor of Dominica, married Lady Georgina Hope Johnstone, third daughter of third earl of Hopetoun, and assumed the name of Johnstone in addition to his own. She died in September 1797, and he married again, at Martinique, Madame Godet, a French lady.

Archibald, ninth earl of Dundonald, born January 1, 1748, in 1764 obtained a cornet's commission in the 3d dragoons. He soon, however, quitted the army for the navy, and served as a midshipman under Captain Stair Douglas. He was afterwards stationed on board a vessel on the coast of Guinea as an acting lieutenant. On the death of his father, June 27, 1778, he succeeded to the family titles. He then determined to devote himself entirely to scientific pursuits. While on the coast of Africa, he had perceived that vessels were subject to be worm-eaten in a very short space of time, and he conceived the idea of laying them over with an extract from coal, in the shape of tar, which he thought would prove a sufficient protection. After a variety of trials, this was at length found to answer. Warehouses and buildings for carrying on the process were accordingly erected at Newcastle; and in 1785 his lordship obtained an act of parliament for vesting in him and his assignees, for twenty years, the sole use and property of his discovery, for which he had previously procured a patent. The general adoption of copper sheathing, however, rendered the speculation abortive, and Lord Dundonald sustained a considerable loss by his invention. In 1801 his lordship obtained a patent 'For a Method of Preparing a Substitute for Gum Senegal and other Gums, extensively employed in certain Branches of Manufacture.' His preparation was to be formed from lichens, from hemp or flax, and the bark of the willow and lime. In 1803 he received another patent, 'For Methods of preparing Hemp and Flax, so as materially to aid the Operation of the Tools called Hackles, in the Division of the Fibre.' As this plan was found to lessen the danger of mildew in sailcloth, it was more generally adopted, although it did not prove more profitable than Lord Dundonald's other inventions. The latter years of this nobleman, so eminent for his scientific research, were embittered by poverty and misfortune. He had been compelled to part with his estates, including Culross abbey, which was bought by the late Sir Robert Preston. At one period he was offered, by an English company, an annuity of between five and six thousand a-year to surrender his coal-tar patent to them, but unluckily for himself he rejected the offer. He died at Paris, July 1, 1831, at the advanced age of 83 years. His lordship was thrice married, first on 17th October 1774, to Anne, second daughter of Captain James Gilchrist of Annsfield, R.N., by whom he had six sons, the eldest of whom was the celebrated Admiral Lord Cochrane; secondly, to Isabella, daughter of Samuel Raymond, Esq. of Belchamp in Essex, and widow of John Mayne, Esq. of Teffont, Wiltshire; and thirdly, to Anna Maria Plowden, daughter of Francis Plowden, Esq., author of a History of Ireland. The latter, on her father's account, had a small pension from the crown, which died with her, and after her death the earl was assisted by the Literary Fund Society, as appears from the annual address of the Registrars in 1823 His lordship published several useful tracts and pamphlets, a list of which is subjoined:

The Present State of the Manufacture of Salt explained, and a new mode suggested for refining British Salt, so as to render it equal or superior to the finest Foreign Salt. Lond. 1785, 8vo.

Account of the qualities and uses of Coal Tar, and Coal Varnish. Lond. 1785, 8vo.

Memorial and Petition to the Court of Directors of the East India Company. 1786, 4to.

A Treatise, showing the intimate Connexion that subsists between Agriculture and Chemistry; addressed to the Cultivators of the Soil; to the Proprietors of Fens and Mosses in Great Britain and Ireland; and to the Proprietors of West India Estates. Lond. 1795, 4to.

The Principles of Chemistry applied to the improvement of the practice of Agriculture. 1799, 4to.

The eldest son, Thomas, tenth earl, better known by the title of Lord Cochrane, was born December 14, 1775, and entered the navy in his tenth year under the immediate protection of his uncle, Sir Alexander Forrester Inglis Cochrane. In 1799, while lieutenant in Lord Keith's flag-ship, the Queen Charlotte, he was intrusted with the admiral's cutter, and sent to relieve the Lady Nelson in the Bay of Algesiras, that ship being then surrounded and attacked by French privateers and Spanish gunboats, when he chased the privateers under the cannon of the harbour. For his conduct on this occasion Lord Keith made him master and commander of the Speedy sloop, of fourteen guns. In this vessel he made numerous captures. An extraordinary display of courage, while commanding the Speedy, was in the attack and capture by boarding of the Spanish frigate, Gamo, of thirty-two guns, off Barcelona, on the 6th May, 1801. In the same vessel he succeeded in cutting out a Spanish convoy at Oropeso, lying under the protection of a strong battery and numerous gunboats. Soon after, however, the Speedy was captured by the French squadron, under the command of Admiral Linois, but in consequence of the engagement which took place in Algesiras Bay, between Sir James Saumarez and Linois, on the 6th of July, he soon recovered his liberty. In the ten months that he had commanded the Speedy, he had taken thirty-three vessels, mounting in all one hundred and twenty-eight guns. He received his rank as post-captain, on the 8th August, 1801, for the capture of the Spanish frigate the Gamo. In October 1803, soon after the commencement of hostilities, his lordship was appointed to the Arab, and in the following year to the Pallas frigate, of thirty-two guns. In the latter ship he proceeded to the Newfoundland station, but remained there only a short time. Early in 1805 he was sent out with despatches to his uncle Sir Alexander Cochrane, who was at that time employed in the blockade of Ferrol. This was shortly after the rupture with Spain; and as Lord Cochrane was employed in cruising off the Spanish coast, he had the good fortune to make a considerable number of prizes. Amongst others the capture of the Fortuna, bound from Rio de la Plata to Corunna, and laden with specie to the amount of £150,000, besides a considerable quantity of merchandise, is particularly mentioned. Early in April 1806, the Pallas was employed in the Gironde, a river very difficult of navigation, and at this time he succeeded in cutting out the Tapageuse corvette of fourteen long twelve-pounders and ninety-five men, notwithstanding she lay twenty miles above the Cordovan shoals, under the protection of two heavy batteries. Between the 13th December 1806 and the 7th of January 1807 his lordship took and destroyed fifteen ships of the enemy. In the Imperieuse frigate, he next served off the coast of Languedoc, where in September 1808 he blew up the then newly-constructed semaphoric telegraphs at Bourdique. La Pinede, St. Maguire, Frontignan, Canet, and Foy, together with the houses attached, fourteen barracks of the gens-d'armes, a battery, and the strong tower upon the lake of Frontignan. In 1809 he served at the defence of Rosas and on the coast of Catalonia. On the 10th of April of that year he assisted in the attack on the French fleet, then blockaded by Lord Gambier, in the Basque roads, and personally conducted the explosion ship, and for his services on this occasion he was made a knight of the Bath. He had been returned to parliament first for Honiton and afterwards for Westminster, and as he intimated his intention to oppose a vote of thanks proposed by government to Lord Gambier, who had had the chief command in the Basque roads affair, that nobleman was subjected to a court-martial, but was acquitted. His own prospects of preferment were ruined by his constant opposition to the ministry, and by the stock-jobbing transaction of 1814. Early in that year a false report was spread that Napoleon had fallen, by which means the prices of the English funds suddenly rose, when Lord Cochrane and several of his friends availed themselves of the opportunity to sell out to a large amount, and the evidence against them being concerned in propagating the report was such that a jury found them guilty of fraud. His lordship was sentenced to a heavy fine, to a year's imprisonment, and to stand in the pillory. He was deprived of his title of knight of the Bath, of his rank in the navy, and expelled from the House of Commons. The pillory was remitted. The electors of Westminster returned him again as their representative. He broke out of prison and appeared again in the house. In 1818 he accepted the command of the fleet of the South American state of Chili, then contending for its national independence. Here his flag was ever triumphant, and he materially contributed to the success of the cause, particularly by the taking of Valdivia, the last stronghold left to the Spaniards. His cutting out of the Esmeralda frigate from under the guns of the castle of Callao, was an exploit unsurpassed by any of his former deeds of daring. Subsequently he was in the service of the Brazils, the emperor of which, Don Pedro, created him marquis of Marenham in 1823. In 1830, on the accession of the whigs to power, he was restored to his rank in the British navy, from a feeling that he had been the victim of party spirit. He succeeded his father as earl of Dundonald in 1831. In 1847 he became a vice-admiral of the Red, and from 1848 to 1851 was commander-in-chief on the North American and West Indian station. Rear-admiral of the United Kingdom, 1854; admiral of the Red, 1858. The earl was also a baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia (1673); G.C.B. (1847); Grand Cross of the Imperial Brazilian order of the Cruzero; Knight of the royal order of the Saviour of Greece, and of the order of Merit of Chili. Of great scientific attainments, Lord Dundonald was long in possession of some extraordinary submarine method for blowing up ships, and during the war in the Crimea, he offered to the British government to destroy Sebastopol in a few hours by a plan of his own, but his offer was rejected. Besides an 'Address to his Constituents of Westminster,' 1815, 8vo, he published a 'Narrative of Services in the Liberation of Chili, Peru, and Brazil,' 2 vols., 1839, 8vo, and his 'Autobiography,' 2 vols., 1859. His brother, the Hon. Basil Cochrane, lieut.-col. 36th foot, went a volunteer with his lordship in the Imperieuse at Basque Roads in April 1809. Another brother, the Hon. William Erskine Cochrane, captain 15th dragoons, served under Sir John Moore in Spain; while a third, the Hon. Archibald Cochrane, also in the navy, distinguished himself under his lordship in the Mediterranean in 1801. He had the rank of master and

Tenth Earl of Dundonald

commander in 1805, and of captain in 1806, and commanded the Fox frigate in the East Indies.

The tenth earl died Oct. 31, 1860. He *m.* the daughter of Thomas Barnes, Esq. of Essex; issue, four sons and a daughter. His eldest son, Thomas Barnes, Lord Cochrane, born in 1814, succeeded as 11th earl. He *m.* in 1847, 2d *dr.* of MacKinnon of MacKinnon; issue, 2 sons and 4 *drs.*

Capt. John Dundas Cochrane, R. N., an eccentric pedestrian traveller, nephew of the tenth earl, proceeded on foot through France, Spain, and Portugal, and afterwards through Russia and Siberia, to the extremity of Kamschatka. At the seaport of St. Peter and St. Paul, at the end of the Kamschatka Peninsula, he married a young lady, a native of Bolcheretzk, the ancient capital of that country. He subsequently engaged in some of the mining companies in South America, and died in 1825 at Columbia. He published a 'Narrative of a Pedestrian Journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the frontiers of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamschatka,' 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1824.

DUNFERMLINE, Earl of, a title in the Scottish peerage, now extinct, conferred in 1606, on Alexander Seton, one of the most eminent lawyers of his time, third son of George, sixth Lord Seton, and brother of Robert, first earl of Winton, [see WINTON, Earl of] by Isobel, daughter of Sir William Hamilton of Sanquhar. He was born about 1555. Originally intended for the church, he went to Rome in his youth, and was admitted a student in the college of Jesuits. In his sixteenth year he delivered, with great applause, in the Pope's chapel in the Vatican, in presence of Gregory the Thirteenth and the assembled cardinals and prelates, an oration of his own composition, '*De Ascensione Domini.*' According to Spotswood, he took holy orders and Scot of Scotstarvet, in his 'Staggering State of Scots Statesmen, says, that his chalice wherewith he said mass, at his return to Scotland was sold in Edinburgh. While at Rome he obtained from Queen Mary the priory of Pluscardine, of which his father had been economus and commissioner, since 17th April 1561. The establishment of the reformed religion in Scotland induced him to abandon his design of continuing in the church, and betake himself to the study of the civil law, and for that purpose he went to France, where he remained for several years. On his return to Scotland he continued his legal studies, and at length passed advocate. With King James the Sixth he was in high favour, and on 27th January 1583, he was appointed one of the extraordinary lords of session, when he took his seat on the bench by the title of prior of Pluscardine. On 16th February 1587, he was appointed an ordinary lord, when he assumed the title of Lord Urquhart. He was elected president of the court, 27th May 1593, and the same year was, by James's queen, Anne of Denmark, on whom the temporal lordship had been conferred, appointed heritable bailie of Dunfermline. On the 9th January 1596, he was nominated one of the eight commissioners of the treasury, called from their number Octavians, but with his colleagues, he resigned that unpopular office on the 7th January following. In consequence of his partiality to his Roman Catholic kinsman, the earl of Huntly, he was cited to appear before the Synod of Lothian. The Synod remitted him to the commissioners of the church, to whom he cleared himself of the accusation. He was one of the principal objects of popular fury in the well-known riot of Edinburgh of December 17, 1596, and one of the conditions of pacification proposed by the insurgents to James the Sixth, was that he and two others named should "not be admitted to sit in council, at least when the cause of religion and matters of the church are treated, seeing they are enemies to the quietness thereof, and have, by their devices, raised the troubles that presently do vex the same." It was even proposed to excommunicate him. Notwithstanding this, however, the citizens of Edinburgh elected him their provost for nine successive years. On 4th March 1597–8, he obtained a letter under the great seal, erecting the barony of Fyvie into a free lordship, with the title of a lord of parliament, and shortly after he was intrusted with the education of the king's second son, Prince Charles, afterwards Charles the First. On the 8th February 1604 he was appointed vice-chancellor, and in the following July one of the commissioners nominated by parliament to treat of a union then projected between the kingdoms. The same year he was appointed high chancellor of Scotland, and, on 4th March 1606, was created earl of Dunfermline. He was admitted a member of the English privy council in 1609, and was commissioner to the parliament holden at Edinburgh 24th October 1612, in which the obnoxious acts of the General Assembly of Glasgow in June 1610, were ratified, and the act of parliament of 1592, establishing presbyterianism, was rescinded. He died at his seat of Pinkie, near Musselburgh, which had been built by himself, 16th June 1622, in the 67th year of his age, after an illness of fourteen days. Spotswood says of him that "he exerced his place with great moderation, and to the contentment of all honest men; he was ever inclining to the Roman faith, as being educated at Rome in his younger years, but very observant of good order, and one that hated lying and dissimulation, and above all things studied to maintain peace and quietness." [*Spotswood's History*, p. 543.] Calderwood states "that howsoever he was popishly disposed in his religion, yet he condemned many abuses and corruptions in the Kirke of Rome. He was a good justicier, courteous and

humane both to strangers and to his own country people; but noe good friend to the bishops." [*Calderwood's History*, v. vii. p. 548.] He is said to have been a good scholar. Some fragments of his poetry are still extant, particularly an epigram prefixed to Lesley's History of Scotland, and another addressed to Sir John Skene, on his publication of the Regiam Majestatem. He is also the subject of one of Arthur Johnston's panegyrics. He was thrice married, first to Lilias, second daughter of Patrick, third Lord Drummond, by whom he had six daughters; secondly, to Grizel Leslie, fourth daughter of James, Master of Rothes, and by her he had a son, Lord Fyvie, who died young, and a daughter; and, thirdly, to Margaret Hay, sister of John, first earl of Tweeddale (who had married Lady Jean Seton, a daughter of the chancellor) by whom he had, with two daughters, a son, Charles, second earl of Dunfermline.

The second earl, a zealous adherent of the Covenant, was sent in June 1639, from the Scots camp at Dunse law with the petition to Charles the First, then with his army at the Bricks, about three miles from Berwick-on-Tweed, which produced the short pacification of Dunse. In the following November, after the sudden prorogation of the Scots parliament by the earl of Traquair, the king's commissioner, the earls of Dunfermline and Loudoun were despatched by the estates to London, to vindicate the proceedings of the assembly and the parliament, but they were denied access to the presence of the king, and refused a hearing, on the pretext that they had not obtained the permission of the lord high commissioner. He was also one of the commissioners sent by parliament to London early in 1640. He returned in May, and commanded a regiment in the Scots army which, under General Leslie, crossed the Tweed to England on the 21st August of that year, and was governor of Durham during the time it was occupied by them. In the following October he was one of the eight Scots commissioners for the treaty of Rippon, and a member of the sub-committee which afterwards concluded a peace at London. While there, he obtained from Charles, on 21st June 1641, a lease of the valuable abbacy of Dunfermline for three times nineteen years. On the 30th July he was again sent to London with the final instructions of parliament to their commissioners. In November of the same year he was sworn a privy councillor, and in 1642 he was appointed by the king high commissioner to the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, which met at St. Andrews in July of that year. He took an active part in the subsequent transactions of that important period. In January 1646 he was chosen one of the committee of the estates during the interval between the sessions of parliament, and after the surrender of the king to the Scots army he was at Newcastle with his majesty the same year, and offered, along with the chancellor and the marquis of Argyle, to go to London to treat with the parliament of England for a mitigation of the articles proposed by them. As he supported the "Engagement" in 1648, for the attempted rescue of the king, he was in consequence deprived by the act of Classes. After the execution of the king, his lordship went to the continent in April 1649, to wait on King Charles the Second, with whom he returned to Scotland in 1650. He was admitted a member of the committee of estates, and of the committee for managing the affairs of the army, and also commanded a regiment of horse in the army levied to invade England under Charles the Second. At the Restoration he was sworn a privy councillor. On 2d November 1669, he was appointed an extraordinary lord of session, and chosen one of the lords of the articles in the parliament which met that year. In 1671 he was appointed lord privy seal. He died before 14th January 1673. He married Lady Mary Douglas, third daughter of the earl of Morton, and had, with one daughter, three sons: Alexander, third earl, who died soon after succeeding to the title; the Hon. Charles Seton, killed in a sea-fight with the Dutch in 1672; and James, fourth and last earl of Dunfermline.

The fourth earl, in his youth, served under the prince of Orange in several memorable expeditions. On his accession to the title he returned to Scotland, and in 1689 joined the viscount of Dundee with a troop of horse, which he commanded at the battle of Killiecrankie. In 1690 he was outlawed and forfeited by parliament. Following King James the Seventh to St. Germains, he had the order of the Thistle conferred upon him, and died in exile in 1694. He married Lady Jean Gordon, sister of the first duke of Gordon, but had no issue, on which the title became extinct, and the earl being at the time of his death under forfeiture, the whole estates reverted to the crown. The office of heritable bailie of the regality of Dunfermline had been in 1665 assigned to John earl of Tweeddale, for a debt due to him by the earl of Dunfermline.

Dunfermline, Lord, a title in the peerage of the United Kingdom, conferred in 1839 on the Right Hon. James Abercromby, third son of the celebrated Sir Ralph Abercromby, by the daughter of John Menzies, Esq. of Fernton, Perthshire, created Baroness Abercromby (see vol. i. pp. 4 and 14). Born in 1776, he was called to the English bar in 1800. In 1827 he was appointed judge-advocate-general, and sworn a member of the privy council, and in 1830 chief baron of the exchequer in Scotland. Master of the mint, 1834, and Speaker of the House of Commons from 1835 to 1839, for which he had a pension of £4,000 a-year; M.P. for Calne from 1812 till 1830, and for Edinburgh from 1832 till 1839, when he was raised to the peerage; elected in 1841 dean of faculty in the university of Glasgow. He was for several years auditor to the duke of Devonshire's estates. Married in 1802 the daughter of Egerton Leigh, Esq. of West Hall, Cheshire, and died in 1858. His son, Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.C.B., born in 1803, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to Sardinia from 1840 to 1851, when he was transferred in the same capacity to the Hague, succeeded as second Lord Dunfermline; married eldest daughter of second earl of Minto; issue, a daughter.

Dunkeld, Lord, a title in the Scottish peerage, now extinct, conferred on 15th May 1645, on Sir James Galloway of Carnbie in Fife, master of requests to James the Sixth and Charles the First, and a privy councillor. He was the son of Patrick Galloway, minister first at Perth and afterwards at Edinburgh, where he died in 1624. His mother was Mary, daughter of Mr. James Lawson, also a minister of Edinburgh. He was served heir to his father 10th October 1634, and in 1640 was conjunct secretary of state with William earl of Stirling. His son, Thomas, second Lord Dunkeld, was served heir to his father May 3, 1662. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Thomson of Duddingston, baronet, he had James, third lord, two other sons, and five daughters. James, third lord, was an officer in the army. In 1689 he joined the viscount of Dundee, and was at the battle of Killiecrankie, for which he was outlawed and forfeited. He retired to the court of St. Germains, and was afterwards a colonel in the French service. He was killed in battle, leaving a son James, who assumed the title of Lord Dunkeld, and was an officer in the French service, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant-general; and a daughter

the Hon. Mary Galloway, who entered into the nunnery of Val de Grace in France.

DUNLOP, a surname derived from a parish of that name in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, which has long been celebrated for its cheese. The origin of the name is said to be *Dun lub*, 'the fortified hill at the bend,' there being at the village of Dunlop a small hill, anciently fortified, round which is a bend or winding of the local stream.

The family of Dunlop of Dunlop can be traced as far back as the year 1260, in which year Dominus William de Dunlop is incidentally mentioned as one of an inquest respecting certain lands in litigation between Dominus Godfrey de Ross and the burgh of Irvine. In the Ragman Roll occurs the name of Neill Fitz-Robert de *Dulop*. About the end of the fourteenth century the estate of Dunlop passed for a short time into the family of Douglas, as part of the barony of Stewarton, but was soon restored to its original owners. In 1489 Constantine Dunlop was appointed by parliament, among other barons, to collect the bygone rents and casualties of the crown. He is also mentioned as member of an inquest on the retour of Mathew, earl of Lennox. He was first designed of Hunthall, but in 1499 was designed of Dunlop. He died in 1505. He had a daughter, Janet, married to James Stewart, sheriff of Bute, (great-grandson of King Robert the Second,) and a son and successor, John, whose descendant in the fourth generation, James Dunlop of Dunlop, was a warm supporter of the Presbyterian cause in the reign of Charles the First. To secure the estate from forfeiture, he executed a deed of resignation in favour of his next brother, John Dunlop, who having purchased the lands of Garnkirk, was designed of that place. In 1633 the latter took possession of Dunlop, in virtue of the deed mentioned, but resigned it to his nephew, James, the son of his brother. This gentleman also acted a prominent part during the civil wars, and as he too was a firm friend of the Presbyterian cause, he was obliged to make over a considerable portion of his estates to the earl of Dundonald. In 1665, for his opposition to the oppressive measures of the government, he was committed to Edinburgh castle, where he remained till 1677, when he was liberated under a bond of twelve thousand marks. In a few months thereafter he joined the ranks of the Covenanters. He was succeeded by his elder son, Alexander, who, being well known to be a zealous supporter of the covenant, was, on suspicion of having been at Bothwell Bridge in 1679, arrested on 30th July 1683, compelled to surrender a portion of his estates, and to execute a bond for ten thousand pounds, to appear in the following November (see *Wodrow's Hist.* folio edition, vol. i. p. 280; vol. ii. pp. 309 and 373). In April 1684 he was indicted anew, when he made over to his son, John Dunlop, the lands of Peacock Bank and others, which had been settled on him on his marriage, in 1667, with Antonia, daughter and heiress of Sir John Brown of Fordal. Soon after doing so, he emigrated to America, and in 1685 was appointed sheriff of South Carolina. His son and successor, John Dunlop, acquired back the possessions which had been surrendered by his father in 1683, and by an adjudication in his favour in 1687, he recovered all his grandfather's estates from the earl of Dundonald, though heavily burdened with expenses and fines. Dying unmarried in 1706, he was succeeded by his brother, Francis. The latter was one of those who were appointed, 26th March, 1707, to see the Regalia of Scotland built up in the Crown Room in the castle of Edinburgh, as appears from the minute of proceedings taken at the time and found amongst his papers. During the rebellion of 1715, he took an active part on the side of the government, and was lieutenant-colonel, under the earl of Kilmarnock, of a regiment of fencible cavalry, then raised. He was twice married. By his first wife he had three sons, and a daughter married to Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, baronet; and by his second wife he had two daughters. His eldest son, John Dunlop of Dunlop, was in 1745, with his brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Wallace, deputed by the landed gentlemen of Ayrshire, to offer the assistance of that county to the duke of Cumberland in the suppression of the rebellion. He married Frances Anne, last surviving child of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heiress of Colonel Agnew of Lochryan (see WALLACE of CRAIGIE, surname and family of). By this lady, celebrated as the early friend and correspondent of Burns, he had, with six daughters, five sons. Thomas, the eldest son, succeeded his maternal grandfather in the title of baronet and the estate of Craigie, and assumed in consequence the surname and arms of Wallace. Andrew, the second son, entered the army, and served in the first American war. He attained the rank of major, and afterwards raised a regiment of horse, called the Ayrshire Fencible cavalry, which he commanded until it was reduced in 1800. He died unmarried in 1804. James, the 3d son, succeeded to the family estate of Dunlop, and entering the army, first served in the American war. In 1787 he proceeded to India, as captain of the 77th foot, and remained there thirteen years At the storming of Seringapatam, where he was severely wounded, he commanded one of the assaulting columns. In 1810, having attained the rank of major-general, he was appointed to the command of a brigade in the fifth division of Lord Wellington's army in the Peninsula, and he remained at the head of that division during the campaign of 1811. In the following year he was elected M.P. for the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. He married in 1802, Julia, daughter of Hugh Baillie, Esq., and had three sons and two daughters. Frances, the younger daughter, became the wife, in 1838, of Alexander Earle Monteith, Esq., sheriff of Fifeshire. General Dunlop died in 1832. His eldest son, John Dunlop of Dunlop, born in 1806, was at one period an officer in the Grenadier guards. He represented the county of Ayr in parliament, and was created a baronet in 1838. He died 3d April 1839. He was twice married. By his first wife he had a son, Sir James, second baronet, born 27th August 1830. He entered the Coldstream Guards as ensign and lieutenant in 1849, and became a major in the army in 1855. He served in the East through the whole of the Crimean war, and wore the medal and clasps for the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol. He died unmarried, 10th February 1858, when the title became extinct.

DUNLOP, WILLIAM, principal of the university of Glasgow after the Revolution, was the son of Mr. Alexander Dunlop, minister of Paisley, of the family of Auchenskeich in Ayrshire. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of William Mure of Glanderston, who was allied to the Mures of Caldwell. One of her sisters was the wife of Mr. John Carstairs of Glasgow, father of the celebrated Principal Carstairs, while another married, first, Zachary Boyd, and after his death, Mr. James Durham, of whom a memoir is given below. He was educated for the Church of Scotland in the

university of Glasgow, and after leaving it he became tutor in the family of William Lord Cochrane. He seems to have been licensed to preach about the dark and eventful year 1679, but the troubles in Scotland at that period induced him, (to avoid being exposed to persecution from the oppressive government that then ruled in Scotland,) to emigrate to Carolina, in North America, where he continued till the Revolution restored to their country many good and able men, who had till then lived in voluntary exile. On his return in 1690, he was presented, through the interest of the Dundonald family, to the parish of Ochiltree in Ayrshire, but did not remain there long, as after receiving a call from his native place, Paisley, which he could not accept, he was in November of the same year (1690) appointed by King William principal of the university of Glasgow, then vacant. In 1694 he was a member of the deputation sent by the church of Scotland to London, with the twofold object of congratulating the king on his return from the continent, and of negociating with his majesty concerning the interests of the church. In 1699 he was again sent to London, as commissioner from the Scottish universities, to solicit the pecuniary aid of government to each of them, a mission which required considerable judgment, tact, and management to conduct. On this occasion he succeeded in obtaining a yearly grant of twelve hundred pounds sterling out of the bishops' rents, each of the university towns receiving three hundred pounds for their respective colleges. His claim for the expenses incurred by him in his journey and in getting the grant passed through the proper public offices, was, on his return to Glasgow, considered too high, and several of the universities were not disposed to comply with it. Before the matter was adjusted, he died, but his son, Mr. Alexander Dunlop, renewed the demand, and obtained from the town council of Edinburgh, as patrons of that university, the sum of one hundred pounds, as their part of the expenses. As the king's historiographer for Scotland, Principal Dunlop had a pension of forty pounds a-year. His death took place in March 1700. Wodrow highly eulogises him for his singular piety, public spirit, universal knowledge, and general usefulness.

He had married, while young, his cousin Sarah, the sister of Principal Carstairs, who accompanied him to America, and by whom he had two sons; Alexander, born in Carolina in 1684, appointed in 1720 professor of Greek in the university of Glasgow, and died in 1742; and William, the subject of the succeeding notice. Alexander, the elder son, whose system of teaching the Greek language was considered superior to that of any of his contemporaries, published in 1736, a Greek Grammar, which was at one time so highly esteemed as to have been long the one chiefly in use in the Scottish universities.

DUNLOP, William, a pious, learned, and eloquent divine, younger son of Principal Dunlop, was born at Glasgow in 1692, and received his education at the university of that city. In 1712 he took the degree of master of arts, and subsequently removed to Edinburgh, where he prosecuted his studies under the roof and superintendence of his uncle, Principal Carstairs. He afterwards spent two years at the university of Utrecht, studying the civil law, as was customary in those days, and on his return to Scotland, he applied himself with greater diligence than ever to the study of divinity. In 1714, he was licensed to preach the gospel by the presbytery of Edinburgh, and his learning and pulpit eloquence soon placed him in the foremost rank of the ministers of his time. Although not appointed to any parochial charge, he was, by the influence of Mr. William Wishart, who had succeeded his uncle as principal of the university of Edinburgh, nominated, on a vacancy, regius professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history in that university. His name, however, does not appear in the list of professors of the university from 1700 to 1759, in the register of the Town Council of Edinburgh. Bower says, "the patrons 'recommended to the committee for the affairs of the college to receive Mr. William Dunlop second professor of divinity in the said college.' No farther notice appears to be taken of it in the records, nor how long he retained that situation, nor anything respecting his future history, but there can be no doubt of his having been inducted to the office of professor of ecclesiastical history." [*Bower's Hist. of the University of Edinburgh*, vol. ii. p. 137.]

About that period there had begun to appear both in England and Scotland a keen hostility to all creeds and confessions of faith, and it was deemed expedient for the Church of Scotland to lift up a testimony in their defence. In 1719, therefore, a number of gentlemen of Edinburgh resolved to publish an authorised collection of all the public standards of the church, and Professor Dunlop was requested to preface it with a vindication of the uses and ends of confessions. This he did with a candour and ability that proved his admirable fitness for the task. It was also, as appears from a paragraph at the end of the preface to his Sermons, intended to publish his lectures on ecclesiastical history, but this was never done. His career of usefulness was very short. He died October 29, 1720, at the early age of twenty-eight. His works are:

Collections of Confessions of Faith, Catechisms, Directories, Books of Discipline, &c., of public authority in the Church of Scotland, with a preface, explaining and vindicating the uses and ends of Confessions, 2 vols. 12mo. Edin. 1719–22.

Full Vindication of the Overtures transmitted to Presbyteries by the Commission, November 1719. Edin. 1720, 8vo.

Sermons and Lectures, 2 vols. 12mo. Glasgow, 1746.

Essay on Confessions, being the above preface reprinted separately. Edin. 1755, one vol. 8vo.

DUNMORE, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1686, on Lord Charles Murray, second son of John, first marquis of Athol, by Lady Amelia Stanley, daughter of the seventh earl of Derby. Being lieutenant-colonel of General Dalziel's regiment of horse (now the Scots Greys) on the death of Dalziel, he succeeded him in the command. Subsequently he was master of the horse to the princess (afterwards queen) Anne. On the accession of her father, James the Seventh, he was appointed to the same office under his queen, Mary, and by that infatuated monarch he was created, August 6, 1686, earl of Dunmore, Viscount Fincastle, and Lord Murray of Blair, Moulin, and Tillemot. At the Revolution he was deprived of all his offices, and in 1692 was committed to prison, with the earl of Middleton, for a supposed plot in favour of the abdicated monarch. During the remainder of King William's reign he lived in retirement in the country, but soon after the accession of Queen Anne, he was, on February 4, 1703, sworn a member of the privy council of Scotland. He was a steady supporter of the Union, and in 1707 was appointed captain of the castle of Blackness. He died in 1710. He had four sons and three daughters.

As the eldest son, James, Viscount Fincastle, had predeceased his father in 1706, the second son, John, became second earl. He entered the army as an ensign in March 1704, and fought at the battle of Blenheim, on 13th August following. He was appointed colonel of the 3d foot guards, 10th October 1713, when only twenty-eight years old. At the capture of Vigo in 1719, he served as brigadier-general under Lord Cobham, and in July 1731, he became one of the lords of the bedchamber to King George the Second. In 1739 he attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1743 he served under the earl of Stair at the battle of Dettingen. On 22d June, 1745, he was appointed governor of Plymouth, and the same year was promoted to be full general. He was elected a representative peer of Scotland in four successive parliaments. He died, unmarried, 18th April, 1752.

His youngest brother, William, succeeded as third earl. When the Hon. William Murray of Taymount, he engaged in the rebellion of 1745, but in the end of April 1746, he surrendered himself to a justice of peace of Forfarshire, and being sent to London, he was arraigned for high treason at the court held at St. Margaret's, Southwark, when he pleaded guilty, and received his majesty's pardon. He married his cousin, Catherine, the daughter of his uncle Lord William Murray, (who became Lord Nairne by marrying the heiress of that family,) and had three sons and four daughters. He died 1st December, 1756.

His eldest son, John, fourth earl, for some time an officer in the army, was appointed governor of New York in December 1769, and in the following year, of Virginia. He remained there till the commencement of the Revolutionary war in 1775, when he was obliged first to retire on board a ship of war in James' river, and finally to quit the coast in August 1776. He was a representative peer of Scotland from 1761 to 1784. In 1787 he was appointed captain-general and governor-in-chief of the Bahama islands, where he resided for several years. He married Lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of Alexander earl of Galloway, and had three sons and four daughters.

The fate of the Lady Augusta Murray, the second daughter, was very remarkable. She married at Rome, on April 4, 1793, (the nuptials being solemnized by a protestant clergyman,) the prince Augustus Frederick, afterwards duke of Sussex, then under age, the sixth son and ninth child of George the Third, and on their arrival in England they were remarried, at the parish church of St. George's, Hanover Square, London, December 5th of the same year. As this marriage took place in defiance of the Royal Marriage act, passed in 1772, which prohibits the descendants of George the Second from marrying without permission from the sovereign, the king directed a suit to be instituted in Doctors Commons, to dissolve it, and by a decree of the prerogative court it was declared null and void in August 1794. A son and a daughter were the fruits of this union, to whom was given the name of D'Este, as descended, through their father, from the ancient princes of the house of Este. The son, Colonel Sir Augustus Frederick d'Este, K.C.H., born 13th January 1794, died, unmarried, in December 1848. The daughter, Ellen Augusta, Mademoiselle D'Este, born August 11, 1801, became in 1845 the second wife of the first Lord Truro (then Sir Thomas Wilde), lord chancellor of England from January 1850 to February 1852. On 15th October 1806, her mother, Lady Augusta, on her separation from the duke of Sussex, received the royal license to assume the surname of De Ameland, by which she was ever afterwards known. In a letter written in 1811, her ladyship thus expressed herself to a friend: "Had I believed the sentence of the ecclesiastical court to be any thing but a stretch of power, my girl would not have been born. Lord Thurlow told me my marriage was good abroad—religion taught me it was good at home, and not one decree of any powerful enemy could make me believe otherwise, nor ever will. By refusing me a subsistence they have forced me to take a name—not the duke of Sussex's—but they have not made me believe that I had no right to his. My children and myself were to starve, or I was to obey, and I obeyed; but I am not convinced.

Therefore, pray don't call this 'an act of mutual consent,' or say, 'the question is at rest.' The moment my son wishes it, I am ready to declare that it was debt, imprisonment, arrestation (force like this in short) which obliged me to seem to give up my claims, and not my conviction of their fallacy." It appears that one of the results of the duke's marriage with Lady Augusta was a reduction of his own income of eighteen thousand a-year to thirteen thousand, in order to make a provision for his wife, in which object he received no assistance from parliament. Her children, by a decree of the lord chancellor, were placed under the sole guardianship of Earl Moira. Lady Augusta died 5th March 1830.

Lady Virginia Murray, the youngest daughter of the fourth earl, was born in Virginia (now one of the united states of North America), when her father was governor of that colony, and at the request of the council and assembly, was named after it. The fourth earl died in March 1809.

His eldest son, George, fifth earl, born at Edinburgh 30th April 1762, married in August 1803, his cousin, Lady Susan Hamilton, third daughter of the ninth duke of Hamilton, by whom he had three sons: Alexander Edward, sixth earl; the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, C.B., minister plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation; and Henry Anthony, commander R.N., unmarried. His lordship was created a peer of the United Kingdom in 1831, as Baron Dunmore of Dunmore in the forest of Athol, Perthshire, and died 11th November 1836.

His eldest son, Alexander Edward, sixth earl, born 1st June 1804, married 27th September 1836, Lady Catherine, daughter of the eleventh earl of Pembroke, and had, with two daughters, a son, Charles Adolphus, his heir. His lordship, who was a captain in the army, died 15th July, 1845, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Adolphus, seventh earl of Dunmore, who was born 24th March, 1841.

DUNN, WILLIAM, of Duntocher, an enterprising mechanic and successful agriculturist, was born at Gartclash, in the parish of Kirkintilloch, county of Dumbarton, in October 1770, and was educated at the parish school, and partly at the neighbouring village of Campsie. Before attaining his eighteenth year, he was deprived of his father and mother, and left with four brothers, all much younger than himself, and a sister, dependent on him for advice and support. From early life, he evinced superior mechanical skill, inventive powers, and an acute mind, and was remarkable for his sagacity, industry, and perseverance. The first situation which he held was in the establishment of Mr. Waddington, a cotton-spinner, at Stockingfield, near Glasgow, with whom he learnt iron-turning and machine-making. There he remained for three or four years, and was afterwards in Messrs. Black and Hastie's works, at Bridge of Weir, from which he went to Pollokshaws, to the works of John Monteith, Esq. About the year 1800 he determined, with the proceeds of the sale of Gartclash, a small property of which his father was proprietor, and to which he had succeeded as eldest son, amounting to a few hundred pounds, to attempt business for himself, and commenced a manufacture of machine works in High John Street, Glasgow, which has long been on an extensive scale.

About 1802 he acquired a small spinning-mill in Tobago Street, Calton of Glasgow, and six years afterwards he purchased the Duntocher mill, situated about seven miles from that city, which had been previously used for spinning wool and cotton yarn. A few years afterwards he purchased from the Faifley Spinning Company the Faifley mill, which stood about a mile distant from the other, and applied it to the same purpose. In 1813 he purchased the Dalnotter Iron works, which had been used for slitting and rolling iron, and manufacturing implements of husbandry; and after having greatly enlarged the two mills he already possessed, he was encouraged by the constantly increasing business that flowed in upon him, to build upon the site of these iron works, the Milton mill, the foundation of which was laid in 1821, and which was burnt down about 1846. Finally, the Hardgate mill was built in the same neighbourhood in 1831. All these works, lying contiguous to each other, were exclusively applied to the spinning and weaving of cotton. The change which they produced in the neighbourhood was immense. When Mr. Dunn completed his first purchase, in 1808, the village of Duntocher hardly deserved the name of a village; but under his auspices it soon became a thriving and populous locality. The men and women employed at the works, previous to that purchase, did not exceed a hundred and fifty, while their number at the date of Mr. Dunn's death was about two thousand.

The profits which his constantly increasing business brought him, he expended on the purchase of land in the neighbourhood of his works; and at his death his estates formed one compact and unbroken property, extending upwards of two miles along the banks of the Clyde, and about three miles along the banks of the Canal. Upon this property, about twelve hundred acres of which was farmed by himself, he employed as quarriers, wrights, farm servants, and others, more than two

hundred and fifty men. The total amount of wages which he annually paid in the parish was about thirty-five thousand pounds sterling. The wages of the engineers and others employed in his works in Glasgow were also of a high amount.

Mr. Dunn died at Mountblow, on the 13th March, 1849, leaving, it is said, upwards of five hundred thousand pounds. By his last will, after several annuities, and a bequest of a thousand pounds to the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, besides various sums to other charities, amounting in all to three thousand pounds, clear of legacy duty, he left his whole possessions to his sole surviving brother, unfettered by restriction of any kind, indicating, at the same time, that failing him, his property should descend not to one individual, but in certain proportions amongst those most nearly related to him.

DUNS, JOHN, commonly called DUNS SCOTUS, an eminent scholastic divine and theological disputant, was born, according to some writers, in 1264, or, as others say, ten years thereafter. He is supposed to have been a native of Dunse in Berwickshire, but some English authors contend that his birthplace was Dunstance, near Alnwick, in Northumberland. When a boy, two Franciscan friars, while begging for their monastery, came to his father's house, and, finding him to be a youth of extraordinary capacity, prevailed on him to accompany them to Newcastle, where they persuaded him to enter their fraternity. From thence he was sent to Merton college, Oxford, and, becoming celebrated for his skill in scholastic theology, civil law, logic, and mathematics, he was in 1301 appointed professor of divinity, when, it is said, the fame of his learning and eloquence attracted scholars from all parts to his lectures. In 1304 he was sent by the general of the Franciscan order to Paris, where he was honoured with the degrees, first of bachelor, and then of doctor in divinity. At a meeting of the monks of his order at Toulouse, in 1307, he was created regent, and, about the same time, he was placed at the head of the theological schools at Paris. Here he is affirmed to have first propounded his favourite doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, and having, in a public disputation, refuted two hundred objections urged against it by some divines, he acquired the name of "the most subtle doctor." Nothing, however, could be more barren and useless than the chimerical abstractions and metaphysical refinements which obtained for him this title. He was at first a follower of Thomas Aquinas, but, differing with him on the subject of the efficacy of divine grace, he formed a distinct sect, called the Scotists, in contradistinction to the Thomists. In 1308 he was sent to Cologne by the head of his order; and, not long after his arrival there, he was cut off by apoplexy, November 8 of that year, in the forty-fourth, or, according to some writers, in the thirty-fourth, year of his age; and, it is stated, was buried before he was actually dead, as was discovered by an examination of his grave. He was the author of a vast number of works, which were collected by Lucas Wadding, in 12 vols. folio, and published, with his Life, at Lyons, in 1639; but which have long since been consigned to hopeless oblivion. A life of him by Mr. Pinkerton appeared in the Scots Magazine for 1817. The titles of his various writings are subjoined from Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica

Questiones super primam Sententiarum, ab Antonia Trombeta emendatæ. Ven. 1472. Very rare.

Questiones in quartum Librum Sententiarum. 1472. fol. Par. 1513, 4 vols. fol. Ven. 1597, fol. Et cum Vita Scoti, editæ ab Hugone Cavello. Ant. 1620, fol.

Quodlibeta. Ven. 1474, fol. Ven. 1477, fol.

Commentarii in primam partem Sententiarum, studio Thomæ Pelreth, Anglici. Ven. per J. de Colonia, et Joan Mant. de Geretzheim. 1477, fol.

Quest. in tertium Sentent. Ven. 1478, fol. Very scarce.

Questiones in Metaphysicam Aristotelis. Ejusdem de primo Rerum Principio, et Theoremata, cum Castigat. Mauritii Hibernici. Ven. 1491, fol. Ven. 1501, fol. Et ab Antonio Andrea. Par. 1520, fol.

Quest. super Libros Priorum Arist. Ven. 1504, 4to.

Quest. super Universalia Porphyrii, Aristotelis Predicamenta, et Perihermenias, et Libros Elenchorum, correctæ per Mauritium de Portu Hib Ven. 1512, fol.

Quest. super Libros Priorum et Posteriorum Arist. Ven. 1512, fol.

Quest. quolibitates, cum Reportatis Petri Thatæti. Par. 1519, fol.

Opera Omnia, cum Notis et Comm. à P. P. Hibernis Collegii Romani S. Isidori Professoribus, cum Vita per Luc. Waddingum. Lugd. 1639 &c. 12 vols. fol. A very scarce collection.

DURHAM, a surname derived from the city of Durham in the north of England. The first of the name in Scotland took root here in the early part of the thirteenth century.

In the reign of Robert the Bruce, Sir William Durham, a distinguished knight, had a grant, in 1322, from that mon-

arch of the lands of Grange, afterwards called Grange-Durham, in Forfarshire.

A descendant of this Sir William, John Durham, (second son of Alexander Durham of Grange, living in 1525) having realized a fortune by engaging in commercial pursuits, acquired the lands of Pitkerrow, Omachie, &c. His great grandson, Sir James Durham, was knighted by King Charles the First. His son, Sir James Durham of Pitkerrow, an eminent lawyer, was by the same monarch appointed clerk of the Exchequer, and director of the Rolls, from which offices he was removed during Cromwell's time, but at the Restoration was reinstated in them, when he received the honour of knighthood from Charles the Second. His third son, Sir Alexander Durham, for his services in the royal cause, was knighted by Charles the Second, and constituted lord lyon king at arms. He died unmarried, when he bequeathed the lands of Largo, which he had acquired by purchase, to his nephew Francis, the son of his eldest brother, James of Pitkerrow, one of the ministers of Glasgow, a memoir of whom is given below in larger type. The estate of Largo formerly belonged to the famous admiral Sir Andrew Wood, who received a grant of it from James the Third in 1483, and it continued in possession of his descendants till the time of Charles the First. After the restoration it was purchased by Sir Alexander Durham, lord lyon.

The above named Francis was succeeded by his brother, James Durham, Esq. of Largo, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Rutherford, of Hunthill. This lady, on failure of issue male of her father and brother, became heir of line to the title and honours of Lord Rutherford, in the peerage of Scotland, dormant since the death of Robert, the fourth baron, in 1724. Her descendant, Admiral Sir Philip Charles Durham, quartered the arms of Rutherford with his own, and the family claims the peerage of Rutherford. [See RUTHERFORD, Lord.]

Of this family was General James Durham of Largo, born January 14, 1754, who served in the army no less than seventy years, having entered as a cornet in the second dragoon guards, June 22, 1769. On the 1st of September 1794 he received the brevet of major; and, having raised the Fifeshire Fencibles, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of that corps, October 23, 1794. From March 1804 to December 1808, he acted as brigadier and major-general in Ireland. He received the rank of major-general April 25, 1808; and, in December, was placed on the staff in Scotland. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1813, and that of general in 1830. He died February 6, 1840. He was twice married, but having no issue, was succeeded in his estates by his brother, Admiral Sir Philip Charles Calderwood Durham.

Sir Philip entered the navy at an early age, and soon distinguishing himself, was rapidly promoted. In 1782, he joined the Royal George as lieutenant, and on the 29th August of that year, when that vessel sunk at Spithead, he was one of the four lieutenants who were saved. He subsequently commanded the Spitfire, the Anson, and the Defiance, in which last he was at the battle of Trafalgar, where he was wounded. For his services in this engagement, as well as in the West Indies, he was made a G.C.B., and towards the conclusion of the war was appointed commander-in-chief of the Leeward Islands. He represented Queenborough in 1830, and Devizes in 1837. He was twice married, first to Lady Charlotte Bruce, daughter of the fifth earl of Elgin, and secondly to Anne, only daughter and heir of the late Sir John Henderson of Fordel, Fifeshire. He died April 2, 1845.

The Durhams of Duntarvie, and those of Luffness, are branches of the same stock

DURHAM, JAMES, a distinguished minister of the Church of Scotland, eldest son of John Durham, Esq. of Easter Powrie, now called Wedderburn, in Forfarshire, and descended from the ancient family of Grange Durham, was born about 1622. He was educated at the university of St. Andrews, which he left without taking a degree, having then no design of following any of the learned professions. He married, early in life, a daughter of Durham of Duntarvie, and lived for some time on his estate as a country gentleman, but being with his lady on a visit to his mother-in-law at the Queensferry, he was induced to hear a sermon preached by Mr. Ephraim Melvine, and became deeply impressed with religious feelings. In the civil wars he served as a captain, under his brother Sir Alexander Durham, but was so much affected by two remarkable deliverances which he had in an action with the English, that, encouraged by the celebrated Mr. David Dickson, he determined to devote himself to the ministry, and accordingly studied divinity under Mr. Dickson at the university of Glasgow. In 1647 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Irvine; and in November of that year, he was ordained minister of the Blackfriars' church, Glasgow, where he became one of the most popular preachers of his time. In 1650, on Mr. Dickson becoming professor of divinity at Edinburgh, Mr. Durham was chosen to succeed him at Glasgow; but before he was admitted to the chair, the General Assembly appointed him chaplain to Charles the Second, a situation which he held till after the king's defeat at Worcester. In 1651, when Cromwell and his army were at Glasgow, the Protector, we are told, came unexpectedly on a Sunday afternoon to the outer High Church, while Mr. Durham was preaching, and the latter, availing himself of the opportunity, upbraided the usurper to his face for having invaded the country. Next day Cromwell sent for him, and told him he thought he had been a wiser man than to meddle with public affairs in his sermons. Mr. Durham answered, that it was not his common practice, but that he judged it both wisdom and prudence to speak his mind on the occasion, seeing that he had the opportunity of doing it in his own hearing. Cromwell dismissed him with a caution, but

met with so many similar instances of reproof from the Glasgow clergy, that he deemed it expedient not to adopt any more severe course against any of them. On the death of Mr. Robert Ramsay in the same year, Mr. Durham succeeded him as one of the ministers of the inner High Church, his colleague being Mr. John Carstairs, his brother-in-law by his second marriage, having married Carstairs' sister, the widow of the famous Zachary Boyd. His incessant labours and severe study brought on a premature decay of his constitution, and, after some months' confinement, he died June 25, 1658, at the early age of 36. He was the author of some religious works, sermons, and tracts, a list of which is subjoined:

Dying Man's Testament to the Church of Scotland, or a Treatise concerning Scandal. 1659, 8vo. Edin. 1680, 12mo.

Exposition of the Book of Job. Glasgow, 1659, 12mo.

A Commentary upon the Book of the Revelation. Amst. 1660. Edin. 1680, 4to.

62 Sermons on Isaiah, liii. Edin. 1683, 4to. 1723, fol.

Clavis Cantici; or an Exposition of the Song of Solomon. Lond. 1669, 4to.

The Law Unsealed; or an Exposition of the Ten Commandments. Lond. 1675, 4to. Edin. 1676, 8vo.

The Unsearchable Riches of Christ, and of Grace and Glory in and through Him. Glasg. 1685, 12mo.

An Exposition of the Song of Solomon. Glasg. 1688, 4to.

Heaven upon Earth, in the Serene Tranquillity of a Good Conscience, in several Sermons. Edin. 1685, 12mo.

DURIE, a surname derived from the estate of Durie in Fifeshire, which was anciently the inheritance of a family of the name of Durie, but for a long time in possession of the Gibsons, the first of whom, a lord of session, purchased it in the reign of James the Sixth. The Duries obtained it in the reign of Alexander the Second. The castle of Rossend, Burntisland, was built by the laird of Durie in 1382. Of this family was Andrew Durie, bishop of Galloway in 1541, and abbot of Melrose as early as September 24, 1527, who died in September 1558. Calderwood has a curious entry concerning him. According to him Bishop Durie was very fond of cards: "He died as he lived," he says. "The articles of his belief were,—I referre: decart you. Aha! the four kings, and all made: the devil goe with it, it is but a varlett! From France we thought to have gotten a ruby, and yitt he is nothing but a Cohubie!" (It is explained in a note that these were terms in the card-playing of the period, including a pun at the expense of M. Rubie). With such faith and such prayers, departed out of this life that enemy of God and his truth, who had vowed that so long as they that were prelates lived, that word called the Gospel should never be preached within this realm. [*Calderwood's Hist.*, vol. i. p. 332.] In the time of James the Fifth Thomas Durie of Durie, leaving an only daughter, the king by virtue of the ward, married her to Sir Alexander Kemp, his favourite, from whose posterity Sir Alexander Gibson bought the lands of Durie. [See GIBSON, Sir Alexander, Lord Durie.] The estate subsequently came into the possession of a family of the name of Christie.

During the struggle between the church and the court, in the reign of James the Sixth, there were two ministers of the name of Durie, who then acted a prominent part, namely John Durie, one of the ministers of Edinburgh in 1574, and Robert Durie, minister of Anstruther. The former, for his opposition to the bishops, brought upon him the persecution of the court, and was the particular object of enmity of the king's favourite, the dissolute duke of Lennox. In 1580, with Mr. Walter Balcanquhal, he was summoned before the secret council, and charged to enter prisoner in the castle of Edinburgh, for inveighing in a sermon against the French courtiers. The sentence, however, was soon recalled. He was one of the ministers who held a conference with the Regent Morton, on the morning of his execution, June 2, 1581, when the earl made his celebrated confession. On the 30th May 1582 he was again cited before the council for having, in a sermon, styled the duke of Lennox and the earl of Arran, the court favourites, abusers of the king, and charged to remove out of Edinburgh, which city he accordingly left. That he and the cause of the church must have been very popular is proved by the warm reception he experienced on his return to Edinburgh in the following September. Calderwood says, "As he is coming from Leith to Edinburgh upon Tuesday the 4th of September, there met him at the Gallow Green, (that is, about the middle of Leith Walk) two hundred men of the inhabitants of Edinburgh. Their number still increased till he came within the Nether Bow. There they began to sing the 124th Psalm, 'Now Israel may say,' &c. They came up the street till they came to the Great Kirk (St. Giles') singing thus all the way, to the number of two thousand. They were much moved themselves, and so were all the beholders. The duke (of Lennox) was astonished and more affrayed at that sight than at any thing that ever he had seen before in Scotland, and rave his beard for anger." [*Calderwood's Hist.* vol. iii. p. 646.] He was called before the king and council on the 13th December 1583, for having said that the raid of Ruthven had produced some good effects, when, after being examined, the council decided that he had transgressed the act, and, therefore, should be punished at the king's will, on which he was banished to Montrose. He was a member of several of the subsequent General Assemblies which met at Edinburgh, and was engaged in most of the more important transactions of the Presbyterian church at that interesting period of her history.

Mr. Robert Durie, minister of Anstruther, was one of the six ministers who were condemned at Linlithgow in 1606, and banished the realm, for declining the jurisdiction of the privy council, and holding a General Assembly at Aberdeen after the king had prohibited its meeting.

DURIE, or DURY, JOHN, in Latin DURÆUS, a learned divine of the seventeenth century, was born and educated in Scotland, and was for some time minister of Dalmeny. In 1624 he went to Oxford for the sake of the public library, but being zealously bent on effecting a union between the Lutherans and Calvinists, he published his plan in 1634, and obtained the approbation and recommendation of Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, of the bishops of Kilmore and Exeter, and others. The same year he appeared at a famous

assembly of the evangelical churches in Germany, at Frankfort, and afterwards negotiated with the divines of Sweden and Denmark. In 1641 we find him in London as one of the members of the Assembly of Divines, and he was also one of the preachers before the long parliament. He afterwards quitted the Presbyterian party, and joined that of the Independents. Travelling into Germany for the advancement of his scheme, he obtained from the divines of Utrecht an authentic testimony of their good intentions, which he annexed to a Latin work, published in 1662 at Amsterdam, under the title of 'Johannes Duræi Irenicorum Tractatuum Prodromus,' &c. The discouragements he encountered in endeavouring to serve the church by the plan he had hitherto advocated, induced him to have recourse to another expedient of a still more impracticable nature, namely, the attempt to re-unite all sects of Christians by means of 'A New Explication of the Apocalypse,' which he published at Frankfort in 1674. At this time he resided in Hesse, where the princess Hedwig Sophia, then regent of that country, had assigned him a free house and well-furnished table, with free postage for his letters. The time of his death is unknown, but is supposed to have been about 1675. He was the author of a great many publications, relating principally to his two grand schemes for bringing about an accommodation and union between the protestant churches, a list of which is subjoined:

Informatio de iis, qui in Studio Ecclesiasticæ Concordiæ inter Evangelicos prosequendo, agitare instituit Duræus erga Ecclesiarum Danicarum Theologos. Bren. 8vo.

Trium in Ecclesia Anglicana Episcoporum, (sc. Davenanti Martoni, et Halli,) Sententiæ de Pacis rationibus inter Evangelicos usurpandis. J. Duræo traditæ. 1634. Et cum Sententiis quorundam Ecclesiæ in Gallia pastorum et Syllabus quorundam Scriptorum de Ecclesiastica Reconciliatione. Amst. 1636, 8vo. London, 1638, 8vo.

Hypomnemata de Studio pacis Ecclesiasticæ. Amst. 1636, 4to.

The Copy of a Petition, as it was tendered by Mr. Dury, to Gustavus, late King of Sweden, when he was at Elbing, in Prussia, in the year 1628. Lond. 1641, 4to.

A Discourse concerning Peace Ecclesiastical. Camb. In Latin. Lond. 1641, 4to.

A motion tending to the Public Good of this Age and Posterity, or the Copies of certain Letters written by him to a worthy Knight, at his ease. Lond. 1642, 4to.

Petition to the House of Commons, for the Preservation of True Religion. Lond. 1642, 4to.

Petition to the House of Commons; whereunto are added, certain Considerations, showing the necessity of a Correspondence in Spiritual Matters, between Protestant Churches. Lond. 1642.

Copy of a Letter to Lord Forbes in Sweden. London, 1643, 4to.

Epistolary Discourse to Thomas Godwyn, Nye, and Hartlib, concerning Independency. Lond. 1664, 4to.

Discourse against Toleration.

Letters to Lady Ranaloe. 1645, 4to.

Israel's Call to march out of Babylon unto Jerusalem opened, in a Sermon. Lond. 1646, 4to.

Of Presbytery and Independency, &c. 1646, 4to.

Model of Church Government, or the Grounds of the Spiritual Frame and Government of the House of God Lond. 1647.

The Peacemaker; or the Reconciliation to be procured between the Reformed Churches. Lond. 1648, 4to.

The Reformed Library-keeper, and Bibliotheca Augusta Sereniss. Princ. de Augusti Ducis Brunovicensis et Lunenburgi; et Wolfenbuttle. Lond. 1648, 4to. Lond. 1650, 12mo

An Epistolary Discourse to Mr. Thomas Thorowgood, concerning his conjecture, that the Americans are descended from the Israelites, &c. 1649, 4to.

A Reasonable Discourse, concerning the Reformation of Religion and Learning. Lond. 1649, 4to.

Considerations concerning the Present Engagement. Lond 1649, 4to. 1650.

Seasonable Discourse for Reformation. 1649, 4to.

The Reformed School, published by Hartlib. 1650, 12mo. With a Supplement, 1651.

Impartial Consideration of, and Answer to, the Humble Proposals of sundry Divines concerning the Engagement; and, Objections against taking the Engagement answered. Lond. 1650, in answer to an antagonist.

Just Reproposals to Humble Proposals. Lond. 1650, 4to.

Disengaged Survey of the Engagement. Lond. 1650, 4to

Two Treatises concerning the Matter of Engagement. Lond. 1650, 4to.

A Case of Conscience, concerning Ministers meddling with State Matters, in or out of their Sermons, resolved more satisfactorily than heretofore. Lond. 1650, 4to.

The Main Scruple against the Engagement removed Lond. 1651.

Conscience Eased. 1651, 4to.

Earnest Plea for Gospel Communion. 1654.

Summary Platform of Divinity. 1654.

A Case of Conscience, whether it be lawful to admit Jews into a Commonwealth, resolved. Lond. 1656, 4to.

The Plain Way of Peace and Unity in Matters of Religion. Lond. 1660, 8vo.

Irenicorum Tractatuum prodromus, in quo præliminares continentur tractatus de. 1. Pacis Ecclesiæ remoris e medio tollendis. 2. Concordiæ Evangelicæ fundamentis sufficienter jactis. 3. Reconciliationis religiosæ procurandæ argumentis. 4. Methodo investigatorio ad controversias omnes sine contradicendi studio, et præjudicio, pacifice decidendas. Amstel. 1662, 8vo.

Consultationum Irenicarum prodiorthasis. Chest. 1664, 12mo.

A New Explication of the Apocalypse. In French. Franc. 1674.

DURWARD, a surname derived from the office of *ostiarius regis*, door-keeper, or door-ward to the king, anciently Lord Durward. After the forfeiture of David Hastings, earl of Athol, Alan Durward, who held this office in the reign of Alexander the Second, was by that monarch created earl of

Athol in his place, and in 1242 he was made great justiciary of Scotland. He married the king's sister; and in 1251, when with Alexander the Third at the court of Henry the Third at York, he was accused of high treason, and in 1253, he followed Henry into France and served in his army there. In 1255, he was one of the leaders of the party who opposed the Comyns, then at the head of the government in Scotland, and with Patrick, earl of Dunbar, and others, he invaded Edinburgh, surprised the castle, and set at liberty the young king, Alexander the Third, and his queen. [See vol. i., article ALEXANDER THE THIRD.] He was afterwards one of the fifteen regents, but in 1257 he was compelled to take refuge in England. In 1258 he was again chosen one of the regents of the kingdom. In 1264 he and the earls of Buchan and Mar proceeded to the Western Isles with a great army, and there killed many of those who had persuaded Haco, king of Norway, to invade Scotland, and banished the rest. He died in 1275, leaving three daughters, his heirs, among whom his lands were equally divided.

DYSART, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, possessed by an English family of the name of Tollemache, but at first conferred, in the reign of Charles the First, on William Murray, a cadet of the house of Tullibardine, and the son of William Murray, rector of Dysart, in Fifeshire, a younger son of the family of Murray of Woodend, Perthshire. His uncle, Thomas Murray, was preceptor and afterwards secretary to King Charles the First, and by him he was introduced to that monarch when a youth, and as they were nearly about the same age, he had the whole of his education along with the king. Being of a lively disposition, the young prince became much attached to him, and soon after his accession to the throne, he appointed him, in 1626, one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber. During the subsequent troublous period which ended with Charles' decapitation at Whitehall, Murray was employed in several negociations of importance, and on 3d August 1646 (Douglas says 1643) he was created a peer of Scotland, by the titles of earl of Dysart, Lord Huntingtower, &c. In 1650, he and the earl of Carnwath were sent with instructions to the Scots commissioners at Breda, who were then in treaty with King Charles the Second relative to his restoration, when he conducted himself with great ability and fidelity. He married Elizabeth Bruce, a daughter of the family of Clackmannan, and had two daughters: Lady Elizabeth, afterwards countess of Dysart; and Lady Margaret, married to William Lord Maynard, an English nobleman.

Burnet gives the following unfavourable character of the first earl of Dysart. "He had been," he says, "page and whipping boy to King Charles the First, and had great credit with him, not only in procuring private favours, but in all his counsels. He was well turned for a court, very insinuating, but very false; and of so revengeful a temper, that rather than that any of the counsels given by his enemies should succeed, he would have revealed them, and betrayed both the king and them. He had one particular quality, that when he was drunk, which was very often, he was upon a most exact reserve, though he was pretty open at all other times. He got a warrant to be an earl which was signed at Newcastle, yet he got the king to antedate it, as if it had been signed at Oxford, to get the precedence of some whom he hated. But he did not pass it under the great seal during the king's life, but did it after his death, though his warrant, not being passed, died with the king." [*History of his own Times*, vol. i. p. 224.]

As he died without male issue his elder daughter, Lady Elizabeth Murray, assumed the title of countess of Dysart in her own right. Being in great favour with King Charles the Second, she was by him created countess of Dysart baroness of Huntingtower, &c., with her father's precedency, by a new patent, bearing to be "to her or any of her children she thinks fit to name, by a writ under her hand, any time of her life, and in case of no such nomination, to her heirs general, the eldest to be preferred, &c.," dated 5th September, 1670. She married, first, Sir Lionel Tollemache of Helmingham, in the county of Suffolk, by whom she had eleven children; and secondly, on 17th February 1671-2, the celebrated John Maitland, duke of Lauderdale, (being his second wife,) who at one period had the chief power in Scotland; but by him she had no issue. She possessed considerable talent, with unbounded ambition, and a great spirit of intrigue. According to Burnet, "She was a woman of great beauty, but of far greater parts. She had a wonderful quickness of apprehension, and an amazing vivacity in conversation. She had studied not only divinity and history, but mathematics and philosophy. She was violent in everything she set about, a violent friend, but a much more violent enemy. She had a restless ambition, lived at a vast expense, and was ravenously covetous; and would have stuck at nothing by which she might compass her ends. She had been early in a correspondence with Lord Lauderdale, that had given occasion to censure. When he was prisoner after Worcester fight, she made him believe he was in great danger of his life, and that she had saved it by her intrigues with Cromwell; which was not a little taken notice of. Cromwell was certainly fond of her, and she took care to entertain him in it; till he, finding what was said upon it, broke it off. On the king's restoration, she thought that Lord Lauderdale made not those returns that she expected. They lived for some years at a distance. But upon her husband's death she made up all quarrels. So that Lord Lauderdale and she lived so much together that his lady was offended at it, and went to Paris, where she died about three years after. The Lady Dysart came to have so much power over the Lord Lauderdale that it lessened him much in the esteem of all the world; for he delivered himself up to all her humours and passions. All applications were made to her. She took upon her to determine everything. She sold all places, and was wanting in no methods that could bring her money, which she lavished in a most profuse vanity. As the conceit took her, she made him fall out with all his friends, one after another. From that time to the end of his days he became quite another sort of man than he had been in all the former parts of his life." [*Burnet's Own Times*, vol. i. p. 245.] Her grace died in June 1696. Of her eleven children, only three sons and two daughters attained to maturity.

Of the sons, the eldest, Lionel Tollemache, became second earl of Dysart. The family to which his father belonged, namely that of Tollemache, Talmash, or Toedmeg, as it is spelled in Doomsday Book, has continued in an uninterrupted male succession from the arrival of the Saxons in England till now, and were possessed of the lands of Bentley in Suffolk, before the Norman conquest. They acquired Helmingham, by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Helmingham of Helmingham, and several of them served the office of high sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk.

The Hon. Thomas Tollemache, the second son, was a distinguished military officer, and served seventeen campaigns. He gave his hearty support to the Revolution, and was made colonel of the Coldstream guards 1st May 1689. Soon after, he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general, in which capacity he served under King William in Ireland, in 1691

He is stated to have displayed uncommon bravery in the passage over the river Shannon, and at the taking of Athlone, and in the battle of Aughrim. In 1693 he attended the king to Flanders, and at the battle of Landen, against the French, when his majesty himself was obliged to retire, he brought off the English foot with great gallantry. In 1694 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the expedition against Brest, where he was mortally wounded, and died at Plymouth, 13th June that year. A fine engraving of General Tollemache by Houbraken is in Birch's collection of Illustrious Characters.

The third son, the Hon. William Tollemache, was a captain in the royal navy. In 1681 he unfortunately killed the Hon. William Carnegie, second son of the earl of Southesk, in a duel at Paris. He died of a fever in the West Indies.

Lionel, second earl of Dysart, in the lifetime of his mother was styled Lord Huntingtower. Although he had succeeded his mother as earl in 1696, two years thereafter he was chosen member of the English parliament for the county of Suffolk, being an Englishman, and having his property in England, and was rechosen for the same county in 1700 and 1701. On the accession of Queen Anne he had the offer of the patent of a baron of England, which he declined, preferring, though a Scotch earl, to be a member of the English House of Commons, and he was a fourth time chosen for the county of Suffolk, after a very keen contest, to the first parliament of Queen Anne in 1702. He was rechosen in 1705 and 1707, but after the treaty of union with Scotland, being no longer a commoner of Great Britain, he was obliged to vacate his seat, and a new writ was ordered 10th November of the latter year. His lordship died 3d February 1726. His only son, also named Lionel, died before him in 1712, but left a son, Lionel, who became third earl. The latter died in 1770, in his 63d year. He had fourteen children. The eldest son having died young, the second, Lionel, became fourth earl, and the third, Wilbraham, fifth earl of Dysart. The fourth son, the Hon. George Talmash, an officer in the navy, was killed in the sixteenth year of his age, by a fall from the masthead of the "Modeste" man-of-war, in a voyage to Lisbon in October 1760. The Hon. John Talmash, the fifth son, a captain in the royal navy, was killed in a duel at New York, with Captain, afterwards General Pennington (first lord Muncaster in the peerage of Ireland), 25th September 1777, aged twenty-seven. The quarrel originated in a sonnet written by Captain Pennington, which Captain Talmash resented as reflecting on the supposed wit of his wife, Lady Bridget Henley, daughter of the earl of Northington, and widow of the Hon. George Fox Lane. His opponent, Captain Pennington, received seven wounds of so severe a nature, that his life was for some time despaired of. The Hon. William Talmash, also an officer in the navy, was lost in the twenty-sixth year of his age, in the "Repulse" frigate, in a hurricane, 16th December 1776.

Louisa, the third and only surviving daughter, succeeded as countess of Dysart. She was born in 1745, and married in 1765, John Manners, Esq. of Grantham Grange, Lincolnshire, by whom she had three sons and four daughters. Her eldest son, William, Lord Huntingtower, born in 1766, created a baronet 5th January 1793, assumed the surname of Talmash only. He died before his mother, 10th March 1833, leaving six sons and six daughters. The Hon. John Manners, the second son of the Countess Louisa, married 19th August 1806, Mary, duchess dowager of Roxburghe. Of the daughters, Maria-Caroline, the second, married the fourth earl of Fife; and Louisa Grace, the third, became the wife of the sixth duke of St. Albans. Lady Louisa Manners, the fourth and youngest daughter, married in 1808, John Dalrymple, seventh earl of Stair, which marriage was dissolved in 1809, in consequence of a previous contract in 1804, with Johanna, daughter of Charles Gordon of Cluny. The latter, however, though deemed a valid marriage by the laws of Scotland, was annulled by the court of session, in June 1820 The countess Louisa obtained for herself and her only surviving daughter, Lady Laura, royal permission, in consideration of her ladyship being the heir and representative of the ancient house of Tollemache, to adopt the surname and arms of that family, instead of Manners, and in April 1821, her sons John and Charles obtained a similar license. She died on 22d September, 1840.

Her grandson, Sir Lionel William John Tollemache, succeeded her as sixth earl, having in 1833 succeeded his father as second baronet. He married in 1819, his cousin Maria, eldest daughter of Sweeney Tone, Esq. of Keston Lodge, and has a son, William Lionel Felix, Lord Huntingtower, born 4th July 1820, married in September 1851, his cousin, Katherine Elizabeth Camilla, youngest daughter of Sir Joseph Burke, baronet, of Glinsk castle, county Galway, with issue.

E

EDGAR, KING OF SCOTS, fourth son of Malcolm Canmore, but second by his queen Margaret, was forced, with his brothers, to take refuge in England, on the usurpation of the throne by his uncle, Donald Bane. During the brief possession of the sovereignty by his eldest brother Duncan, he appears to have returned to Scotland, and after Duncan's assassination,—as the Gaelic population of the country continued firm in their support of the usurper,—he seems to have gone back to the English court. To assert his claim to the throne, the English king, William Rufus, sent Edgar Atheling, in 1098, with a large army of Saxons and Normans, to Scotland, and Donald being overthrown and made prisoner, Edgar regained possession of the kingdom. In gratitude for his success he founded the priory of Coldingham in Berwickshire, a dependency of Durham, and amply endowed it with various lands and heritages. Subjoined is the representation of his seal appended to one of his charters of endowment. (No. vi. of *Anderson's Diplomata.*) As usual in those times, these charters bear no date, but from the fact of his having commenced his reign in 1098, and from one of them being granted during the lifetime of William Rufus, who died in 1100, the foundation of the priory must have been intermediate to these years.

Among the witnesses to this charter are Thor Longus, who received from King Edgar a grant of Ednam in Roxburghshire, where he erected and endowed a church in honour of St. Cuthbert; Alfric, the butler; Algar and Osbern, priests, and Sigulf of Bambrough; all Saxon names. It is quite in accordance with the superstition of the times that Edgar should have attributed his success to St. Cuthbert, the patron saint of Durham, and there is a legendary story related by Fordun, [*Scotichronicon*, vol. i.] that on his march to Scotland, Edgar slept one night at Durham, when he received a visit from the saint, who encouraged him in his enterprise, and assured him that if he caused his banner to be carried along with him, his enemies, at the sight of the sacred ensign, would flee in terror before him. On the following morning, Edgar borrowed from the monastery the banner of the saint, and having displayed it in battle as he had been directed, the discomfiture of Donald and his Celtic adherents was the immediate consequence. King Edgar, therefore, could not do less than express his gratitude by the foundation of a religious house at Coldingham, and on the day of its consecration to the three saints, Cuthbert, Mary, and Abba, he attended personally in the church, and in his charter he says that the consecration was performed in a manner acceptable 'to the glory of God and his own pleasure.' Wyntoun says:

> Coldyngame than foundyd he
> And rychely gert it dowyt be
> Of Saint Ebb a sweet Hallow,
> Sayit Cuthbert thair thai honoure now.
>
> *Cronykil*, page 275.

By one of his charters Edgar made an ample donation to the monks of St. Cuthbert of lands in

Berwickshire, and in the preamble he plainly acknowledges the feudal tenure by which he held Loudonium, or Lothian, from William Rufus, king of England. A supplement states that it was granted on the fourth of the calends of September of that year in which 'King William, son of the great King William,' built a new fortress near Bambrough, against Robert, earl of Northumberland. The donation was made "for the souls of his father and mother, his own soul and body, and the souls of his brothers, Edward and Duncan." Edward was slain with his father, Malcolm Canmore, at the siege of Alnwick castle in 1093, and Duncan, after expelling for a time Donald Bane from the throne and reigning in his stead, was treacherously assassinated by Malpedir, maormor of Moern, in 1096, as already related in his life. [See this volume, p. 83.]

During Edgar's reign the Saxon system prevailed in all that part of Scotland which was not possessed by the Gaelic portion of the inhabitants, and "in imitation," says Skene, "of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom, this part of the country (that is, the Lowlands) was divided into earldoms, which were bestowed upon members of the royal family; Saxon thanes were introduced over the whole country, and sheriffs and sheriffdoms everywhere established." [*Hist. of the Highlanders of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 128.] In the life of Edgar's brother, Alexander the First, who succeeded him, it has been stated (see vol. i. p. 60) that, during these two reigns, the laws, institutions, and forms of government of the country, except in that portion which was ruled over by the native or Gaelic chiefs, were purely Saxon, and it appears to have been during the reign of Edgar that the two distinct races which then and ever since have possessed Scotland, namely, the Teutonic and the Celtic, first came to occupy their own precise boundaries in the kingdom. "The Norwegian kingdom of Thorfinn," says Skene, "had excluded the Gael from the eastern and more level part of the country north of the Tay, and had colonised these districts with a Norwegian race. The Saxon conquest under Edgar, for such it was in its effects, now confined them altogether to the mountainous districts of the country, and peopled the remainder of the Lowlands with Saxons and Normans. The two Teutonic races who were now placed contiguous to each other, and together occupied the whole of the Lowlands, gradually amalgamated and formed that Gothic race which now occupies that portion of the country, while the Gael were confined within those limits to which they have ever since been restricted." [*Ibid.* p. 129.]

After a peaceable reign of nine years, the Highland portion of the community having made no attempt to regain their lost supremacy, or disturb him in the exercise of the government, Edgar died on the 10th January 1106-7. According to Aldred, abbot of Rivaulx, quoted by Lord Hailes, "He was a sweet-tempered, amiable man, in all things resembling Edward the Confessor, mild in his administration, equitable and beneficent." During his reign his sister, Matilda, was married to Henry the First of England; but Edgar himself seems never to have been married.

EDMOND, ——, Colonel, a brave and highly esteemed soldier of fortune, was born in Stirling, about the end of the sixteenth century. His father was a baker in that town, and when very young he ran off from his parents, and enlisted in the army of Maurice, prince of Orange. By his valour and good conduct he so greatly distinguished himself, as to rise to the rank of colonel. Sir Robert Sibbald relates the following anecdote of him. While he was serving on the continent, and was one day on the parade with several brother officers, he was accosted by a stranger, who professed to have newly arrived from Scotland, and left the colonel's relations well, enumerating several of them as of high rank. Edmond, turning from him indignantly, informed those around him that, however this unknown personage might attempt to flatter his vanity, he must, in candour, inform them, if they did not already know, that he had the honour, of which he should ever be proud, of being the son of an honest baker and freeman in the ancient burgh of Stirling. He then ordered the abashed impostor out of his sight. Having acquired a competent fortune, and settled in his native town, he proved himself beneficent to his relations, who were all in the humble walks of life. He would not visit any person in Stirling unless his father and mother were also invited.

The earl of Mar had asked him to his house to dine or sup. Edmond agreed to go, provided he was allowed to bring with him his father and mother. The earl politely assented, and thus escorted by the aged pair, did the gallant colonel wait upon the lord high treasurer of the kingdom. Colonel Edmond contributed largely towards the building of the manse of Stirling. The manse so erected was taken down in 1824. His daughter married Sir Thomas Livingston of Jerviswood, baronet, a cadet of the noble house of Kilsyth, and of the noble and more ancient family of Linlithgow and Callendar. Her eldest son, Sir Thomas Livingston, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, a privy councillor, and commander-in-chief in Scotland, was by William the Third, in 1698, created Viscount Teviot, by patent to male descendants. As he died without issue, the peerage became extinct in 1711. The date of his grandfather, Colonel Edmond's death, is unknown.

EDMONSTONE, a surname of great antiquity in Scotland, derived from the lands of Edmonstone in the county of Edinburgh, its origin being *Edmundus* and *town*, a baronial residence.

Tradition pretends that in the train of the princess Margaret, sister of Edgar Etheling, when she took refuge in North Britain in 1070, there was a knight named Edmundus, supposed to be a younger son of Count Egmont of Flanders, and that he acquired from David I. lands in Mid-Lothian, to which he gave his name; but for this there is no authority, and it seems probable that the once powerful race of Seton, to whom these lands are said once to have belonged, was the parent stock. The arms of Seton and Edmonstone are the same.

The first of the name on record was Henricus de Edmunstone, of Edmonstone, in 1248. About 100 years later Sir John de Edmunstone is recorded as the son of Henry. This Sir John de Edmunstone, a person of note in the reign of David II., was much employed in missions to England, and from that monarch he received the barony of Boyne, in Banffshire.

His son, of the same name, married the princess Isabella Stewart, daughter of Robert II., and widow of James, earl of Douglas and Mar, slain at the battle of Otterburn in 1388. Sir John Edmundstone was employed as ambassador in negotiating different treaties with England, during the reign of his brother-in-law, Robert III., and under the regency of his other brother-in-law, Robert, duke of Albany, during the captivity of James I. in 1407 and subsequent years. From this marriage descended the elder branch of the family, which about the middle of the 18th century became extinct in the male line.

Besides Edmonstone, which they sold in 1671, the Edmonstones likewise possessed Ednam in Roxburghshire, a grant of Robert III.

The direct and immediate ancestor of the Edmonstones of Duntreath was Sir Archibald, probably a younger son of the first Sir John. His son, Sir William Edmonstone of Culloden, married (as her 4th husband) the princess Mary Stewart, countess dowager of Angus, eldest daughter of Robert III., and Queen Annabella Drummond, and in 1445 he obtained from her nephew, James II., the lands of Duntreath in Stirlingshire, a portion of the forfeited estates of Lennox, on the attainder of Duncan, the last earl of that family. Duntreath, in the Gaelic, signifies "hill of the chief," and ever since it came into their possession it has remained the principal seat of the Edmonstones.

Sir William's son, another Sir William, took an active part in public affairs during the disturbed reign of James III., and was more than once one of the Lords of the Articles. He had a son, Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, knight, who was by James IV. appointed captain of Doune castle, and steward of Monteith and Strathgartney. By his wife, Janet, daughter of Sir James Shaw of Sauchie, comptroller of Scotland, and governor of Stirling castle under James the Third, he had three sons,—Sir William, his heir; James, ancestor of the Edmonstones of Broich in Stirlingshire; Jacob, of the Edmonstones of Balinton, in Perthshire, and five daughters; Janet, married to William, first earl of Montrose; Catherine, to John, second earl of Eglinton; Christian, to John, second lord Ross; Margaret, to George Buchanan of Buchanan, and Beatrix, to James Muschet of Burnbank, in Perthshire.

Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath, knight, after his father's death in 1502, was by James the Fourth appointed captain of Doune castle and steward of Monteith. He sold Culloden to Strachan of Scotstown and fell on Flodden field 9th September 1513. By Sybilla, daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington, he left three sons,—Sir William, who succeeded him; Archibald, ancestor of the Edmonstones of Spittal; James, ancestor of the Edmonstones of Newton and Cambuswallace; and several daughters, the eldest of whom, Marion, was married to John Campbell of Glenorchy, paternal ancestor of the earls of Breadalbane.

Sir William's son, Sir James, filled some important offices in the reign of James VI. His grandson, William Edmonstone of Duntreath, married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles in Perthshire (a female descendant of whom was the mother of the first Viscount Duncan,) and had three sons, Archibald, his successor, James and John. The last married the sole heiress of Edmonstone of Broich.

Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, the eldest son, was a member of the parliament which met at Edinburgh in 1633, when Charles I. presided in person, and being a strict presbyterian, he strongly opposed all his attempts for the establishment of episcopacy in Scotland. By Jean, daughter and heiress of Hamilton of Halcraig, the brother of Viscount Claneboy, in Ireland, he had two sons,—William, who, being born deaf and dumb, was set aside from the inheritance, and Archibald, who succeeded to the estate, and had a son, Archibald, and two daughters.

Archibald, the son, designed of Duntreath and Red Hall, county Antrim, Ireland, married for his 2d wife, Anne, daughter of the Hon. John Campbell of Mamore, son of 9th earl of Argyle, and had Sir Archibald Edmonstone, created a baronet of Great Britain in 1774. He was for many years M.P. for the county of Dumbarton, and the Ayr district of burghs, and on his death in July 1807, he was succeeded by his third, but eldest surviving son, Sir Charles Edmonstone, second baronet, M.P. for the county of Stirling from 1812 till his death, on April 1, 1821. The second baronet was twice married. By his first wife, the fifth daughter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Esq., and sister of the first Lord Skelmersdale, he had a son, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, third baronet, the author of 'A Journey to the Oases of Upper

Egypt;' 'The Progress of Religion, a Poem;' 'The Christian Gentleman's Daily Walk,' and other works. He married in 1832, his cousin, the daughter of Randle Wilbraham, Esq. of Rode Hall, Cheshire, but has no children. The heir presumptive to the baronetcy is his half brother, William, (a captain in the royal navy, 1853,) by his father's second wife, the daughter of Lord Hotham.

The estate of Edmonstone in Mid Lothian now belongs to a family of the name of Wauchope, John Wauchope, younger son of Sir John Wauchope of Niddry, having obtained a charter of it on 9th June 1671. He was a lord of session, under the judicial title of Lord Edmonstone, from November 1682 to February 1688, but having disobliged the king he was, with Lord Harcarse, arbitrarily dismissed from the bench.

For Shetland branch of EDMONSTONE, see SUPPLEMENT.

EDMONSTONE, ROBERT, an artist of considerable eminence, was born in Kelso, in 1794, and when a boy, was bound apprentice to a watchmaker; but his strong love for painting caused him to devote his whole energies to the study of art. His first productions were brought out at Edinburgh, where they attracted much attention, and procured for him the patronage of Baron Hume and other gentlemen, who afterwards honoured him with their friendship. He was induced by his success to settle in London, where he speedily attained an honourable reputation. He afterwards resided for some years at Rome, Naples, Florence, and Venice, and at all these cities prosecuted his studies with an assiduity which materially affected his health. Among the paintings which he finished at Rome is the picture of the 'Ceremony of kissing the Chains of St. Peter,' which was exhibited at the British gallery in 1833, and soon obtained a purchaser. While at Rome he had a severe attack of fever, which obliged him to relinquish painting for a considerable time. He returned to London at the close of 1832, and, with his usual zeal, recommenced his professional labours; but in consequence of his health becoming seriously injured by his unremitting application, he retired to Kelso for the benefit of his native air, and died there September 21, 1834. He excelled in works of imagination, which he preferred to portraits, and was fond of introducing children into his pictures generally with the happiest effect.

EGLESHEIM, a surname derived from the parish of Eaglesham in Renfrewshire, (the original property of the earls of Eglinton, and the birthplace of Robert Pollok, author of 'The Course of Time,') which received its name from the Norman French *eglise*, (which is again a corruption of Latin *ecclesia*,) a church or place of worship, and *ham*, the Saxon word for a village. To the latter must also be referred the surname of Eccles, from a parish of that name in Berwickshire, in which there was once a nunnery, as also the corruption *Kil*.

In 1626, a Scots physician of the name of George Eglisheim, one of the physicians of King James the Sixth, who had fled to Flanders on the king's death, published a book, wherein he offered to prove that the marquis of Hamilton and several other noblemen, as well as King James himself, had been poisoned by the king's favourite, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham. This curious work is entitled 'The Forerunner of Revenge upon the Duke of Buckingham, for the Poysoning of the Most Potent King, James, of happie memorie, King of Great Britaine, and the Lord Marquis of Hamilton, and others of the nobilitie; discovered by Mr. George Eglesheme, one of King James his Physicians for his Majestie's persoun above the space of ten yeeres.' An account of Eglesheim's book, and a minute description of the 'poisoning' of the king by Buckingham and his mother, will be found inserted in Calderwood's History of the Church of Scotland, vol. vii. p. 634 to the end.

EGLINTON, a surname derived from lands of that name in the district of Cunningham, county of Ayr, and possessed by an ancient family, some of whom were witnesses to the charters of King William the Lion and Alexander the Second and Third. In the Ragman Roll appear the names of Sir Radulphus and Sir Raulph de Eglinton, as among those who swore a forced fealty to Edward the First in 1296. In 1361 Sir Hugh de Eglinton was justiciary of Lothian, and six years thereafter he was one of the commissioners for a treaty with England. He married Egidia, or Giles, daughter of Walter, high steward of Scotland, and sister of King Robert the Second, widow of Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, and soon after the accession of his brother-in-law to the throne, his majesty granted to him certain lands in Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, and Mid Lothian. He appears to have died soon after 1376. He had an only daughter, his sole heiress, Elizabeth, who married Sir John Montgomery, the seventh laird of Eaglesham, ancestor of the earls of Eglinton. [See MONTGOMERY, surname of.] With her Sir John obtained the baronies of Eglinton and Ardrossan, and the large possessions of the Eglinton family, and in consequence of this marriage he quartered the arms of Eglinton with his own.

EGLINTON, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in the year 1507, on Hugh, third Lord Montgomery, descended in a direct line from the above Sir John Montgomery of Eaglesham, and his wife Elizabeth de Eglinton. This Sir John Montgomery (for whose extraction and descent see MONTGOMERY, surname of) invariably proved himself a true friend of his country, and in 1388, he and his eldest son, Hugh, accompanied the earl of Douglas in his expedition into England, and distinguished himself at the battle of Otterburn, or Chevy Chase, where he commanded part of the Scots force, by taking prisoner Henry Percy surnamed Hotspur. According to the Scotch version of the ballad on this famous fight:

"The Percy and Montgomery met,
That either of other were fain;
They swapped swords, and they twa swat,
And aye the blood ran down between.

"'Yield thee, O yield thee, Percy!' he said,
'Or else I shall lay thee low!'

'Whom to shall I yield,' earl Percy said
'Sin I see it maun be so?'

* * * * * *

"'I will not yield to a braken bush,
Nor yet will I to a brier,
But I would yield to Earl Douglas,
Or Sir Hugh Montgomery if he were here

"As soon as he knew it was Montgomery,
He stuck his sword's point to the ground,
And Sir Hugh the Montgomery was a courteous knight,
And quickly took him by the hand."

Hugh, being a common name in the Montgomery family, is here employed instead of John. At the same battle Hugh, the eldest son of this gallant knight, was slain by an arrow, which transfixed his heart. With Percy's ransom Sir John built the castle of Polnoon in Renfrewshire, which has ever since continued one of the seats of the family. He had four sons, and was succeeded by Sir John Montgomery, the second son, Hugh, the eldest, having left no issue. Alexander, the third son, was designed of Bonnington. The youngest, who became tutor to his grand nephew, the third lord Montgomery, was also named Hugh, having been born after his eldest brother's death.

Sir John Montgomery, the second son and successor, designed of Eaglesham, Eglinton, and Ardrossan, obtained letters of safeguard into England, on 21st September 1405, and also on 1st November 1406, to treat for the release of the earl of Douglas, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon in 1402, and on 20th April 1408 he became one of his hostages. He was soon, however, released, as, on 15th May 1412, he had a letter of safe-conduct into England. His lordship, along with William Lauder, bishop of Glasgow, lord high chancellor of Scotland, and other commissioners, had a letter of safe-conduct, 12th May, 1423, to treat about the ransom of King James the First, and he had another to the same effect 16th September following. He was one of the hostages for King James, his annual revenue being established at seven hundred marks. He returned to Scotland in 1424, and received the honour of knighthood at his majesty's coronation. He was one of the jury on the trial of Murdach, duke of Albany, his two sons, and the duke of Lennox, at Stirling, 24th May, 1425. He died before August 10, 1430. By his wife, Margaret, only daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Caerlaverock, he had two sons and two daughters. Robert, the second son, was ancestor of the Montgomeries of Macbienill and Stanhope, in the county of Peebles, baronets, and of other families of the name.

Sir Alexander de Montgomery of Ardrossan, the eldest son, a man of great abilities, was by James the First admitted, in 1425, when but a youth, a member of his privy council, and in August 1430 was appointed governor of Kintyre and Knapdale, jointly with Sir Robert Cunningham of Kilmaurs, ancestor of the earls of Glencairn. After the assassination of King James the First, being in equal favour with his son, King James the Second, he was continued in the privy council. From that monarch he obtained several grants of land, in consideration of his great loyalty and faithful services, and in 1438 was joined with Sir Alexander Gordon and Mr. John Methven, secretary of state, and other commissioners, to treat of a peace with the English, when they concluded a truce for nine years. In 1444, 1447, and 1449, he was also much employed in negociations with England, and in 1451 he was one of the conservators of the truce with that kingdom. He was created a lord of parliament by the title of Lord Montgomery before 31st January 1448–9 when the office of bailiary of the barony of Cunningham was granted to him. In 1459, he was again a conservator of a truce with England, and on 2d June 1460, he obtained a safe-conduct to go into that kingdom with twenty persons in his train, on the affairs of the truce. He died soon after 6th June 1461. With three daughters, he had three sons, Alexander, master of Montgomery, who predeceased his father, in 1452; George, ancestor of the Montgomeries of Skelmorley, from whom the present earl of Eglinton descends through an heiress; and Thomas, rector of Eaglesham.

The master of Montgomery had married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Adam Hepburn of Hales, and by her had Alexander, second Lord Montgomery; Robert of Breadstane, from whom the earls of Mount Alexander, Viscounts Montgomery, in Ireland (titles which became extinct in 1758), and the Montgomeries of Grey Abbey, Downshire, were lineally descended; Hugh Montgomery of Hislot; and a daughter, Margaret, the wife of Alexander, first Lord Home.

Alexander, second Lord Montgomery, who succeeded his grandfather in 1461, had also three sons, Hugh, James of Smithston, and John.

The eldest son, Hugh, third Lord Montgomery, and first earl of Eglinton, born about 1460, being under age at his father's death, was placed under the tutorship of his father's uncle, Hugh Montgomery, as already stated. He attached himself to the party of James the Fourth, and on the accession of that monarch to the throne in 1488, he was made by him one of his privy council. On the 14th October the same year, for the good services done to his majesty by him, particularly in the field of Sauchieburn near Stirling on the 11th of June, he obtained a remission for throwing down the house of Turnelaw, and carrying off goods from thence, and for all other offences committed by him previous to the 29th August preceding the said 14th of October. In 1489 he obtained a grant of the constabulary of the royal castle of Rothesay, and on 4th July 1498, he had a charter of the offices of bailie of Cunningham and chamberlain of the town of Irvine, which offices had formerly belonged to his grandfather, Alexander Montgomery. The grant of the office of bailiary of Cunningham produced a feud between the Eglinton and Glencairn families which occasionally led to deeds of violence, and caused tedious and fruitless appeals to umpires till after the union of the crowns. In 1507 Lord Montgomery was created earl of Eglinton. After the fatal field of Flodden, 9th September 1513, he was one of the peers who met in parliament at Perth early in the following month, when the coronation of the infant king, James the Fifth, was fixed for the 21st of the same month, and he was nominated one of the queen mother's counsellors. On 28th October 1515, he was made keeper of the Isle of Little Cumray, for the preservation of the game there, till the king should be fifteen years of age, and on 21st February 1526–7, he was appointed justice-general of the northern parts of Scotland, till James should attain the age of twenty-five years. After the young king's escape from the yoke of the Douglases in May 1528, the earl and his second son, Lord Montgomery, were among the nobles who attended the first free council held by his majesty at Stirling. In November of the same year the earl's house of Eglinton was burnt by William Cunningham, master of Glencairn and his accomplices, and in consequence of the charters, writs, and evidents of his lands being destroyed therein, the king granted him a new charter of them under the great seal, dated 23d January 1528–9. On the king's matrimonial excursion to France in 1536, the earl of Eglinton was appointed a member of the regency empowered to administer the government in his absence, the

other members being Bethune, archbishop of St. Andrews, Dunbar, archbishop of Glasgow, the earls of Huntly and Montrose, and Lord Maxwell. On December 24, 1540, a remission was granted to Hugh, earl of Eglinton, his two sons, and thirty others, for abiding from the army at Solway. He died in June 1545, in the 85th year of his age. He had lived in the time of five sovereigns of Scotland, having been born in the last year of King James the Second, and died in the third of Queen Mary. With six daughters he had six sons. Alexander, Lord Montgomery, his eldest son, died in 1498, unmarried; John, the second son, at first designed master of Eglinton, was after his brother's death, styled Lord Montgomery; Sir Niel, the third, was ancestor of the Montgomeries of Lainshaw; William of Greenfield, the fourth son, was ancestor of the Montgomeries of Auchenhood and other families of the name; Hugh, the fifth, married Jean, daughter and heiress of Lord Lisle; and Robert, the youngest, was bishop of Argyle, and had three sons, who were legitimated after his death.

John, the second but eldest surviving son, is designed master of Montgomery in the records of parliament, 12th July 1505. On 18th November of that year, he was summoned to underlie the law and censure of treason, for wounding William Cunningham of Craigends. In the famous street conflict at Edinburgh, between the earls of Arran and Angus, and their adherents, on 28th April 1520, he was killed on the side of Arran, in the lifetime of his father. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, he had (with a daughter, Christian, married to Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the dukes of Queenberry) two sons, Archibald master of Eglinton, and Hugh, second earl. The name of the former occurs in the records of parliament, 21st November 1526, as having been on the king's side, but in reality on that of the Douglases, in the encounters with Scott of Buccleuch at Melrose, and the earl of Lennox at Linlithgow that year, and he died soon after without issue.

Hugh, second earl of Eglinton, succeeded his grandfather in June 1545, and died 3d September 1546. By his countess, Mariota, daughter of the third Lord Seton, he had, with two daughters, a son, Hugh, third earl, who was a minor when he succeeded to the honours and estates of his family. In May 1561, with others of the nobility, he accompanied the Lord James Stewart, afterwards the regent Moray, when he went to France to invite the young queen, Mary, on the death of her husband, the French king, Francis, to return to Scotland, and on her voyage home, in August of that year, he was on board the only ship taken by the English fleet sent to intercept her, but soon after being carried to London, he was released. He adhered firmly to Mary, in all her troubles, and at the head of his retainers was personally engaged on her side at the battle of Langside, where he was taken prisoner. In the parliament held by the regent Moray, 19th August 1568, he was declared guilty of treason. He long continued faithful to the queen's cause, but at last, in April 1571, by the persuasion of the earl of Morton, soon after elected regent, with the earls of Argyle and Cassillis, and other lords of the queen's party, he submitted to the king's authority, and appeared in the parliament held at Stirling in September of that year. In the parliament held in the same place in July 1578, he was chosen one of the lords of the articles. He died in June 1585, having been twice married, first, to Lady Jean Hamilton, youngest daughter of the regent Arran, duke of Chatelherault, which marriage, on account of consanguinity, was dissolved in 1562: and, secondly, to Margaret, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Innerpeffry, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, namely, Hugh, fourth earl of Eglinton, and Robert of Giffen, who, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Mathew Campbell of Loudoun, had one daughter, his sole heiress, married to her cousin, Hugh, fifth earl of Eglinton; Margaret, the earl's elder daughter, was married to Robert earl of Wintoun, and carried on the line of this family. The second daughter, Agnes, married Robert, fourth lord Semple.

Hugh, the fourth earl, a youth of great promise and singular endowments, enjoyed his inheritance only about ten months, having, on 19th April 1586, fallen the victim of his family's hereditary feud. As he was riding, after dinner on that day, attended only by his ordinary domestics, from his own castle of Eglinton towards Stirling, where the court then was, he was attacked in the low grounds near the bridge of Annock, by John Cunningham, brother of the earl of Glencairn, David Cunningham of Robertland, John Cunningham of Clonbeith, Alexander Cunningham of Corsehill, and others of the name, to the number of thirty-four, and his small retinue being dispersed or slain, he was himself shot dead by a pistol fired by Cunningham of Clonbeith. He had dined at the house of Lainshaw, and it is said that the Cunninghams got notice of his being there by the Lady of Lainshaw, Margaret Cunningham, a daughter of Cunningham of Aiket, (others say, it was a servant of the name of Cunningham) hanging a white table napkin from the battlements, as a signal, most of the parties implicated in the murder residing within sight of it. The earl of Glencairn disclaimed all connexion with this foul act, and left his friends to the law. In the meantime, the friends of the Eglinton family flew to arms, and killed every Cunningham that came in their way. The laird of Aiket, one of the principal persons concerned in the bloody deed, was shot near his own house; Robertland and Corsehill escaped; Clonbeith, the actual murderer, was pursued by a party of Montgomeries, with the earl's brother, the master of Eglinton at their head, as far as Hamilton, and a house in which he had taken refuge being beset, he was discovered by John Pollok of that ilk, a bold daring man, son-in-law of the laird of Lainshaw, concealed in a chimney, on which he was cut to pieces on the spot. The lady of Lainshaw was forced to abscond, it was said to Ireland, but she was for a long time concealed in the house of one of her husband's tenants. Twenty years after this event, namely, on the 1st of July 1606, the feud between the Montgomeries and Cunninghams again broke out in a violent tumult at Perth, under the very eyes of the parliament and the privy council, and the matters in dispute between them having been referred by his majesty to six on either side, were finally settled by the active negociation of his majesty's commissioner, the earl of Dunbar, in the following February.

Hugh, fifth earl, only son of the murdered nobleman, was an infant when deprived of his father, and in consequence was placed under the charge of his maternal uncle, Robert Boyd of Badenheath, his mother, the widowed countess, being Egidia, (or Giles,) eldest daughter of Robert fourth Lord Boyd. He was in especial favour with King James the Sixth, who had planned a marriage between him and the Lady Gabriella Stuart, sister of the duke of Lennox, which, however, did not take place, owing, it is supposed, to the death of the lady. He obtained a grant of all the lands and titles that had belonged to the dissolved abbey of Kilwinning, with the patronage of sixteen parish churches, all of which were erected into a temporal lordship, of which he had a charter under the great seal, 5th January 1603–4. He married his cousin, Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Montgomery of Giffen, an unhappy marriage, according to the

MS. history of the family, as it ended in a divorce, and the lady afterwards became the wife of the sixth Lord Boyd. Having no issue, he made a resignation and settlement of the earldom and entail on Sir Alexander Seton of Foulstruther, son of his aunt, Margaret, countess of Wintoun, (heir of line of the family,) and the heirs male of his body, he and they taking the name and arms of Montgomery; which settlement was confirmed by charter under the great seal, dated 28th November 1611; and his lordship died in the following year.

He was succeeded as sixth earl by his cousin, the said Sir Alexander Seton, who, in accordance with the deed of adoption, changed his name to Montgomerie. From King James the Sixth he obtained a charter, dated at Whitehall, 24th March 1615, ratifying and confirming all the honours, dignities and precedency, enjoyed by any former earl of Eglinton. According to a family anecdote, his lordship of Kilwinning, that had been granted to the fifth earl by charter in January 1603–4, having been conferred by the king on Sir Michael Balfour, of Burleigh, the earl who, from his bold and undaunted character, had acquired the cognomen of Greysteel, remonstrated in strong terms against this invasion of his rights, but receiving no redress, after a tedious correspondence, he waited personally upon the king's favourite for the time, (Car, earl of Somerset,) and signified to him that though little acquainted with the intricacies of the law, or of court etiquette, he knew the use of his sword, and expected to have justice done to him. The result was an immediate inquiry into the merits of the case, and his claims being found just, the property was restored to him, and a charter of confirmation of the former one granted 26th April 1615. For the delay that took place in the recognition of his titles, the continuator of Nisbet (*System of Heraldry*, vol. ii. p. 59) endeavours to account by saying "Though Montgomerie, earl of Eglinton, could dispose of his estate, he could not make over his honours to Sir Alexander Seton, and it was some time before King James the Sixth could be prevailed upon to confirm them, which was at last done by the intercession of the queen, upon Seton's marrying Lady Anne Livingstone (daughter of Alexander, first earl of Linlithgow) who was one of the queen's maids of honour, and the titles and precedency of the earls of Eglinton were confirmed to him." This marriage, however, had taken place two or three years before, as it appears from the register of the parish of Tranent, that the eldest son was born on the 8th April 1613. Playfair (*British Family Antiquity*, vol. iii. p. 277) says that the fifth earl had one son, Robert, who died before his father, in 1602, leaving a daughter, the wife of Robert, Lord Boyd, without issue, and she, surviving her grandfather, immediately on his death, assumed the titles of Eglinton, as his heir of line, but afterwards yielded them to Alexander, sixth earl, by a deed dated 4th March 1615. All this, however, is a manifest error. It appears that it was through the influence of his uncle, the earl of Dunfermline, then lord chancellor, and of Lord Binning, afterwards earl of Melrose and Haddington, that he was at last allowed the earldom.

The earl of Eglinton was one of the Scots nobles who attended the funeral of James the Sixth in Westminster Abbey, on the 7th May 1625. On the rising of the Scots parliament, 28th May 1633, he carried the sword before King Charles the First, from the parliament-house, Edinburgh, to Holyrood-house palace. On the 7th September 1641 he was admitted a member of his majesty's privy council. On the 13th November the same year, he was one of the councillors nominated by the Scots parliament, and also a commissioner for receiving brotherly assistance from the parliament of England and for serving the articles of the treaty with that nation. In 1642 he was a member of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, when the solemn league and covenant was resolved upon, and the same year he had the command of one of the regiments sent to Ireland, to suppress the rebellion there. In 1643 he was in the Scots army sent to the assistance of the English parliament, and was present at the battle of Marston Moor that year, when the royalists were defeated. In 1646 he was elected one of the committee of estates during the interval betwixt the sessions of parliament. In 1648 he opposed the "Engagement" to march into England, to attempt the relief of the king, and on the defeat of the duke of Hamilton at Preston being known in Scotland, a party of the western Covenanters, under the command of the earl's youngest son, Robert Montgomerie, attacked a troop of the earl of Lanark's horse, quartered in Ayrshire, killed some, and routed the rest. The committee of estates immediately ordered out all the fencible men in the kingdom to put down the rising; but at the head of a large body of Covenanters, with the lord chancellor Loudoun, and some ministers, the earl, who had joined the party of the marquis of Argyle, advanced to Edinburgh, which city they entered without opposition, the magistrates and ministers, on their approach, going out to welcome them. After the disbanding of the two opposing armies, Argyle, the chancellor Loudoun, the earl of Eglinton and others, met at Edinburgh, and, under the title of the committee of estates, summoned a parliament on the 4th of January 1649. On King Charles the Second's arrival in Scotland in 1650, the earl was appointed colonel of his majesty's horse regiment of life-guards (*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iv. p. 85), and by his advice his majesty came from Stirling, on the 29th July, to visit the camp at Leith. His lordship was present at Dunfermline, with Argyle, Lothian, Tweeddale, Lorn, and other heads of that party, at the first council held by the king since his coming to Scotland, when the famous 'declaration' was presented to his majesty, which, with some modification, was signed by Charles on the 16th of August. In the following year the earl raised a regiment for the king's service, but with his fourth son James, was surprised at Dumbarton, when in bed, by a party of English horse, and sent prisoner first to Hull, and then to Berwick, where he remained in confinement till the Restoration, when he was restored to all his estates and honours. He died 7th January 1661, in the 71st year of his age.

His first countess died in 1632, and he married again, Margaret, eldest daughter of Walter, first Lord Scott of Buccleuch, widow of Lord Ross, but by her he had no issue. By his first wife he had, with two daughters, five sons, namely, Hugh, seventh earl; the Hon. Sir Henry Montgomerie of Giffen; the Hon. Alexander, who died in Ireland; the Hon. Colonel James, of Coilsfield, immediate ancestor of the present earl; and the Hon. General Robert Montgomerie, who was first engaged on the side of the parliament, in whose army he attained the rank of major-general, but on the arrival of Charles the Second in Scotland he repaired to the royal standard, and distinguished himself at the battle of Dunbar, 3d April 1650. Accompanying the king into England, he acted as major-general of his majesty's horse at the battle of Worcester in 1651, and after receiving several wounds he was taken prisoner, and confined in the castle of Edinburgh, whence he escaped in 1659. He afterwards joined Charles the Second on the continent, and was made one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber, returning with him at the Restoration. From his religious and conscientious disposition he was exposed to some suffering in the after persecutions of the period.

Hugh, seventh earl, born 8th April 1613, continued constant in his attachment to Charles the First, from the beginning of his troubles to the end. In 1643, when Lord Montgomerie, he raised a troop of horse at his own expense, and, marching into England with them, fought at their head on his majesty's side, at Marston Moor, when his father was in the opposite ranks. He was personally engaged in several other battles and skirmishes in support of the royal cause, for which he was particularly excepted out of Cromwell's act of indemnity in 1654. At the Restoration he had a large share of Charles' favour. He died in 1669. He married, first, Anne, daughter of James, marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had an only daughter, Anne; secondly, Lady Mary Leslie, daughter of the fifth earl of Rothes, and had with her five daughters and two sons, Alexander, eighth earl, and the Hon. Francis Montgomerie of Giffen, one of the lords of the privy council, and a commissioner of the Treasury in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne. He was for several years member for Ayrshire in the Scots parliament, and in 1705 was nominated one of the commissioners for the treaty of union. He steadily supported that measure, and in February 1707, he was one of the members chosen to the parliament of Great Britain. The daughters were all married; Lady Mary, to the third earl of Wintoun, Lady Margaret, to the second earl of Loudoun; Lady Christian, to the fourth Lord Balmerino; Lady Eleonora, to Sir David Dunbar of Balnoon, baronet; and Lady Anne, to Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, baronet. It is recorded by Wodrow, to the honour of the fourth of these ladies, Lady Eleonora Dunbar, that, during the persecuting times, she concealed and sustained two Presbyterian ministers in a house in Kilwinning for several years. Indeed to the credit of the Eglinton family it may be stated that they never countenanced the oppressive measures of that period, and yet they lost none of their influence at court.

Alexander, eighth earl, was one of the early supporters of the Revolution, and on 1st May 1689, was sworn one of the lords of the privy council to King William. In 1687, during the ascendency of the prelatic party in Scotland, he had influence enough to procure a license for a presbyterian minister to hold a meeting-house at Kilwinning, to which the gentry and others from the surrounding parishes resorted for baptism to their children, as appears in the session records of that parish. He died in 1701. He was twice married: first, to Lady Elizabeth Crichton, eldest daughter of the second earl of Dumfries, by whom he had three sons and one daughter; and, secondly, in December 1698, to Catherine, daughter of Sir William St. Quentin of Harpham, in the county of York, baronet. This lady had previously been thrice married, and was ninety years of age on her union with Lord Eglinton, and it is said survived him. The family tradition respecting this singular marriage is that, besides being uncommonly elegant in person and manners, she had, on some occasion, been instrumental in essentially promoting his lordship's interest in his early years.

His eldest son, Alexander, ninth earl, was one of the privy council of King William and a commissioner of the treasury. In 1700, in his father's lifetime, he obtained the king's letter to sit and vote in the Scots parliament in place of the lord high treasurer, and, after succeeding to the title, he was, in 1711, elected one of the sixteen representative Scots peers, and rechosen in 1713. He was one of Queen Anne's privy council, and one of the commissioners of the chamberlain court in 1711. During the rebellion of 1715, he actively promoted the training and disciplining of the fencible men of Ayrshire, and joined the earls of Kilmarnock and Glasgow and Lord Sempill at Irvine, 22d August that year, when six thousand men appeared in arms in support of the government. By his prudent management, his lordship cleared the estate of a large amount of debt, and made several purchases of land, and died in March 1729. He was thrice married: first, in 1676, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Lord Cochrane, the son of the first earl of Dundonald; secondly, to Lady Anne Gordon, daughter of the earl of Aberdeen, high chancellor of Scotland; and, thirdly, to Susannah, daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, baronet, celebrated for her personal beauty, and her patronage of the Scottish muses of her day. It is stated that on her being brought to Edinburgh, just about the time of the Union, by her father, she was surrounded by wooers, of whom Sir John Clerk, baronet, of Pennycuik, was likely to be the successful one, when on consulting the earl, whose second countess was then alive, but in a long-continued state of ill health, as to the propriety of the match, his lordship said, "Bide awee, Sir Archie, my wife's very sickly." He was little more than forty when he married this his third countess. To her the Gentle Shepherd, first published in 1725, is dedicated both in Allan Ramsay's prose and Hamilton of Bangour's flattering verse. Several other publications of the period were inscribed to her ladyship, and to her Ramsay dedicated the music of his first book of songs, a little work now very rare. At a later period he presented to the countess the original manuscript of his great pastoral poem, which she afterwards gave to James Boswell, and it is now preserved in the library at Auchinleck, along with the presentation letter of the poet. She died in 1780, in the ninety-first year of her age.

By his first wife the earl had two sons and four daughters, namely, Hugh, Lord Montgomerie, who died while at the college of Glasgow in 1696, unmarried, and Alexander, who also died young. The daughters were all well married. The second daughter, 'Lady Effie,' or Euphemia, became the wife of George Lockhart of Carnwath, M.P., commonly called 'Union Lockhart,' author of the 'Memoirs of Scotland,' and it is said proved an able auxiliary to him in many of his secret intrigues on behalf of the exiled Stuarts. Dr. Daniel Wilson in his *Memorials of Edinburgh*, vol. ii. p. 21, gives the following curious anecdote of her ladyship, which he says he obtained from a grandnephew of Lady Lockhart: When not engaged in attending parliament, Mr. Lockhart resided chiefly at his country seat of Dryden, while Lady Effie paid frequent visits to Edinburgh, disguised in male attire. She used to frequent the coffeehouses, and other places of public resort, and joining freely in conversation with the Whig partisans, she often obtained important information. It chanced on one occasion that Mr. Forbes, a zealous Whig, but a man of profligate habits, had been intrusted with some important private papers implicating her husband, to forward to government. Lady Euphemia dressed her two sons, fair and somewhat effeminate-looking youths, in gay female attire, and sending them out to the cross, they soon attracted the notice of the Whig gallant, and so won on him by their attentions that he was induced to accompany them to a neighbouring tavern, where the pretended courtezans fairly drank him below the table, and then rifled him of the dangerous papers.

By his second wife, the earl had one daughter, Lady Mary Montgomerie, whose beauty is celebrated in Hamilton of Bangour's poetry, married to Sir David Cunningham of Milnecraig, in Ayrshire, baronet; and by his third wife, the lovely Countess Susannah, he had three sons, James, Lord Montgomerie, who died under age; Alexander, tenth earl of Eglinton, and Archibald, eleventh earl; and seven daughters, who were all married but one. To them their handsome

mother transmitted a nobleness of mien, distinguished at the period as the "Eglinton air."

Alexander, tenth earl, was only three years of age when he succeeded his father in 1729. In the summer of the following year, a desolating storm of hail spread over three distinct baronies of the Eglinton estate, to the almost utter destruction of the crops. This gave rise to a lawsuit, and after several years' litigation, the court of session decided that the tenants were not that year liable in rent. Even the miller, to whose mill the corns were astricted, was allowed a deduction from his rent, on account of the defalcation in the multures. In 1748, under the act for abolishing the heritable jurisdictions, his lordship got seven thousand eight hundred pounds, in full of his claim of twelve thousand pounds, for the redeemable sheriffship of Renfrew, the bailiary of the regality of Kilwinning, and the regality of Cunningham. In 1759 he was appointed governor of the castle of Dumbarton, and on the accession of George the Third, in the following year, he was made one of the lords of the bedchamber, but resigned that appointment in 1767. In 1761 he was chosen one of the Scots representative peers, and in 1768 was rechosen. To his patriotic exertions the country chiefly owes the act which abolished the optional clause of the Scots banks to refuse payment of their notes for no less than six months after demand. He first commenced that system of agricultural improvement, introducing a new mode of farming in his own estates, which was soon adopted in other parts of Ayrshire. He also instituted an agricultural society, over which he presided for several years. His death was a violent one, and at the time was considered a severe public loss. While riding on the 24th October 1769, near Ardrossan, his carriage and four servants following him, he met two men, one of whom, Mungo Campbell, an officer of excise at Saltcoats, had a gun in his hand, and alighting from his horse, his lordship desired him, as he had formerly been detected killing game on his estates, to deliver up his gun, which he refused, and, to intimidate him, the earl then ordered his fowling-piece, which was not loaded, to be brought from the carriage. In the scuffle that ensued, Campbell fired at Lord Eglinton, who was mortally wounded, and died about one o'clock the following morning, at Eglinton castle, where he had been carried. The murderer was tried before the high court of justiciary at Edinburgh, and condemned to death, but prevented a public execution by hanging himself in prison. Dying unmarried, the earl was succeeded by his brother,

Archibald, eleventh earl, a general in the army and colonel of the 51st foot. He raised the 77th foot, Highlanders, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel-commandant, 4th January 1757, and accompanying that corps to America, served under General Amherst in the war which terminated in the peace of 1763. He was M.P. for the county of Ayr, and held the office of equery to the queen from 1761 to his succession to the title. On 1st March 1764 he was appointed governor of the castle of Dumbarton, and in February 1766, deputy ranger of Hyde Park and St. James' Park. In 1776 he was elected one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, on a vacancy, and rechosen at the general elections 1780, 1784, and 1790. In 1782 he was appointed governor of the castle of Edinburgh, and in 1793 he raised a regiment of fencibles, of which his cousin, Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield, was appointed colonel. He was for some years colonel of the Scots Grey. He died 30th October 1796, having been twice married, and had two daughters, Lady Mary, the elder, married Archibald, Lord Montgomerie, eldest son of Hugh, twelfth earl of Eglinton, thus uniting the lineal and male branches of the family; and Lady Susanna, who died 16th November 1805, in her 18th year, unmarried.

On the death of the eleventh earl without male issue, a large proportion of the estates devolved upon his elder and only surviving daughter, Lady Montgomerie, while the titles, with about one-half of the lands, fell to the heir male, Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield, descended from Colonel James Montgomerie, fourth son of Sir Alexander Seton, sixth earl The estate of Coilsfield had been purchased by Colonel Montgomerie from the family of Caprington.

Hugh, twelfth earl, a munificent and patriotic nobleman, born about 1740, entered the army in 1755, as an ensign in a regiment of infantry. He served in America during the greater part of the seven years' war, and was fourteen years captain in the first or royal regiment of foot. On the commencement of hostilities with France in 1778, he was appointed major in the Argyle or Western Fencibles, which had been raised in the western counties of Scotland, under the joint influence of the Argyle and Eglinton families, of which Lord Frederick Campbell was colonel. At the general election in 1780, Major Montgomerie was chosen M.P. for Ayrshire, in opposition to Sir Adam Ferguson of Kilkerran, baronet, the previous member. He succeeded his father in the estate of Coilsfield, on his death in 1783, and in 1784 was again returned for Ayrshire, but in 1789 vacated his seat on being appointed inspector of military roads, the duties of which office he performed for some years with great assiduity, travelling on foot over extensive tracts of rugged ground in the Highlands, for the purpose of ascertaining the proper courses for the roads. [*Douglas's Peerage, Edited by Wood*, vol. i. p. 510.] On the declaration of war by the French convention against Great Britain and Holland in 1793, seven regiments of fencibles were ordered to be raised in Scotland, for the internal defence of the country. Of one of these, the West Lowland fencibles, raised chiefly in Ayrshire, Major Montgomerie was appointed colonel. Although a *Lowland* regiment, both in name and men, it wore the *Highland* dress. Soon after he raised a regiment of the line called 'the Glasgow regiment,' which was disbanded in 1795, the men being drafted into other regiments. About this time he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Edinburgh castle, in the room of Lord Elphinstone. In 1796 he was again returned member of parliament for the county of Ayr, but almost immediately thereafter he succeeded his cousin, Archibald, in the earldom of Eglinton.

In 1798 he was elected one of the representative peers of Scotland, on a vacancy, and rechosen at the general election in 1802. In 1806 he was raised to the British peerage by the title of Baron Ardrossan. He was also a Knight of the Thistle, lord-lieutenant of Ayrshire, and one of the prince of Wales' state councillors in Scotland.

Distinguished alike by his good taste and his public spirit, the twelfth earl continued the valuable improvements of his lands, especially in the neighbourhood of Kilwinning, which had been begun and carried on by his two immediate predecessors. He also rebuilt Eglinton castle, a magnificent edifice, situated on the banks of the Lugton, 2½ miles north of Irvine in Ayrshire, and 26 from Glasgow. It is of a castellated form, and was built about the year 1798. A spectator, looking upon it from any part of the lawns, has high conceptions of its grandeur, and of the taste and opulence of its proprietor. There is a large circular keep, and at the corners are circular turrets joined together by a curtain,—to use the language of fortification. The whole is pierced with modern windows, which in some degree destroy the castellated effect, but add to the internal comfort. The interior of the fabric corresponds

with the magnitude and the beauty of the exterior. From a spacious entrance-hall, a saloon opens, 36 feet in diameter, the whole height of the edifice and lighted from above; and from this the principal rooms enter. All the apartments are spacious, well-lighted, and furnished and adorned in the most superb manner. One of them in the front is 52 feet long, 32 wide, and 24 from floor to ceiling. Everything about the castle contributes to an imposing display of splendid elegance and refined taste. Nor are the lawns around it less admired for their fine woods, varied surfaces, and beautiful scenery. The park is 1,200 acres in extent, and has one-third of its area in plantation.

In the improvement of the harbour of Ardrossan, at the mouth of the Clyde, the earl expended upwards of a hundred thousand pounds, and was obliged to sell several valuable portions of his estate, and to incur a heavy debt, without accomplishing his object. At his death the works were suspended. He died on the 15th December 1819, aged eighty years. He had married his cousin Eleonora, daughter of Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill, Ayrshire, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The elder son, Archibald, Lord Montgomerie, a major-general in the army, died on the 4th January 1814, at Alicant in Spain, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, having had by his wife, Lady Mary Montgomerie above mentioned, two sons, Hugh, who died when about six years of age, and to whose memory an elegant column of white marble was erected by his grandfather in a sequestered spot among the woods near Eglinton castle; and Archibald-William, thirteenth earl. Their widowed mother took for her second husband on 13th January 1815, Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, baronet, and died 12th June 1848. The Hon. Roger Montgomerie, the earl's second son, a lieutenant in the navy, died of pestilential disease at Port Royal in Jamaica, in January, 1799, unmarried. The elder daughter, Lady Jane, married in 1828, Edward Archibald Hamilton, Esq. of Blackhouse, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's service. They resided for a long time at Roselle, a seat of the earl of Eglinton, about two miles from Ayr. Lady Jane Hamilton died in 1859. Lady Lilias, the younger daughter, married first in 1796, Robert Dundas Macqueen, Esq. of Braxfield, who died in 1816, and secondly, in 1817, Richard Alexander Oswald, Esq. of Auchincruive.

A portrait of the twelfth earl, in the costume of the West Lowland Fencibles, done by subscription, is placed in the Justiciary Hall of the County Buildings, Ayr. It was painted by Sir Henry Raeburn, from the original in Eglinton castle. He was a brave soldier and a strict disciplinarian, but his oratorical powers were not of a high order. His character has been thus correctly depicted by Burns in the 'Earnest Cry and Prayer,' as given in Cunningham's edition of his works:

> "Thee, sodger Hugh, my watchman stented,
> If bardies e'er are represented,
> I ken, if that your *sword* were wanted,
> Ye'd lend your hand:
> But when there's ought to *say* anent it
> Ye're at a stand."

In private life it is stated that the earl displayed much of the spirit and manners of the ancient baron. He had the finest horses and equipages in the country. He was greatly devoted to music, kept his family piper, and performed himself on the violin with considerable skill. He was the composer of the popular tunes called 'Lady Montgomerie's Reel,' and 'Ayrshire Lasses,' besides several other admired airs, a selection of which was published by Mr. Turnbull of Glasgow.

His grandson, Archibald-William Montgomerie, thirteenth earl, was born 29th December 1812, at Palermo in Sicily, where his father was at the time in the command of British troops. His mother, Lady Mary Montgomerie, was his father's cousin, and heiress of Archibald, the eleventh earl. In his early years he was intrusted to the care of his aunt, Lady Jane, and during his minority the Eglinton estate was relieved of many of the burdens on it. On obtaining the management of his own affairs in 1833, his lordship recommenced the works which had been so long suspended at Ardrossan, and that harbour, to the importance of which the railway betwixt Glasgow and Ayr adds considerably, is now in a prosperous condition. A circular pier, 900 yards in length, covers the harbour on the south and west; while the Horse Isle—a rock presenting about twelve acres of good pasture—shelters it on the north-west; and the isthmus of Kintyre, and the island of Arran protect the channel from the violence of the Atlantic storms.

The Earl of Eglinton was, at one period, well known on the turf as an eminent supporter and patron of field sports. In August 1839 he got up at Eglinton castle a gorgeous pageant in imitation of the tournaments of the middle ages, one of the most distinguished actors in which was the prince Louis Napoleon, elected 2d December 1852 emperor of the French. The Queen of Beauty on the occasion was Lady Seymour, youngest daughter of Thomas Sheridan, Esq., and granddaughter of the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, sister of the Hon. Mrs. Norton. Her ladyship married Lord Seymour, son and heir of the duke of Somerset, in 1830. In 1840 the earl of Eglinton was served heir male general of George, fourth earl of Wintoun (the fifth earl, who was attainted, having left no issue). On the accession to office of the earl of Derby's administration in February 1852, Lord Eglinton was appointed to succeed the earl of Clarendon as lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and remained in that high position until the earl of Aberdeen became Premier in the following December; he was reappointed in March 1858, when the earl of Derby resumed office, and continued in the post till a change of ministry in June 1859. In 1852 he was sworn a member of the privy council, and in November of the same year elected lord-rector of the university of Glasgow. He is a doctor of laws and a doctor of civil law. In 1842 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ayrshire, and was colonel of the Ayrshire militia from 1836 to 1852, when he resigned. In 1853 he was made a knight of the Thistle, and in June 1859 created earl of Winton in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He married, 1st in 1841, Theresa, daughter of Charles Newcomen, Esq., and widow of Richard Howe Cockerel, Esq., Commander, Royal Navy, by whom he had issue, Archibald-William, Lord Montgomerie, born in 1841; Lady Egidia, born in 1843; Hon. Seton-Montolieu, born in 1846; Hon. George Arnulph, born in 1848. The countess died in 1853, and the earl married, 2dly, in 1858, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Lady Adela-Caroline Harriett Capel, born in 1828, daughter of Arthur Algernon, 6th earl of Essex; issue, two daughters. His 2d countess died Dec. 31st, 1860, after having given birth to a daughter on the 7th. The earl himself died at St. Andrews, of apoplexy, Oct. 4, 1861. His eldest son, Archibald William, Lord Montgomerie, succeeded as 14th earl. His titles are, Baron Montgomerie (conferred before 1449), earl of Eglinton (before 1508), Baron Kilwinning (1615), in the peerage of Scotland, and Baron Ardrossan of Ardrossan (1806), and earl of Winton (1859) in the peerage of the United Kingdom. The 13th earl was one of the most popular lords-lieutenant that Ireland ever possessed.

ELCHO, Lord, a title of the earl of Wemyss, usually borne by his eldest son. See WEMYSS, earl of.

ELDER, WILLIAM, an eminent engraver of the seventeenth century, was a native of Scotland, and excelled principally in heads. He engraved a print of himself in a fur cap, and another in a wig. Among his works are heads of Pythagoras, Dr. Mayern, John Ray, Dr. Morton, Archbishop Sancroft, George Parker, Charles Snell, writing-master, Admiral Russell, and Judge Pollexfen. His best work was a plate of Ben Jonson. He died about 1698.

ELGIN, a surname derived from the parish or town of that name in the county of Moray or Elgin, which is generally supposed to have been so called from *Helgy*, one of the chiefs of the army of Sigurd the Norwegian earl of Orkney, who about 897 conquered Caithness, Ross, Sutherland, and Moray, and probably made a settlement at Elgin. As the word *Helgyn* is still used in the inscription on the incorporation seal of the town, it is probable that this etymology is correct.

ELGIN, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, possessed by a branch of the illustrious and royal house of Bruce, first conferred on 21st June 1633, by Charles the First on Thomas, third Lord Bruce of Kinloss, second son of the celebrated lawyer Sir Edward Bruce, created in 1602 Lord Bruce of Kinloss, a memoir of whom is given in the first volume of this work, page 423. The earl's elder brother, Edward, second Lord Bruce of Kinloss, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to King James the First of England, was killed in a duel near Bergen-op-Zoom, in August 1613, by Sir Edward Sackville, afterwards earl of Dorset. The earl was, on 1st August 1641, created a peer of England by the title of Baron Bruce of Whorlton, in the county of York, and died on 21st December 1663, in the 65th year of his age.

His only son, Robert, second earl, was, with Thomas Wentworth, earl of Cleveland, appointed in 1660, lord lieutenant of the county of Bedford, and having given proofs of his loyalty to Charles the First, and been active in the restoration of Charles the Second, he was, 18th March 1663–4, created, in the English peerage, Baron Bruce of Skelton, in the county of York, Viscount Bruce of Ampthill, in the county of Bedford, and earl of Ailesbury, in the county of Buckingham. He was afterwards constituted sole lord lieutenant of the county of Bedford, and in 1678 appointed one of the six peers who, with twelve members of the House of Commons, were nominated commissioners for taking the account of such monies as had been raised and assigned to his majesty during his war with the Dutch. He was sworn of the privy council, 18th October 1673, and was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber. He was also a commissioner for executing the office of earl-marshal of England, as deputy of Henry, duke of Norfolk, and at the coronation of James the Second was one of the lords who carried St. Edward's staff. On 30th July 1685, he was appointed lord chamberlain of the household. He died at Ampthill, 20th October 1685. Wood, in his *Fasti Oxonienses*, says that he was well versed in English history and antiquities, a lover of all such as were professors of those studies, and a curious collector of manuscripts, especially of those which related to England and English antiquities. He married Diana, daughter of Henry Grey, first earl of Stamford, by whom he had eight sons and nine daughters. Of the sons, five died young.

The sixth son, Thomas, third earl of Elgin and second of Ailesbury, by which title he is known in history, was amongst the first in 1688, to invite the prince of Orange to come to England, as a mediator between the king and the people, but on learning the prince's designs, he refused to sanction his dethronement of his father-in-law, and offered his services to King James, on the prince of Orange's embarking his troops for England. He accompanied the king in his barge on his departure for Rochester. He never took the oaths to King William and Queen Mary, and on July 5, 1690, a proclamation was issued by the latter, during the absence of the king in Ireland, for his apprehension and that of several other persons who, like him, had incurred the suspicion of the government. His lordship, however, was not imprisoned on that occasion, and in 1691, King William gave the royal assent to an act to enable Thomas, earl of Ailesbury, and his countess, to make provision for payment of debts and to make leases of their estates. In 1695 the earl was accused of having been at a meeting held in May, at the Old King's Head Tavern, in Aldersgate Street, London, with other friends of the exiled family, for the purpose of consulting how to restore King James, whereupon he was committed to the Tower in February 1695–6. His countess, (Elizabeth Seymour, sister and heiress of William, duke of Somerset, with whom he got large estates in England,) was so afflicted at his confinement that she died in childbed soon after. The earl was admitted to bail, on 12th February following, and obtained King William's permission to reside at Brussels. He there married, secondly, Charlotte, countess of Sannu, of the ancient and noble house of Argenteau, in the duchy of Brabant. He died at Brussels in November 1741, in the 86th year of his age. By his first wife he had four sons and two daughters, and by the second he had an only daughter, Charlotte Maria, married in 1722 to the prince of Horne, one of the princes of the empire. One of this lady's daughters, Elizabeth Philippina, married Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Stolberg Guedern, and was the mother of Louisa Maximiliana, the wife of the pretender, Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

The second and only surviving son, Charles, fourth earl of Elgin, and third of Ailesbury, was, on December 31, 1711, in the lifetime of his father, summoned by writ to the house of peers (being one of the twelve peers created and summoned that day, to secure a majority in the House of Lords for the Tory administration), by the title of Lord Bruce of Whorlton, and by letters patent, in 1746, he was created Lord Bruce of Tottenham in Wiltshire, to him and his heirs male, with limitation of that honour to his nephew, the Hon. Thomas Bruce, youngest son of George, earl of Cardigan, and the lady Elizabeth Bruce, his wife, the earl of Elgin's sister. His lordship was thrice married, and by his first wife, Lady Anne Saville, eldest daughter and one of the coheiresses of William marquis of Halifax, he had two sons, who both died young, and two daughters. By his second wife, a daughter of the earl of Burlington, he had no issue; and by his third countess, a daughter of the fourth duke of Argyle, he had a daughter, Lady Mary, who married Charles third duke of Richmond and Lennox.

In the fourth earl of Elgin ended the male line of Edward Lord Bruce of Kinloss, second son of Sir Edward Bruce of Blairhall, and by his leaving no male issue the title of earl of Ailesbury became extinct, and that of earl of Elgin devolved on the heir male, Charles Bruce, ninth earl of Kincardine in the Scottish peerage, [see KINCARDINE, earl of,] while the title of Lord Bruce of Tottenham reverted to his nephew, the

Hon. Thomas Bruce Brudenell, already mentioned, created earl of Ailesbury 18th June 1776. The son of the latter was created marquis of Ailesbury, Earl Bruce, and Viscount Savernake in 1821.

Charles, fifth earl of Elgin, and ninth earl of Kincardine, (descended from Sir George Bruce of Carnock, third son of Edward Bruce of Blairhall, father of the first Lord Bruce of Kinloss,) was born about 1732, succeeded his father in the earldom of Kincardine in 1740, and his kinsman the earl of Elgin and Ailesbury, in his Scottish titles, in 1747, and was thenceforth styled earl of Elgin and Kincardine. He was a nobleman distinguished by the goodness of his heart, his amiable manners, and many virtues. Residing almost constantly at his seat of Broomhall, in Fife, he devoted himself to the improvement of his lands, and was highly instrumental in promoting the agriculture of both parts of the United Kingdom. Discovering a very extensive limestone rock on his estate, he employed about four hundred men in working it, built a town of a hundred houses for their accommodation, erected a number of kilns for burning the stone, and at a very considerable expense opened a fine harbour. He married Martha, only child of Thomas White, Esq., an eminent merchant and banker, London, and had issue three daughters and four sons. His lordship died 14th May 1771. From the judicious manner in which his countess had educated her own children, she was selected to fill the important office of governess to the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

The eldest son, William Robert, sixth earl of Elgin and tenth of Kincardine, enjoyed the title only two months, dying at Broomhall 15th July 1771, in the eighth year of his age, and was succeeded by his next brother, Thomas, seventh earl. The Hon. Charles-Andrew Bruce, the third son of the fifth earl of Elgin, was placed on the Bengal civil establishment in 1783, and after being a senior merchant, second judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the division of Calcutta, was appointed governor of Prince of Wales' Island, and died 27th December 1810. The Hon. James Bruce, the fourth son, M.P. for Marlborough, and subsequently precis writer in the office of Lord Grenville, secretary of state, was drowned while crossing the Don in Yorkshire 10th July 1798, aged 28.

The second son, Thomas, seventh earl of Elgin, and eleventh earl of Kincardine, celebrated as the collector of the Elgin marbles, was born 20th July 1766, and received his education at Harrow and Westminster schools, and at the university of St. Andrews. On leaving the university, he went to Paris, and for nearly two years studied there under a professor of public law. He then proceeded to Germany, where he continued a considerable time, in the prosecution of military studies. In 1785 he entered the army as ensign in the third regiment of foot guards, and in 1789 he purchased a company in the 65th regiment of foot. In 1793, he had the brevet rank of major in the army, and, in 1795, was appointed major to the 12th regiment of foot. On raising a fencible regiment the same year, he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1802 he became colonel, and on 25th October 1809, major-general. He attained to the full rank of general in 1837. He was also a lieutenant-general of the Royal Archers in Scotland.

In 1790 Lord Elgin was sent on a special mission to Leopold the Second, emperor of Germany, whom, in the following year, he accompanied on a tour to his Italian dominions. When the British embassy quitted Paris in 1792, Lord Elgin was appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Brussels, and when the French armies occupied the Netherlands in the end of that year, he was employed first at the court of the elector of Hesse Cassel, and afterwards with the Prussian army during their active operations in Germany, in the beginning of 1793. He was attached to the Austrian forces until the final evacuation of the Netherlands in 1794. In the following year he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Prussia. In 1799 he was constituted ambassador to Turkey, and he continued in the east till the French were finally driven out of Egypt. On that occasion he was invested with the Turkish order of the crescent.

His embassy to the Sublime Porte was the cause of his being able to preserve those magnificent relics of ancient Grecian sculpture to which his name has been given, and the removal of which to this country has been of so much service in promoting the study of the arts. On proceeding to Constantinople he visited Greece, which then formed part of the Turkish dominions, and anxious to rescue those beautiful remains of antiquity from that destruction to which they were evidently destined, availing himself of the opportunities of his station, he succeeded in forming, principally from the ruins of the Parthenon at Athens, a splendid collection of statues, basso-relievos, specimens of architecture, and other valuable fragments of ancient art, besides medals, and a very curious series of inscriptions, beginning with the famous Boustrophedon, which he was so fortunate as to procure at Cape Sigæum on the plain of Troy, containing specimens of all the variations in the Greek alphabet. These were safely brought over to England in 1814, and ultimately purchased by government for thirty-five thousand pounds, not half the sum spent by his lordship in collecting and transporting them to Great Britain, which, with the interest of the money expended, amounted to seventy-four thousand pounds. These invaluable specimens of art are now in the British Museum, under the name of the Elgin Marbles. When first brought over from Greece, they were placed in a stable-like apartment in the corner of Burlington House, London, where the kindness of his lordship admitted artists of all classes to view and draw from them.

Much unmerited obloquy has been thrown on the earl of Elgin by Lord Byron and others, for removing these antiquities from Athens. 'The Curse of Minerva,' one of Lord Byron's most stinging satires, was especially directed against his lordship for this patriotic act. The noble poet also has an allusion to Lord Elgin's conduct in this respect, in his 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' and he inserted some indignant remarks, on what he considered his plunder of the Parthenon, in a note to the second Canto of Childe Harold. In an ode to 'The Parthenon,' in James and Horace Smith's series of poetical imitations, entitled 'Horace in London,' published in 1813, Minerva is made to say in reference to Lord Elgin's removal of these ancient monuments of Athens and Lord Byron's satire

> "All who behold my mutilated pile,
> Shall brand its ravager with classic rage;
> And soon a titled bard from Britain's isle
> Thy country's praise and suffrage shall engage,
> And fire with Athens wrongs an angry age."

But in despite of poetic ire the verdict of the public and of posterity on the subject is that Lord Elgin conferred a service on art, by bringing to England what has furnished, and will long continue to furnish, models of study for artists, of the very highest character. Destruction would have been their fate had they not been removed by his lordship. Their removal was effected with the express sanction of the rulers of the country, and no dissatisfaction was evinced by the na-

tives. The dispersion of these invaluable remains, however, could only be prevented by their becoming the property of a nation, and the possession of them is a glory and an honour to Britain. In the Vatican at Rome, in Wirtemberg, Russia, and other continental states, are casts in plaster of these superb relics of ancient Grecian art.

Lord Elgin established excellent schools at his lime and coal works in Fife, and somewhat embarrassed his fortune by improvements on his estate. He was one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, having been first chosen at the general election of 1790. He was also president of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland. He was twice married: first, 11th March 1799, to Mary, only child of William Hamilton Nisbet, Esq. of Dirleton, Haddingtonshire, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters. This marriage was dissolved in 1808, when Lady Elgin married Robert Fergusson, Esq. of Raith. His lordship married, secondly, 21st September 1810, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Townsend-Oswald, Esq. of Dunikier, Fifeshire, and by her he had issue four sons and three daughters. He died 14th Nov. 1841, and his two elder sons having predeceased him, he was succeeded by his eldest son by his second marriage.

This nobleman, James, eighth earl of Elgin and twelfth earl of Kincardine, born in Park Lane, London, 20th July 1811, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was first class in classics in 1832. He afterwards became a fellow of Merton. In August 1841 he was elected M.P. for Southampton, and succeeded his father as earl in November of the same year. Governor-general of Jamaica from March 1842 to August 1846; governor-general of Canada 1846 to 1854. In March 1857 he was sent to China as plenipotentiary, and concluded there the treaties of 1858; Postmaster-general in June 1859. Married, first, in April 1841, Elizabeth Mary, only child of Charles Lennox-Cumming-Bruce, Esq. of Kinnaird and Roseisle; issue, a daughter, Lady Elma. The countess died 7th July 1843. His lordship married, 2dly, 7th Nov. 1846, Lady Mary Louisa, a daughter of the earl of Durham; issue, four sons and a daughter.

ELIBANK, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1643, on Sir Patrick Murray, descended from the Murrays of Blackbarony in Peebles-shire, who claim an ancient descent independent of all other families of the name, [see MURRAY, surname of,] and whose great ancestor is supposed to have been Johan de Morreff, in the Ragman Roll, one of those Scots barons who swore allegiance to Edward the First in 1296. William de Moray, conjectured to be his son, was one of the prisoners taken at the battle of Durham with King David the Second, 17th October 1346. John de Moravia or Murray, supposed to be this William's son, a man of distinguished rank and figure in the reigns of Kings Robert the Second and Third, is particularly mentioned in a charter of date 14th March 1409–10, as proprietor of the lands of Halton-Murray or Blackbarony. From him descended in a direct line, Andrew Murray of Blackbarony, living in the sixteenth century, who by his second wife, Griselda, daughter of John Bethune of Creich, in Fife, relict of William Scott, younger of Branxholm, ancestor of the dukes of Buccleuch, had, with three daughters, Sir John Murray, his successor, from whom descended the Murrays of Blackbarony, baronets, of Ravelrig, Murrayshall, Cringletie, Henderland, and others of the name; Andrew, of whom there is no succession; Gideon, ancestor of the lords Elibank, and Sir William, of Clermont, in Fife, whose son, Sir William Murray of Clermont, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 1st July 1626, ancestor of Sir James Murray Pulteney, baronet, M.P

The third son, Sir Gideon Murray, an eminent lawyer, was appointed a lord of session, when he assumed the judicial title of Lord Elibank. In his youth he applied himself to the study of theology, but had the misfortune, in a quarrel, to kill a man of the name of Aitchison, for which he was imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh. Having got into the good graces of the wife of Chancellor Arran, through her influence he procured his release and a remission. [*Scott of Scotstarvet's Staggering State*, p. 49.] He now gave up all thoughts of the church, and became chamberlain to his nephew of the half-blood, Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. He was first designed of Glenpottie, and had a charter of the lands of Elibank, or Eliburn, in the county of Selkirk, with a salmon fishing in the Tweed, 15th March 1593–4. He is said to have carried the standard of Buccleuch, in a border conflict between the Scotts and the Johnstons, when Lord Maxwell was slain. He was knighted by the earl of Dunfermline, lord chancellor, on 4th March 1605, and on 20th February 1610, he obtained a pension of twelve hundred pounds Scots from the earl of Dunbar, which was afterwards ratified by the estates. In 1611 the king presented him with what is described as a "guilt bassing (gilt basin), whiche wes given to us by our burgh of Edinburgh, with thair propyne (gift) of money, at our first entrie of the said burgh, at our last being in our said kingdome. Togidder with two guilt cuppes, one of them in forme of a salmond, presented to us by our burgh of Glasgow; and another guilt cuppe, which was given us by the towne of Carlisle. Togedder, also, with some remanent of musk and ambergreise which was unspent at our being thair; and lastlie, ane large iron chest, which did some time belong to the late earl of Gowrie." [*Skene Papers*, in Adv. Lib. No. 21.] In the parliament which met at Edinburgh, on 15th October 1612, he was member for the county of Selkirk, and was elected one of the lords of the articles for the small barons. He was also appointed a member of a commission for revising the penal statutes, and of another for settling the order of a taxation then granted to King James the Sixth, on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, the princess Elizabeth. When the king's favourite, Robert Kerr, (in England altered into Carr) afterwards earl of Somerset, was appointed lord high treasurer in 1613, he constituted Sir Gideon Murray his deputy, in which situation he was subsequently continued by the earl of Mar, when appointed to the same office. On the 2d November, the same year, he was admitted one of the lords of session. In 1616 his pension was augmented to two thousand four hundred pounds Scots, and extended to the lifetime of his two sons; and, at the same time, he received permission from the Lords of Exchequer, to import yearly thirty tons of wine free of duty, which privilege was also extended to his sons. The entire management of the revenue of Scotland was in his lordship's hands, and it is acknowledged to have been so judicious that he was not only enabled to repair the palaces and royal residences of Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh castle, Linlithgow, Stirling castle, Dunfermline, Falkland, and Dumbarton castle, with the addition of new edifices to them all, but he had so much money in the treasury as to defray the expenses of James and his court on his visit to Scotland in 1617. The king had a very high sense of his services, and on one occasion, Sir Gideon happening, in the king's bedroom, to drop his chevron, his majesty, though both old and stiff, stooped down and gave him his glove; saying, "My predecessor, Queen Elizabeth, thought she did a favour to any man who was speaking with her, when she let her glove fall, that he might take it up, and give it to her; but, Sir, you may say a king lifted your glove." Yet for all this, James, in 1621, was induced, on an accusation made by

James Stewart, Lord Ochiltree, of malversations in his office of treasurer depute, to order him to be sent a prisoner to Scotland, and a day was appointed for his trial. He was so much affected by this treatment that he took to bed, and abstained from food, believing, says Scotstarvet, [*Staggering State*, page 51,] that he had no money either to get meat or drink to himself, and, after an illness of twenty days, during the greater part of which he remained stupified and silent, he died on 28th June 1621. By Margaret Pentland, his wife, he had two sons and a daughter, Agnes, married to Sir William Scott of Harden, who was the eldest son of "The Flower of Yarrow." The second son was, in 1610, committed to the castle of Edinburgh for accepting of a challenge from the son of Lord Cranstoun, while the latter was sent to the castle of Blackness for sending it. Both youths being called before the privy council, a reconciliation took place, but Lord Cranstoun's son, for attempting to renew the quarrel, was banished the king's dominions till he could make his peace with his majesty. A curious letter on the subject, from the privy council to King James at London, under date 10th August 1610, is inserted in *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, vol. iii. p. 505, quoted from the Denmylne MSS. in the Advocate's Library.

Sir Patrick Murray, the elder son, was appointed, in his father's lifetime, by a letter under the great seal, dated 27th June 1611, governor or keeper of the king's castle of Caerlaverock, with an annuity of fifty pounds sterling for life. He got several charters of land between 1613 and 1630, and was possessed of a large estate. On 16th May 1628 he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, and in the parliament of June 1633 he was elected one of the lords of the articles for the barons. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Elibank, by patent dated at Oxford, 18th March 1643, to him and his heirs male whatsoever. He adhered firmly to Charles the First during all the time of the civil war, and lent the king a large sum of money when at Oxford, his majesty's bond for which the family are said still to retain. He was one of the six peers who, in January 1647, opposed the delivering up of Charles to the parliament of England. He died 12th November 1649. His lordship was four times married, and had several children. One of his sons settled in Ireland, and was ancestor of the Murrays of Ravigny there.

His eldest son, by his second wife, (Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Dundas of Arniston) Patrick, second Lord Elibank, joined the marquis of Montrose when he appeared in arms for Charles the First in 1644, and was fined twenty thousand merks by the committee of parliament in 1646. He died 13th February 1661. By his wife, Lady Elizabeth Stewart, second daughter of the second earl of Traquair, lord high treasurer of Scotland, he had, with one daughter, two sons, Patrick, third lord, and the Hon. John Murray, a captain in the army, killed at the battle of Antrim, in Ireland.

Patrick, third lord, was a privy councillor to King James the Seventh, but in 1687 was laid aside for opposing the repeal of the penal laws, and died the same year. By his wife, Anne, daughter of Alexander Burnet, archbishop first of Glasgow, and afterwards of St. Andrews, and widow of the seventh Lord Elphinston, he had, with four daughters, one son,

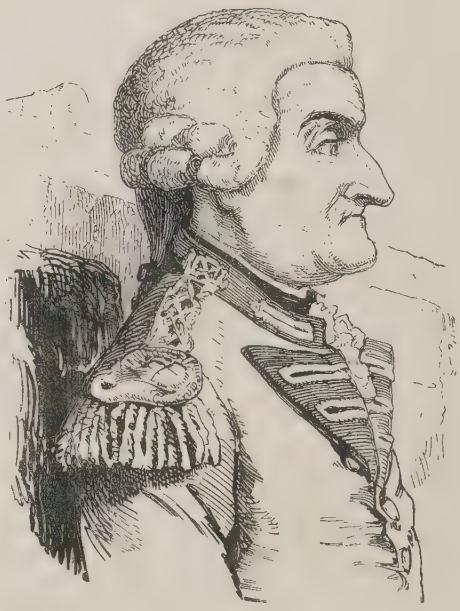
Alexander, fourth lord, born 9th March 1677. He was a minor at the time of his father's death, and on coming of age he took the oaths and his seat in the Scots parliament 19th July 1698. He supported the treaty of Union, and died in February 1736, in his fifty-ninth year. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. George Stirling, surgeon in Edinburgh, and M.P. for that city, and by her he had, with several daughters, five sons.

The Hon. Alexander Murray the fourth son, was an ensign in the 26th foot or Cameronians, his commission being dated 11th August 1737. He was so enthusiastic a Jacobite as to propose heading an insurrection in favour of the Pretender, and at the Westminster election of 1750, which was keenly contested, he was extremely active on the part of Sir George Vandeput, the candidate opposed to government. A complaint was preferred against him to the House of Commons by Peter Legh, high bailiff of Westminster, that Mr. Murray had encouraged a mob to proceed to acts of violence against him, saying, with imprecations, "Will nobody knock the dog down? Will nobody kill the dog?" On this complaint he was ordered, on 6th February 1751, to be committed close prisoner to Newgate, and as he refused to express contrition on his knees, he was detained in confinement till the succeeding June, when he was released by a prorogation of parliament. Accompanied by Lord Carpenter, and Sir George Vandeput in his coach, and the sheriffs of London in a chariot, Mr. Murray went in procession, preceded by a great concourse of people, from Newgate to the house of his brother Lord Elibank, in Henrietta Street, near Oxford Market, London, a flag being carried before him, inscribed, "Murray and Liberty." A mezzotinto print of him was engraved, and a pamphlet published, entitled 'The Case of Alexander Murray Esq., in an appeal to the people of Great Britain, more particularly to the inhabitants of Westminster.' As this pamphlet contained some severe reflections against a noble duke, the House of Commons, and the high bailiff of Westminster, a general search was made for it, and on the 2d July, the printer, Owen the publisher, and several booksellers were examined at the secretary of state's office, when the two former were ordered into custody and the rest discharged. Not choosing to place himself again in the power of the House of Commons, he went, in November of the same year, to reside in France, where he was styled Count Murray. At the meeting of parliament, 25th November, a motion was carried in the House of Commons for his being recommitted to Newgate, and a proclamation was issued offering a reward of five hundred pounds for taking him into custody. He was at Paris in 1763, when he made a conspicuous figure in the quarrel betwixt his friend Captain Forbes and the noted John Wilkes. He also proved extremely active in behalf of the pursuer in the great 'Douglas cause' against the duke of Hamilton. He remained in exile till April 1771, when he was recalled to England, by a letter from the privy council, and died, unmarried, in 1777.

The Hon. James Murray, the fifth son, a distinguished general, also attracted, during his life, a considerable share of public attention. He entered the army very young, and was one of the brigadiers of Wolfe's forces at the taking of Quebec, of which he was appointed governor, and distinguished himself by his defence of that city. In 1763, he was nominated governor of Canada. In 1774 he was appointed governor of Minorca, and in his defence of Fort St. Philip in 1781 and 1782, he displayed the most heroic traits of fidelity and valour. The fort having been for some time closely besieged by the combined forces of France and Spain, under the duke de Crillon, the most strenuous efforts were made to obtain possession of it, but the assailants being repulsed in all their attacks, the duke, despairing of success, took the opportunity of a communication relative to an exchange of prisoners, to offer General Murray one million of money, with a foreign peerage, to surrender the place. General Murray immediately notified this disgraceful proposal in the orders to the garrison, and sent the following indignant letter to the commander of the allies: "Fort St. Philip, 16th October 1781.—When your

brave ancestor was desired by his sovereign to assassinate the duke de Guise, he returned the answer which you should have done, when you were charged to assassinate the character of a man whose birth is as illustrious as your own, or that of the duke de Guise. I can have no further communication with you but in arms. If you have any humanity, pray send clothing for your unfortunate prisoners in my possession. Leave it at a distance to be taken up for them, because I will admit of no contact for the future, but such as is hostile to the most inveterate degree." To this the duke replied: "Your letter restores each of us to our places; it confirms me in the high opinion I have always had of you. I accept your last proposal with pleasure."

The garrison, reduced to great extremities, three-fourths of the men being cut off by the scurvy, was at length compelled to capitulate, and they marched out with all the honours of war, declaring that the surrender was made to God alone. In his letter to the earl of Hillsborough, one of the secretaries of state, dated Minorca, 16th February 1782, giving an account of the surrender, General Murray says, "Perhaps a more noble nor a more tragical scene was never exhibited than that of the march of the garrison of St. Philip's through the Spanish and French armies. It consisted of no more than six hundred old decrepid soldiers, two hundred seamen, one hundred and twenty of the royal artillery, forty-five Corsicans, Greeks, &c. The two armies were drawn up in two lines, the battalions fronting each other, forming a way for us to pass through. They consisted of fourteen thousand men Such was the distressing figures of our men that many of the Spanish and French troops are said to have shed tears as they passed them. For my own part I felt no uneasiness upon this occasion but what proceeded from the miserable disorder which threatened us with destruction. Thanks to the Almighty, my apprehensions are now abated; the humanity of the duke de Crillon (whose heart was most sensibly touched with the misfortunes of such brave men) has gone even beyond my wishes, in providing everything which can contribute to our recovery." In consequence of some charges brought against General Murray in relation to the siege, by Sir William Draper, deputy governor of Minorca, the former was brought before a court martial at the Horse Guards, London, 12th November 1782, and acquitted of all, except two of the most trifling, for which he was adjudged to be reprimanded. Upon the judgment of the court being communicated to the king, the judge-advocate notified that his majesty approved of the opinion of the court martial, but that in consequence of the zeal, courage, and firmness with which General Murray had conducted himself in the defence of Fort St. Philip, as well as of his former long and approved services, his majesty had been graciously pleased to dispense with any other reprimand, in respect of the misconduct of which he has been in two instances found guilty, than that which the sentence of the court martial in itself virtually conveyed. His majesty at the same time expressed much concern that an officer of Sir William Draper's rank and distinguished character should have exhibited charges against his superior officer which the court martial had deemed to be frivolous and ill-founded. As a duel was anticipated between the two officers, from some offensive expressions made use of by Sir William Draper to General Murray, and the latter's reply, on the interference of his majesty, Sir William, on the 6th February 1783, expressed his concern at having made use of words which he acknowledged were very improper and unjustifiable; and General Murray, on the 8th, declared that he thought himself unfortunate that any part of his conduct during his command in Minorca should have given offence to Sir William Draper; and so this disagreeable affair terminated. The general was afterwards prosecuted by Mr. Sutherland, judge-advocate of Minorca, and had five thousand pounds damages awarded against him; but on the petition of the general, the House of Commons ordered that sum to be repaid to him out of the public money, 6th May 1785. General Murray died June 18, 1794. Of this heroic commander a woodcut is subjoined from an engraving by Neele:



The Hon. Barbara Murray, eldest daughter of the fourth lord, married Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall, Dumfriesshire, and had fourteen children, (see JOHNSTONE,) whose third son, Sir William Johnstone Pulteney, father of Henrietta Laura Pulteney, created in 1803 countess of Bath, died one of the richest subjects of Great Britain, 31st May 1805, aged eighty-five.

The eldest son, Patrick, fifth lord, a learned and accomplished nobleman, was born in February 1703, and admitted advocate June 22, 1723, but not with any view of practising at the bar. The same year he entered the army, and in 1740, five years after he had succeeded to the title, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel he accompanied the expedition under Lord Cathcart to Carthagena, of which he wrote an account, still, we believe, remaining in manuscript in the library of the Board of Trade. After residing for some years in Cambridgeshire, his lordship returned to Edinburgh where he spent the latter period of his life. By the literati of that city he was much esteemed for the acuteness of his understanding, the agreeableness of his manners, and the extent and variety of his information. When Dr. Johnson visited Edinburgh in 1773, Lord Elibank addressed a letter to him, and he had afterwards various conversations with the learned lexicographer, all of which are duly recorded by Boswell in his "Tour to the Hebrides." In politics his lordship belonged to the party in opposition to the government, and he is now known to have maintained a secret correspondence with the exiled house of Stuart. He married in early life the Dowager

Lady North and Grey, daughter of Cornelius de Young, lord of Elmeet, in Holland; and died, without legitimate issue, August 3, 1778, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

He was the author of various publications, namely.

Thoughts on Money Circulation, and Paper Currency. Edin. 1758.

Inquiry into the Origin and Consequences of the Public Debts. Edin. 1759.

Queries, relating to the proposed Plan for altering Entails in Scotland. Edin. 1765.

A Letter to Lord Hailes, on his Remarks on the History of Scotland. Edin 1773.

Considerations on the present state of the Peerage in Scotland. Edin. 1774. This work related to the mode of electing the representative Scots peers, and attracted considerable notice at the time of its publication.

George, sixth lord, born in 1706, an officer in the navy, was commander of the Trial sloop of war, one of the squadron under Commodore Anson, which in 1740 made the circumnavigation of the globe. At Madeira he was promoted to the Wager frigate with the rank of captain, 3d November, 1740, and in the following February he removed to the Pearl of 40 guns, but separating from the squadron in a gale of wind, off Cape Noir, he put back to the Brazils and returned to England. After having had the command of the Hampshire of 50 guns and the Revenge of 70, he was, in 1756, placed on the list of superannuated rear-admirals. In 1778 he succeeded his brother in the title and estates of Elibank, and died 12th November 1785. By his wife, Lady Isabel Mackenzie, eldest daughter of the attainted earl of Cromartie, he had two daughters: Maria, married to Edward Hay, Esq. of Newhall, brother of George, eighth marquis of Tweeddale; and Isabella, unmarried. On inheriting the Cromartie estates through their mother, they assumed the additional name of Mackenzie, as did also the husband of the elder daughter, Mr. Edward Hay. The sixth lord dying without male issue, the title devolved upon his nephew, Alexander, elder son of the Hon. Gideon Murray, D.D., prebendary of Durham, third son of the fourth lord.

Alexander, seventh lord, born 24th April 1747, an officer in the 3d regiment of foot-guards, previous to his succeeding his uncle, was M.P. for the county of Peebles. He was lord-lieutenant of that county and colonel of its local militia. He died 24th September 1820. He was twice married: first, to his cousin-german, Mary-Clara-Montolieu, daughter of Baron de St. Hypolite, by whom he had three sons and two daughters; and, secondly, to Catherine, daughter of James Stewart, Esq., by whom he had three sons and four daughters. The Hon. George Murray, his third son by his first wife, was auditor of the exchequer in Scotland. James, his eldest son by his second marriage, an advocate at the Scottish bar, was killed at Borneo, 17th December 1844, aged thirty-four.

The eldest son, Alexander, eighth lord, born 26th February 1780, married 8th March 1803, Janet, daughter and heiress of John Oliphant of Bachilton, Perthshire, styled Lord Oliphant, by whom he had six sons and eight daughters. He died 9th April 1830. His second son, the Hon. John Oliphant Murray, born 3d July 1808, is chamberlain to the king of Bavaria, and knight Grand Cross of the order of St. Michael of Merit.

The eldest son, Alexander-Oliphant, ninth lord, born 23d May 1804, married August 6th 1838, Emily Maria, only daughter of Archibald Montgomery, Esq., and niece of Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, baronet, and has two sons and two daughters. The elder son, the Hon. Montolieu Fox Murray master of Elibank was born in Edinburgh in 1840

Elliot, Eliot, or Elliott, a surname of considerable antiquity both in Scotland and England, possessed by a border clan which resided chiefly in the eastern districts of the border. Willis, the antiquary, mentions persons of this name having been seated in Devonshire about the reign of King John, and having branched out into several families, chiefly in the west of England, some of them being of importance in the reign of Edward the First. Of the same stock is descended the family of Eliot of Port Eliot in Cornwall, settled there about 1540. There were also families of this name in Suffolk and Surrey.

The Scottish Elliots appear to have been originally settled on the river and village of Eliot or Elot, in Forfarshire, hence the word Arbirlot, a contraction of Aber-Eliot, the river entering the sea at the parish of that name. As most of the surnames in Scotland were local, it is probable, and this has ever been the opinion of the Elliots themselves, that they had their name from this river. During the reign of Robert the Third, about the year 1395, they were induced to remove, in a body, into Liddesdale, by means of the family of Douglas, to strengthen their interest on the borders, towards England.

Eliott of Lariston, in Liddesdale, was unquestionably the original stock from which all of the name in Scotland, at least, are descended. The direct male line failed about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and the heir female was married to James Elliot of Redheugh, youngest son of the family of Stobs or Stobhouse, in Roxburghshire, who continued the line, and appears to have been the parent stock of those branches which have in modern times rendered themselves eminent.

The first of the family upon record appears to have been Gavin Elliot, of the Stobs, a second son of the laird of Lariston, in the year 1598.

His son, or grandson, was Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, commonly called "Gibby wi' the gouden gartins." He married Margaret, daughter of Walter Scott of Harden, known by the name of "Maggy Fendy," and had by her six sons, namely, William, his heir; Gilbert, of Craigend; Archibald, of Middlestead; Gavin, of Grange, ancestor of the family of Midlem or Middlemill and Lord Minto (see following page); John, of Godistree; and James, of Redheugh, who married the heiress of Lariston, as above stated.

The eldest son, William Elliot of Stobs, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Conons, had three sons, and of the youngest, William, Sir John Elliot, of Peebles, baronet, an eminent physician of London, of whom a memoir is afterwards given in larger type, was heir male.

The eldest son, Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, was for his distinguished bravery made a knight banneret in 1643, by King Charles the First in person. He was afterwards, on 3d September 1666, created a baronet of Nova Scotia. He was twice married. By his first wife, Isabella, second daughter of James, master of Cranstoun, he had an only son, William; and by his second wife, Magdaline, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicholson of Lasswade, baronet, he had two sons and a daughter

His eldest son, Sir William, second baronet, died in 1694. Sir William's son, Sir Gilbert, third baronet, married Eleanor, daughter of William Elliot of Wells. in Roxburghshire. by whom he had eight sons, the youngest of whom, George Augustus, the celebrated General Elliot, was created Lord Heathfield for his gallant defence of Gibraltar in 1787, a memoir of whom is given on a subsequent page of this volume. Sir Gilbert died in 1764. His son, grandson, and great-grandson, all succeeded to the title and estates. The latter, Sir William, sixth baronet, by his wife, daughter of John Russell,

Esq. of Roseburn, had eight sons and two daughters, and died 14th May 1812. His eldest son, Sir William Francis Elliot of Stobs and Wells, seventh baronet, F.R.S., and deputy-lieutenant of Roxburghshire, married, 22d March, 1826, the only daughter of Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, baronet, and by her (who died in 1836) has issue. In 1818 he succeeded his cousin, the late Right Hon. William Elliot, M.P. for Peterborough, in the estate of Wells and other lands in Roxburghshire, the second Lord Heathfield, on whom the estates were entailed, having previously died without issue.

Gilbert Elliot, popularly called 'Gibbie Elliot,' an eminent lawyer and judge, the founder of the Minto family, was a younger son of Gawin Elliot of Midlem Mill, above mentioned. He was born in 1651, and being educated for the profession of the law, he at first acted only as a writer in Edinburgh, in which capacity he was agent for the celebrated preacher, Mr. William Veitch, and was successful in getting the sentence of death passed against the latter commuted to banishment, in the year 1679. His own zeal for the presbyterian cause and religious liberty caused him to be denounced by the Scottish privy council, and 16th July, 1685, he was condemned for treason, and forfeited for being in arms with the earl of Argyle. He was soon, however, pardoned by the king, and in 1687 he applied to be admitted advocate. He was one of the Scottish deputation to the prince of Orange in Holland, to concert measures for bestowing on him the British crown. At the Revolution the act of forfeiture against him was rescinded, and he was appointed clerk to the privy council, which office he held till 1692. He was created a baronet in 1700, and was constituted a lord of session, and took his seat as Lord Minto, in 1705. At the same time he became a lord of justiciary. He died in 1718, at the age of 67.

The estate of Minto in Roxburghshire, which originally belonged to the Turnbulls, he had purchased some time before his elevation to the bench, from the daughters, who were coheiresses, of the last possessor, Walter Riddell, Esq., second son of Walter Riddell of Newhouse. From King William he had a charter of the lands and barony of Headshaw and Dryden.

Dr. M'Crie, in his 'Life of Veitch,' relates the following amusing anecdote regarding this eminent personage and his former client. "When Lord Minto visited Dumfries, of which Mr. Veitch was minister after the Revolution, he always spent some time with his old friend, when their conversation often turned on the perils of their former life. On these occasions his lordship was accustomed facetiously to say, 'Ah! Willie, Willie, had it no been for me, the pyets had been pyking your pate on the Nether-Bow port!' to which Veitch would reply, 'Ah! Gibbie, Gibbie, had it no been for me, ye would hae been yet writing papers for a plack the page.'"

His son, Sir Gilbert Elliot, the second baronet, was born in 1693 or 1694. He became a lord of session 4th June 1726, when he also assumed the judicial title of Lord Minto, a lord of justiciary 13th September 1733, and was afterwards appointed lord justice clerk. He likewise sat in parliament in 1725. Concurring in politics with the celebrated John duke of Argyle and Greenwich, he was much in that nobleman's confidence, and assisted him in the management of Scots affairs. Besides other improvements, he formed a large library at Minto-house, such as at that period was rarely to be met with in Scotland. He died suddenly at Minto in 1766. He is said to have been the first to introduce the German flute into Scotland about 1725. He married Helen, daughter of Sir Robert Stuart, baronet of Allanbank, by whom, besides other children, he had Gilbert, the third baronet, and his sister, Miss Jane Elliot, authoress of the 'Flowers of the Forest,' a memoir of whom is given below.

Sir Gilbert, third baronet, author of the beautiful pastoral, beginning, "My sheep I've forsaken and broke my sheep-hook," was born in September 1722. Like his father and grandfather, he was educated for the bar, and passed advocate 10th December, 1743. He married, 15th December, 1746, Agnes Murray Kynnynmound, heiress of Melgund in Forfarshire and of Kynnynmound in Fifeshire, by whom he had a son, the first earl of Minto, of whom a notice follows. The father of this lady was Hugh Dalrymple, second son of the first baronet of Hailes, who inherited the estates of Melgund and Kynnynmound in 1736, in right of his mother, Janet, daughter of Sir James Rocheid of Inverleith and widow of Alexander Murray of Melgund, and he in consequence assumed the designation of Hugh Dalrymple-Murray-Kynnynmound. He died in 1741. Sir Gilbert was a man of considerable political and literary abilities, and filled several high official situations. In 1754 he was elected member of parliament for Selkirkshire, and was again returned in 1761. In 1765, on a vacancy occurring in the representation of Roxburghshire, he resigned his seat for Selkirkshire, and was returned member for his native county; and also during the successive parliaments in 1768 and 1774. In 1763 he was appointed treasurer of the navy. In April 1766 he succeeded his father in his title and estates, and subsequently obtained the reversion of the office of keeper of the signet in Scotland. He was also one of the lords of the admiralty. He died at Marseilles, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, in January 1777. His Philosophical Correspondence with David Hume is quoted with commendation by Dugald Stewart, in his 'Philosophy of the Human Mind,' and in his 'Dissertation' prefixed to the seventh edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. Sir Gilbert was the writer of some pathetic elegiac verses on Colonel Gardiner, who fell at Preston, beginning, "'Twas at the hour of dark midnight." He is also supposed to have been the author of some beautiful lines in blank verse, entitled 'Thoughts occasioned by the Funeral of the Earl and Countess of Sutherland, at the Abbey of Holyrood House,' 9th July, 1766, inserted in the Scots Magazine for October of that year, where they are attributed to a person of distinction.

His eldest son, Gilbert Elliot Murray Kynnynmond, fourth baronet, and first earl of Minto, a distinguished statesman, was born April 23, 1751. After receiving part of his education at a school in England, in 1768 he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford. He subsequently entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was in due time called to the bar. He afterwards visited the Continent, and on his return was, in 1774, elected M.P. for Morpeth. At first he supported the Administration, but towards the close of the American war he joined himself to the opposition, and was twice proposed by his party as Speaker, but was both times defeated by the ministerial candidate. In January 1777, he had married Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyand, Bart., and soon after he succeeded his father as baronet. At the breaking out of the French Revolution, he and many of his friends became the supporters of the government. In July 1793 he was created by the university of Oxford doctor of civil laws. The same year he acted as a commissioner for the protection of the royalists of Toulon, in France. The people of Corsica having sought the protection of Great Britain, Sir Gilbert Elliot was appointed governor of that island, and in the end of September 1793 was sworn in a member of the privy council. Early in 1794 the principal strongholds of Corsica

G. A. Elliott

were surrendered by the French to the British arms; the king accepted the sovereignty of the island; and on June 19, 1794, Sir Gilbert, as viceroy, presided in a general convention of Corsican deputies, at which a code of laws, modelled on the constitution of Great Britain, was adopted. The French had still a strong party in the island, who, encouraged by the successes of the French armies in Italy, at last rose in arms against the British authority. The insurrection at Bastia, the capital of the island, was suppressed in June 1796; but the French party gradually acquiring strength, while sickness and diversity of opinion rendered the situation of the British very precarious, it was resolved, in September following, to abandon the island. Sir Gilbert returned to England early in 1797, and in the subsequent October was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Minto, with the special distinction accorded him of bearing with his family arms in chief the arms of Corsica. In July 1799 his lordship was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Vienna, where he remained till the end of 1801. On the brief occupation of office by the Whigs in 1806, he was appointed president of the Board of Control. He was soon after nominated governor general of India, and embarked for Bengal in February 1807. "When Sir Gilbert Elliot," says Mr. MacFarlane, in his History of British India, "Lord Minto had been one of the bitterest enemies of Warren Hastings, and had taken a most active part on the impeachment and trial of that great man. Like some of his predecessors, he had gone out to India impressed with the notions that the true policy of Britain was non-interference, that no attempt ought to be made to extend the limits of our possessions or to increase the number of our connections with the native princes. No man had inveighed more bitterly than he against the ambitious, encroaching, aggrandizing spirit of Mr. Hastings, or had dwelt more pathetically on the wrongs done to the native princes. Yet his lordship had not been many days on the banks of the Hooghly ere he confessed that the security of our empire depended upon the actual superiority of our power, upon the sense which the natives entertained of that power, and upon the submissiveness of our neighbours." Under his administration many important acquisitions were made by the British arms. "If conquests and annexations," says Mr. MacFarlane, "were not made in Hindostan, there was no lack of them in other directions. In fact, during the *peaceful* administration of Lord Minto, our conquests and operations in the Eastern Archipelago, or Insular India, were widely extended—so widely, indeed, that the forces and resources employed in this direction, would have made it difficult to prosecute any important war on the Indian continent." He accompanied in person the successful expedition against Java in 1811. For his services in India he received the thanks of parliament, and in February 1813 was created earl of Minto, and Viscount Melgund. Towards the close of the same year he resigned his office, and returned to England. His lordship died, June 21st, 1814, at Stevenage, while on his way to Scotland. He had three sons and three daughters.

His eldest son, Gilbert, fifth baronet, and second earl of Minto, born in 1782, married in 1806, the eldest daughter of Patrick Brydone, Esq., of Lennel, near Coldstream, once well-known for his 'Tour through Sicily,' by whom he had issue. He assumed the names of Murray and Kynnynmond by royal license, was M.P. for Ashburton in 1806–7, and ambassador at Berlin from 1832 to 1834; privy councillor, 1832; G.C.B., 1834; first lord of the admiralty from September 1835 to September 1841, and lord privy seal from July 1846 to Feb. 1852, and was sent on a mission to Italy and Switzerland in Sept. 1847. The countess died at Nervi, a short distance from Genoa, 21st July 1853. The earl died in 1859. His eldest son, William Hugh, third earl, born at Minto castle, Roxburghshire, in 1814, was, while Viscount Melgund, M.P. for Hythe from 1837 to 1841, for Greenock from 1847 to 1852, and for Clackmannan from April 1857 to May 1859; chairman of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland from 1857 to 1859. He married in 1844, Emma-Eleanor Elizabeth, born in 1824, daughter of General Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet; issue, Gilbert John, Viscount Melgund, and three other sons.

ELLIOT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, LORD HEATHFIELD, the gallant defender of Gibraltar, ninth and youngest son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, the third baronet of Stobs, in Roxburghshire, by Eleanor, daughter of William Elliot, Esq. of Wells, was born at Stobs in 1718. He was educated at home by a private tutor, and afterwards sent to the university of Leyden, where he made great progress in classical learning. After attending the French military school of La Fere, in Picardy, he served for some time as a volunteer in the Prussian army. He returned home in 1735, and became a volunteer in the 23d regiment of foot, or Royal Welsh fusileers, then lying in Edinburgh castle, but in 1736 he joined the engineer corps at Woolwich, where he continued till he was made adjutant of the second troop of horse grenadiers. In May 1743 he went with his regiment to Germany, and was wounded at the battle of Dettingen. In this regiment he successively purchased the commissions of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel, when he resigned his commission as an engineer, and was soon after appointed aide-de-camp to George the Second. In 1759 he quitted the second regiment of horse guards, being selected to raise, form, and discipline, the first regiment of light horse, called after him Elliot's. He subsequently served, with the rank of brigadier-general, in France and Germany, from whence he was recalled, and was employed as second in command in the memorable expedition against the Havannah. At the peace the king conferred on his regiment the title of royals, when it became the 15th, or king's royal regiment of light dragoons. In 1775 General Elliot was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, from whence, at his own request, he was soon recalled, and sent to Gibraltar as governor of that important fortress.

In 1779, Spain, in connection with France,

took part in the struggle between Great Britain and her revolted American colonies, and, even before a declaration of war, laid siege to Gibraltar by sea and land. That fortress was defended by General Elliot with consummate skill, during three years of constant investment by the combined French and Spanish forces. In June 1782, the duke de Crillon, commander-in-chief of the Spanish army, who had recently taken the island of Minorca from the British, arrived at Gibraltar, with a reinforcement. All the French princes royal were in the camp. An army of 40,000 French and Spaniards were at the foot of the hill. Floating batteries, with hanging roofs, were constructed to attack the fortifications, so carefully and strongly built, that neither balls nor bombs could injure them. Twelve hundred pieces of heavy ordnance were collected, and the quantity of gunpowder was said to exceed eighty-three thousand barrels. In Miller's History of the Reign of George the Third is the following account of their final discomfiture: "The thirteenth of September was fixed upon by the besiegers for making a grand attack, when the new invented machines, with all the united powers of gunpowder and artillery in the highest state of improvement, were to be called into action. The combined fleets of France and Spain in the bay of Gibraltar amounted to forty-eight sail of the line. Their batteries were covered with one hundred and fifty-four pieces of heavy brass cannon. The numbers employed by land and sea against the fortress were estimated at one hundred thousand men. With this force, and by the fire of three hundred cannon, mortars, and howitzers, from the adjacent isthmus, it was intended to attack every part of the British works at one and the same instant. The surrounding hills were covered with people assembled to behold the spectacle. The cannonade and bombardment were tremendous. The showers of shot and shells from the land batteries and the ships of the besiegers, and from the various works of the garrison, exhibited a most dreadful scene. Four hundred pieces of the heaviest artillery were playing at the same moment. The whole peninsula seemed to be overwhelmed in the torrents of fire which were incessantly poured upon it. The Spanish floating batteries for some time answered the expectations of their framers. The heaviest shells often rebounded from their tops, while thirty-two pound shot made no visible impression upon their hulls. For some hours the attack and defence were so equally supported, as scarcely to admit of any appearance of superiority on either side. The construction of the battering ships was so well-calculated for withstanding the combined force of fire and artillery, that they seemed for some time to bid defiance to the powers of the heaviest ordnance. In the afternoon the effects of hot shot became visible. At first there was only an appearance of smoke, but in the course of the night, after the fire of the garrison had continued about fifteen hours, two of the floating batteries were in flames, and several more were visibly beginning to kindle. The endeavours of the besiegers were now exclusively directed to bring off the men from the burning vessels; but in this they were interrupted. Captain Curtis, who lay ready with twelve gun-boats, advanced and fired upon them with such order and expedition, as to throw them into confusion before they had finished their business. They fled with their boats, and abandoned to their fate great numbers of their people. The opening of daylight disclosed a most dreadful spectacle. Many were seen in the midst of the flames crying out for help, while others were floating upon pieces of timber, exposed to equal danger from the opposite element. The generous humanity of the victors equalled their valour, and was the more honourable, as the exertion of it exposed them to no less danger than those of active hostility. In endeavouring to save the lives of his enemies, Captain Curtis nearly lost his own. While for the most benevolent purpose he was alongside of the floating batteries, one of them blew up, and some heavy pieces of timber fell into his boat and pierced through its bottom. By similar perilous exertions, near four hundred men were saved from inevitable destruction. The exercise of humanity to an enemy under such circumstances of immediate action and impending danger, conferred more true honour than could be acquired by the most splendid series of victories. It in some measure obscured the impression made to the disadvantage of human nature, by the madness of mankind in destroying each other by

wasteful wars. The floating batteries were all consumed. The violence of their explosion was such as to burst open doors and windows at a great distance. Soon after the destruction of the floating batteries, Lord Howe, with thirty-five ships of the line, brought to the brave garrison an ample supply of every thing wanted, either for their support or their defence." He succeeded in landing two regiments of troops, and in sending in a supply of fifteen hundred barrels of gunpowder.

So admirable and complete had been the measures taken by the governor for the protection and security of the garrison, while the latter was employed in defending the fortress and annoying the enemy, that its loss was comparatively light, and it was chiefly confined to the artillery corps. The marine brigade, of course, being much more exposed, suffered more severely. In the course of about nine weeks, the whole number slain amounted to only sixty-five, and the wounded to three hundred and eighty-eight, and it is a remarkable fact that the works of the fortress were scarcely damaged.

George the Third sent General Elliot the order of the Bath, which was presented to him on the spot where he had most exposed himself to the fire of the enemy. He also received the thanks of both houses of parliament for his eminent services, with a pension of fifteen hundred pounds per annum. Elliot himself, with the consent of the king, ordered medals to be struck, one of which was presented to every soldier engaged in the defence.

After the conclusion of peace General Elliot returned to England, and, June 14, 1787, was created Lord Heathfield, Baron Gibraltar. In 1790 he was obliged to visit the baths of Aix-la-Chapelle for his health, and, when preparing to proceed to Gibraltar, died at Kalkofen, his favourite residence near the former place, of a second stroke of palsy, on the 6th of July of that year. His remains were brought to England, and interred at Heathfield in Sussex. A monument was erected to his memory in Westminister abbey at the public expense, and the king himself prepared the plan of a monument erected in honour of him at Gibraltar. In the council chamber of Guildhall, London, is one of the most celebrated pictures by Mr. John Singleton Copley, father of Lord Lyndhurst, representing the siege and relief of Gibraltar, and full of portraits, in which the figure of its heroic defender occupies the most conspicuous place, painted at the expense of the corporation.

Lord Heathfield was one of the most abstemious men of his age. His diet consisted always of vegetables and water, and he allowed himself only four hours' sleep at a time. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Drake, of Devonshire, by whom he had a son, Francis Augustus, who succeeded to the title, which became extinct on his death in 1803.

ELLIOT, Jane, authoress of one of the three exquisite lyrics known in Scottish song by the name of 'The Flowers of the Forest,' was the second daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot, the second baronet of Minto, and the sister of the third Sir Gilbert, author of the fine pastoral song of "My sheep I neglected," and was born about 1727. Her beautiful song of 'The Flowers of the Forest' is the one beginning, with the fragment of the old words,

> "I've heard them lilting, at the ewe-milking."

And she thus proceeds,

> "Lasses a' lilting before dawn of day;
> But now they are moaning on ilka green loaning;
> The Flowers of the Forest are a' wede awae."

It is the only thing she ever produced, and is said to have been written about the year 1755. When first published, it passed as an old ballad, and long remained anonymous. Burns was among the first to consider it modern. "This fine ballad," he said, "is even a more palpable imitation than Hardyknute. The *manners* are indeed old, but the language is of yesterday." Sir Walter Scott inserted it in the Border Minstrelsy in 1803, "as by a lady of family in Roxburghshire." It is stated that she composed it in a carriage with her brother, Sir Gilbert, after a conversation about the battle of Flodden, and a bet that she could not make a ballad on the subject. She had high aristocratic notions, and as a proof of her presence of mind, it is recorded that during the rebellion of 1745, when her father was forced to conceal himself among Minto Crags, from an enraged party of Jacobites, she received and entertained the officers at Minto House, and by her extreme composure, averted the danger to which he was exposed. This ac-

complished lady was never married. From 1782 to 1804, she resided in Brown's Square, Edinburgh, in a house which, in the progress of local improvement, is now taken down. She died at Mount Teviot, in Roxburghshire, the seat of her brother, Admiral Elliot, March 29, 1805.

ELLIOT, Sir John, baronet, an eminent physician, was born at Peebles, some time in the first half of the eighteenth century. He was of obscure parentage, but descended of a junior branch of the Stobs family, and received a good education, having become well acquainted with Latin and Greek. He was first employed in the shop of an apothecary in the Haymarket, London, which he quitted to go to sea as surgeon of a privateer. Being fortunate in obtaining prize-money, he procured a diploma, and settled in the metropolis as a physician. Aided by the friendship and patronage of Sir William Duncan, uncle of the celebrated admiral, Adam, Viscount Duncan, he soon became one of the most popular medical practitioners in London; his fees amounted to little less than five thousand pounds a-year; and by the influence of Lord Sackville and Madame Schwellenberg, he was, in July 1778, created a baronet. He was appointed physician to the prince of Wales, became intimate with persons of rank, and was the associate of the first literary characters of the metropolis, among whom he was celebrated for his hospitality. He died November 7th, 1786, at Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire, from the rupture of one of the larger vessels, and was buried at Hatfield. Dying unmarried, the baronetcy became extinct at his death. He was the author of various popular works relative to medical science, of which a list follows:

Philosophical Observations on the Senses of Vision and Hearing. To which is added, A Treatise on Harmonic Sounds, and an Essay on Combustion and Animal Heat. Lond. 1780, 8vo.

Essays on Physiological subjects. Lond. 1780, 8vo.

Address to the Public on a subject of the utmost importance to Health. Lond. 1780, 8vo. Against Empirics.

An Account of the Nature and Medicinal Virtues of the principal Mineral Waters in Great Britain and Ireland, and those in most repute on the Continent, &c. Lond. 1781, 8vo

The Medical Pocket Book. Lond. 1781, 12mo.

A Complete Collection of the Medical and Philosophical Works of John Fothergill, M. D.; with an Account of his Life, and occasional Notes. Lond. 1781, 8vo.

Elements of the Branches of Natural Philosophy connected with Medicine; including the doctrine of the Atmosphere, Fire, Phlogiston, Water, &c. Lond. 1782, 8vo, 2d edition, with an Appendix.

Experiments and observations on Light and Colours. To which is prefixed, the Analogy between Heat and Motion. Lond. 1787, 8vo.

Observations on the Affinities of Substances in Spirit of Wine. Phil. Trans. Abr. xvi. 79. 1786.

Elphinstone, anciently spelt Elfynyston, a surname assumed from the lands of Elphinstone in Mid Lothian.

According to tradition, the first of this name in this country was a German who came to Scotland in the reign of Robert the Bruce, and marrying Margaret, daughter of Sir Christopher Seton, by Lady Christian, his wife, the sister of King Robert, received with her lands in Mid Lothian, to which he gave his own name, Elvinton; but for this tradition there is no foundation. Another version makes the Elphinstones to be descended from the counts of Helpheinstein in Germany.

John de Elphinstone, possessor of the lands and barony of Elphinstone, the first of the name who appears on record, flourished under Alexander II. and Alexander III.

His grandson, Sir John de Elphinstone, married the lady above mentioned, Margaret de Seton, the niece of King Robert Bruce, and by her he had Alexander de Elphinstone, who took to wife Agnes de Airth, with whom he acquired Airth-Beg, and several other lands in Stirlingshire.

Alexander's great-grandson, Sir Alexander Elphinstone, knight, was succeeded by his only child Agnes, who, marrying Sir Gilbert Johnston, second son of Adam Johnston of Johnston, carried the estate of Elphinstone, in Mid Lothian, into that family.

Her uncle, Henry of Pittendreich, succeeded in the Stirlingshire property, which, with lands in Perth and Aberdeenshire, was subsequently called the barony of Elphinstone; the lordship of Kildrummie in the latter, which they held for nearly 200 years, came into this family on default of heirs of the old line of Mar, 1457.

Henry's nephew, by a younger brother, William, was bishop of Aberdeen, and chancellor of Scotland.

Sir Alexander Elphinstone, of Elphinstone, knight, the great-grandson of Henry, was at the baptism of Prince Arthur, in 1509, raised to the peerage by James the Fourth, by the title of Lord Elphinstone. In September 1513 he accompanied James to Flodden, where he was slain. He bore a striking resemblance to that monarch, and is supposed to have been mistaken for him in that fatal field.

His only son, Alexander, the second Lord Elphinstone, was slain in the battle of Pinkie, in 1547. By the Hon. Catherine Erskine, daughter of John Lord Erskine, earl of Mar, he had five sons and three daughters.

The eldest son, Robert, third Lord Elphinstone, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Inverpeffrey His third son, Sir James Elphinstone of Innernochtie, knight, created 20th February 1604 Lord Balmerinoch, was the ancestor of the noble house of Balmerino, forfeited in 1746, in the person of Arthur, the sixth lord (a notice of whom is given below), on account of his participating in the rebellion. The Balmerinoch branch of the Elphinstones has been already noticed. [See Balmerinoch, vol. i. pp. 228, 229.]

Alexander, fourth Lord Elphinstone, the eldest son of the third lord, was in 1599, while still master of Elphinstone, appointed one of the lords of session, and lord high treasurer of Scotland. He succeeded his father in 1602, and died in 1648. By the Hon. Jean Livingston, daughter of William, sixth Lord Livingston, he had four sons and five daughters.

His son, Alexander, fifth Lord Elphinstone, married Elizabeth Drummond, sister of James first earl of Perth, and had only one surviving daughter, Lilias. She married her cousin Alexander, sixth Lord Elphinstone; and was the mother of Alexander, seventh lord, and of John, the eighth lord.

The latter married Lady Isabel Maitland, daughter of Charles, 3d earl of Lauderdale; issue, 5 sons and 3 daughters.

The eldest son died in infancy. The 2d son, Charles, 9th Lord Elphinstone, had 4 sons and 2 daughters.

His 3d son, Charles, succeeded as 10th Lord Elphinstone. He married Lady Clementina Fleming, only surviving child and heiress of John, 6th earl of Wigton; issue, 4 sons and 4 *drs.* He died in 1781. His sons were, 1. John, his successor; 2. Charles, R.N., lost in the 'Prince George' in 1758; 3. William, chairman of the East India house, married in 1774 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Fullerton of Carstairs, Lanarkshire, heiress of her uncle, John Fullerton of Carberry. He had 4 sons and 2 *drs.* His 4th son, Lieut.-col. James Drummond, was twice married. His 2d wife was Anna Maria, only child of Admiral Sir Edward Buller, baronet, M.P., of Trenant Park, Cornwall, on his marriage with whom he assumed the additional name of Buller. By her he left, on his death in 1857, 4 sons and 4 daughters. The eldest son, William Buller Fullerton, succeeded as 15th baron. 4. George Keith Elphinstone, G.C.B., admiral of the Blue, born in 1747, created, for his naval services, LORD VISCOUNT KEITH, a memoir of whom is given at page 139 of this volume.

John, the eldest son, 11th Lord Elphinstone, lieutenant-governor of Edinburgh castle, died in 1794. He married a daughter of James, 3d Lord Ruthven, and had John, 12th Lord Elphinstone; Hon. Charles Elphinstone of Cumbernauld, an admiral in the navy, who died in 1840; Hon. Mount Stewart Elphinstone, sometime governor of Bombay, and author of an interesting statistical work on the kingdom of Caubul (published in 1815); another son, and 4 daughters.

John, 12th lord, a lieutenant-general in the army, died in 1813. His only son, John, 13th lord, born in 1807, was for some years governor of Madras; privy councillor 1836. In Oct. 1853, he was appointed governor of Bombay; Baron Elphinstone, United Kingdom, 1859; G.C.B. 1859. He died July 19, 1860; succeeded in his Scottish title by his cousin, Lieut.-colonel John Elphinstone-Fleming, 14th lord, born at Glasgow in 1819, son of Admiral Fleming of Cumbernauld, and died, *unm.* Jan. 13, 1861. The title devolved, as 15th baron, on his cousin, William Buller Fullerton Elphinstone, grandson of the 10th baron. Born Nov. 18, 1828, the 15th baron is a commander R.N., and a knight of the Medjidie.

A baronetcy is also possessed by the family of Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, of Logie Elphinstone and Westhall, Aberdeenshire, descended from the Hon. Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, 3d son of 1st Viscount Stair. Sir Hew's third son, Hew Dalrymple of Drummore, a lord of session, 1726, and of justiciary 1745, as Lord Drummore, *m.* Anne, daughter and heiress of John Horn, Esq. of Horn and Westhall, Aberdeenshire; issue, 7 sons and 3 daughters. Died 1755. His 3d son, Robert, a general in the army, succeeded him, and assumed his mother's surname of Horn. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir James Elphinstone of Logie, and assumed also that additional surname. Died 1794, issue 2 sons, and 6 daughters. The eldest son, Sir Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, *b.* 1766, lieutenant-colonel Scots Fusilier guards, was created a baronet, Dec. 19, 1827. Died Oct. 11, 1848, and was succeeded by his 3d son, Sir James Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, *b.* 1805, 2d baronet; M.P. for Portsmouth, 1857; *m.* with issue.

ELPHINSTON, WILLIAM, an eminent prelate, founder of King's college, Old Aberdeen, was born at Glasgow in 1431, or 1437. His father, Mr. William Elphinston, was the first of the Elphinstons of Blythswood in Lanarkshire. He became, at the age of 25, rector of the parish of Kirkmichael, where he remained four years, and then went to Paris, to study the civil and canon law. Three years thereafter, he was appointed professor of law, first at Paris, and afterwards at Orleans. In 1471 he returned home, and by Bishop Muirhead was made parson of Glasgow, and official of his diocese. In 1473 he was appointed official of Lothian by the archbishop of St. Andrews, and admitted a member of the privy council. He was afterwards sent on a political mission to the king of France, and on his return in 1479 was made archdeacon of Argyle, and soon after bishop of Ross. In 1484 he was translated to the see of Aberdeen, and the same year was one of the commissioners from Scotland to treat of a truce with England, and a marriage between the son of James III. and the Lady Anne, niece of Richard III. On the accession of Henry VII. he was again sent to London, with other ambassadors, to arrange the terms of a truce, which was accordingly concluded for three years, July 3, 1486. In February 1488 he was constituted lord-high-chancellor of the kingdom, a post which he enjoyed till James' death in the following June. He was subsequently sent to Germany as ambassador to the emperor Maximilian, on a proposal of marriage betwixt his youthful sovereign and Margaret, the emperor's daughter, who, however, was united to the prince of Spain before his arrival in Vienna. On his return homeward, he concluded a treaty of peace between the States of Holland and Scotland. In 1492 he was made lord privy seal. In 1494 he obtained a Bull from Pope Alexander VI. for founding a university at Aberdeen, and built the King's college in Old Aberdeen in 1500. Besides the erection and endowment of this college, Bishop Elphinston left large sums of money to build and uphold the bridge across the Dee. After the death of James IV. on the fatal field of Flodden, the venerable bishop quitted his diocese, and, anxious to assist with his advice in restoring peace to his distracted country

proceeded to Edinburgh to attend parliament. But the fatigue of the journey exhausted his strength, and he died a week after his arrival in the capital, October 25, 1514.

Bishop Elphinston wrote the Lives of Scottish Saints, which are now lost. In the college of Old Aberdeen are two series of large MS. folio volumes of his compilations on the canon law. He also wrote a History of Scotland, which till lately was believed to be preserved among the Fairfax manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford. This manuscript history, which was early discovered to be a mere transcript of the Scotichronicon, with some interpolations, Lord Fairfax, in a note in his own hand-writing, states that he had got from the widow of Drummond of Hawthornden; and a memorandum in it attributes its authorship to Elphinston, but it is now believed not to have been his production at all. An engraving of the bishop, from his portrait in the hall of King's college, Old Aberdeen, is given in Pinkerton's collection, of which a woodcut is subjoined:

ELPHINSTONE, Arthur, sixth and last Lord Balmerino, was born in 1688. He had the command of a company of foot in Lord Shannon's regiment in the reign of Queen Anne; but at the accession of George the First resigned his commission, and joined the earl of Mar, under whom he fought at Sheriffmuir. After that engagement he escaped out of Scotland, and entered into the French service, in which he continued till the death of hi brother Alexander in 1733. His father, anxious to have him settled at home, obtained for him a free pardon from government, of which he sent notice to his son, then residing at Berne, in Switzerland. He thereupon, having obtained the Pretender's permission, returned to Scotland, after an exile of nearly twenty years, and was joyfully received by his aged father. When the young Chevalier arrived in Scotland in 1745, Mr. Arthur Elphinstone was one of the first who repaired to his standard, when he was appointed colonel and captain of the second troop of life-guards attending his person. He was at Carlisle when it surrendered to the Highlanders, marched with them as far as Derby, from whence he accompanied them in their retreat to Scotland, and was present, with the corps de reserve, at the battle of Falkirk. He succeeded his brother as Lord Balmerino, January 5, 1746, and a few weeks thereafter was taken prisoner at the decisive battle of Culloden. Being conducted to London, he was committed to the Tower, and brought to trial in Westminster Hall, July 29, 1746, along with the earls of Kilmarnock and Cromarty, both of whom pleaded guilty. Before pleading to his indictment, Lord Balmerino stated that he was not at Carlisle at the time specified in it, being eleven miles off when that city was taken, and he requested to know if it would avail him anything to prove that fact. Lord Hardwicke said that such a circumstance might, or might not, be of use to him, but he informed him that it was contrary to form to permit him to put any questions before pleading to the indictment, by saying whether he was guilty, or not guilty. He was then desired to plead, when, apparently not understanding the meaning of that legal term, Balmerino exclaimed, with great animation, "Plead! why, I am pleading as fast as I can." The lord high steward having explained the import of the phrase, his lordship answered "not guilty." He was remanded to the Tower, and brought back next day, when, after a short trial, he was found guilty of high treason;

and, on August 1, sentence of death was passed upon the two earls and his lordship. The high-minded Balmerino disdained to compromise his principles by suing for pardon, and when he heard that his fellow-prisoners had petitioned for mercy, he sarcastically remarked that, as they must have great interest at court, they might have squeezed his name in with their own. He never entertained any hopes of pardon, for he said he considered his case desperate, as he had been once pardoned before. The earl of Cromarty obtained a pardon, but the other two suffered decapitation on Tower Hill, August 18, 1746. Lord Balmerino's behaviour at his execution was marked with unusual firmness and intrepidity. His last words were—"Oh, Lord! reward my friends, forgive my enemies, bless King James, and receive my soul!" He had no issue by his wife Margaret, daughter of Captain Chalmers, who died at Restalrig, August 24, 1765; and at his death the male line of this branch of the Elphinstone family became extinct.

ELPHINSTONE, James, a miscellaneous writer, the son of an episcopalian clergyman of Edinburgh, was born in that city, December 6, 1721. He was educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh, on leaving which he was, in his 17th year, appointed tutor to Lord Blantyre. When of age, he accompanied Thomas Carte, the historian, afterwards secretary to Bishop Atterbury, in a tour through Holland and the Netherlands, and at Paris acquired a thorough knowledge of the French language. On his return home he became private tutor to the son of Mr. Moray of Abercairney. In 1750 he superintended an edition of the Rambler, published at Edinburgh, with English translations of the mottoes, which were approved of by Dr. Johnson, who became the friend and correspondent of the author. In 1751 he married Miss Gordon, niece of General Gordon of Auchintool, and in 1753, removing to London, established an academy, first at Brompton, and afterwards at Kensington. In the year last mentioned he published a poetical translation of the younger Racine's poem of 'Religion,' and in 1763 he brought out 'Education,' a poem, neither of which works displayed talent above mediocrity. An English grammar, which he composed for the use of his scholars, and afterwards enlarged and published in 2 vols. 12mo, was the most useful of his works, and received the approbation of Mr. Walker, author of the 'Pronouncing Dictionary.' In 1776 he retired from his school, and, losing his wife, in 1778 he visited Scotland, and delivered a course of lectures on the English language at Edinburgh and Glasgow. In 1782 appeared his translation of Martial, in one volume 4to, which showed a total want of judgment, and was received with ridicule. In 1786 he published 'Propriety ascertained in her Picture,' 2 vols. 4to, in which he endeavoured to establish a new mode of orthography, by spelling all words as they are pronounced, a project which he still farther explained and recommended in his 'English Orthography Epitomised,' and 'Propriety's Pocket Dictionary.' In 1794 he brought out, in 6 vols. 4to, a Selection of his Letters to his Friends, with their Answers, entirely spelt in the new way; the reading of which was so difficult and tiresome that the work found few purchasers. Mr. Elphinstone married, a second time, a niece of Bishop Falconer, and died at Hammersmith, October 8, 1809. His sister was the wife of Mr. William Strahan, the celebrated printer, who, at his death, left him a small annuity.

ELPHINSTONE, George Keith, Viscount Keith, a distinguished naval commander, fourth son of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone, was born in 1747, and entered the navy early in life. In 1773 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and in 1775 made post-captain. In the same year he was returned member of parliament for Dumbartonshire, in which county his family possessed considerable property. During the American war, Captain Elphinstone served with great credit at the attack on Mud island and Charlestown, and in 1778 commanded the Berwick, 74, in the action off Brest. In 1782 he was again on the American station, when he captured l'Aigle, a French frigate of 40 guns and 600 men. In August 1793 he assisted Rear-admiral Goodall in the reduction of Toulon, and received the red riband of the Bath as a reward for his services. In 1795 he was made vice-admiral, in which year he commanded the fleet destined for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope; in the object of which expedition he not only succeeded, but compelled the

Dutch, who advanced to the relief of the colony, to surrender at discretion, without firing a gun. On this occasion, he was rewarded with an Irish barony, by the title of Baron Keith, of Stonehaven-Marischal, March 7, 1797. His services on other occasions were highly important and meritorious, and his gallant exertions in the Foudroyant, on the coast of Egypt, during the campaign of 1801, which year he was promoted to the rank of admiral of the Blue, caused his elevation to the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1803, by the title of Baron Keith of Banheath, in the county of Dumbarton. In 1814 he was created a viscount. Lord Keith died in the spring of 1823, and was succeeded by his only daughter, Margaret Mercer, married to the count de Flahault, in France.

ELPHINSTONE, William George Keith, C. B., a major-general in the army, was the third son of the Hon. William Fullerton Elphinstone, and Elizabeth, daughter of William Fullerton of Carstairs in Lanarkshire, and grandson of the tenth Lord Elphinstone. He was born in 1782, and early in life he entered the army as ensign in the 24th regiment of infantry. After serving with much distinction in various parts of the globe, he became lieutenant-colonel of the 33d foot in 1813, and being present with his regiment at the battle of Waterloo, his services were rewarded by his being created a commander of the Bath. He was also a knight of the order of St. Wilhelm of Holland. In 1837 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was commander-in-chief of the Bengal army when the British arms received so disastrous a check in Afghanistan in 1841. He was at this period enfeebled by long service and by the climate of India, and was, moreover, almost helpless from the effects of gout. He was to be tried by court martial, had not his death taken place while proceedings were pending. He died April 23, 1842, aged 60.

Enzie, Earl of, a secondary title of the marquis of Huntly; see Huntly, marquis of

ERIGENA, John Scotus, a celebrated scholar and metaphysician, was born about the beginning of the ninth century. Some authors contend that he was a native of Ireland, and others of Ergene, on the borders of Wales; but the received opinion is, that his birth-place was in Ayrshire. Animated by an uncommon desire for learning, at a period when it was not to be obtained in his own country, he travelled, when very young, to Athens, where he spent some years studying the Greek, Chaldaic, and Arabic languages, and became well-versed in logic and philosophy. He was afterwards invited to the court of France by Charles the Bald, who, on account of his wisdom and learning, treated him with great familiarity, calling him his master; and encouraged him in the production of several works of scholastic divinity, which gave great offence to the church by his bold notions on the subjects of predestination and transubstantiation. A treatise on the Eucharist, which he wrote in answer to a book by Paschasius Radbertus, a Benedictine monk, who first introduced the false doctrine of transubstantiation, was two centuries later, that is, in 1059, condemned by the council of Rome to be burnt.

Having, at the desire of the French king, translated from the Greek into Latin certain theological works attributed to Dionysius the Areopagite, the supposed first Christian preacher in France, Erigena was visited with the displeasure of the Roman pontiff, Nicholas I., who, in a threatening letter to Charles, peremptorily ordered him to be sent to Rome. In preference, however, to delivering him up to papal vengeance, that enlightened monarch connived at his escape into England, where, according to Cave and Tanner, he was gladly received by Alfred the Great, who, at that time engaged in compiling a code of laws and furthering the introduction of learning into his kingdom, placed him at the head of the establishment recently founded by him at Oxford then called the "King's Hall," and now Brazen-nose college. Here he lectured for three years on mathematics, logic, and astronomy; but disputes arising among the gownsmen, he relinquished his professorship, and retired to the abbey of Malmesbury, where he opened a school. Tradition states that the harshness and severity of his discipline caused his scholars to stab him to death with the iron stiles or bodkins then used in writing, an event which is variously said to have occurred in the years 874, 884, and 886. It is, however, asserted, with more probability, that the jealousy of the monks, rather than the insubordination of his pupils, was

the real cause of his death. Some writers are of opinion that the English historians have confounded John Scotus Erigena with another John Scot, abbot of Ethelingay, who taught at Oxford. In proof of this latter supposition, Mackenzie, in his Scottish Writers, quotes a letter from Anastasius, the librarian to Charles the Bald, written in 875, which speaks of Erigena as then dead. Dr. Henry, in his History of Great Britain, thinks it probable that he died in France. A treatise written by him with great acuteness and metaphysical subtilty, 'De Divisione Naturæ,' was published at Oxford, in folio, by Dr. Thomas Gale, in 1681. Of this singular work, Mr. Turner, in his History of the Anglo-Saxons, gives an interesting account. Erigena is said to have been as celebrated for his wit as for his learning. A number of works are attributed to him, and he translated four of the works of Dionysius the Areopagite into Latin for the king of France.

ERROL, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, first conferred by King James the Second, on 17th March 1452-3, with that of Lord Hay, on Sir William Hay, of Errol, descended from William de la Haya, principal butler at the court of King Malcolm the Fourth, and witness to many of his charters. According to tradition, Hay, a brave rustic in the reign of Kenneth the Third, by whose exertions the Danes were defeated about 980, was the founder of the noble family of Errol, but Douglas, in his Peerage, asserts that the Hays of Scotland are certainly a branch of the Anglo-Norman Hays, who came into Britain with William the Conqueror. The story of Hay is simply this:—The Danes having landed in Aberdeenshire, ravaged the country as far as the town of Perth. King Kenneth hastened to give them battle, and the hostile armies met at Loncarty, in Perthshire. The Scots at first gave way, and fled through a narrow pass, where they were stopped by a countryman of great strength and courage, and his two sons, who had no other weapons than the yokes of their ploughs, they having been at work in a field not far from the scene of action. Upbraiding the fugitives for their conduct in flying from the field, these peasants succeeded in rallying them. The Scots turned upon their conquerors, and after a second rencounter, still more furious than the first, they gained a complete victory. It is said that after the Danes were defeated, the old rustic, lying on the ground, wounded and fatigued, cried, "Hay! Hay!" which word became the surname of his posterity. The king rewarded him with as much land in the Carse of Gowrie as a falcon should fly over before she settled; and a falcon being accordingly let off, flew over an extent of ground six miles in length, afterwards called Errol, and lighted on a stone, still styled the Falcon-Stone. The king also raised him to the dignity of nobility, and assigned to him and his family armorial bearings in accordance with the signal service which he and his two sons had rendered to their country. It appears from many histories that there were families of the name of Hay both in Italy and France even before the era of the battle of Loncarty. [See HAY, surname of.]

Sir Gilbert de la Haya, a descendant in the fifth generation from the above Sir William de la Haya, living in the time of Malcolm the Fourth, was by Robert the Bruce created high constable of Scotland. By charter dated 12th November 1314, (No. 45 in Anderson's Diplomata,) the office became hereditary in the family. He also conferred on him the lands of Slains in Aberdeenshire.

William, first earl of Errol, got charters under the great seal of various lands in 1446 and 1450. In 1457 he was one of the Scots commissioners that concluded a treaty with the English, and died soon afterwards. His office of lord high constable was one of the best in point of revenue in the kingdom; among the various perquisites that were attached to it were the *hostiligia*, which by some have been held to imply "free lodging in every place where the king might reside," while others believe that it referred to a hearth-tax levied for the constable from every "reeking house in Scotland, of sax pennies Scots." During the great rebellion of the Douglases, when James the Second had thoughts of quitting the kingdom, his affairs appearing for a time desperate, the first earl of Errol resigned great emoluments, namely constable fees, which had previously been levied on everything brought to market in the time of parliament, both small and great, as the act recites, a sacrifice which is supposed to have been intended to gain the king popularity with his discontented subjects. From time to time indemnification to the family was proposed, but nothing was ever done towards it, nor any settled revenue assigned to the high constable.

His eldest son, Nicol, second earl, died in 1470, and was succeeded by his brother William, third earl, who was one of the privy council of James the Third, and in 1472 was nominated a commissioner to treat of a peace with England. He died in 1506.

His eldest son, William, fourth earl, was sheriff of Aberdeen, and had great dependencies and bonds of manrent from some of the principal families in the country. He accompanied James the Fourth to the fatal battle of Flodden, where he was slain 9th September 1513.

His son, William, fifth earl, was, according to Calderwood, a man well "learned both in humanitie and divinitie, and speciallie weill versed in the New Testament. He would rehearse word by word the choicest sentences, speciallie suche as served to establishe solid comfort in the soule by faith in Christ. Much suffered he for the cause of Christ. Mr. Robert Alexander, advocate, who had been his schoolmaster, set forth his testament in Scottish metre, which was printed after in Edinburgh, anno 1571, by Thomas Bassandine, printer. It was dedicated to Lilias Ruthven, Ladie Drummond." The dedicatory epistle is inserted in Calderwood's *Hist. of the Kirk of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 134. He was one of the privy council to James the Fifth, and in 1515 was one of the commissioners sent to France, to endeavour to get the Scots included in their treaty with the English. He was also, in the following year, with others, sent by the estates of Scotland to the king of England with their refusal to comply with his desire, in removing the duke of Albany from the guardianship of their young king. Dying without surviving male-issue, before the year 1535, in him ended the male line of William fourth earl of Errol. The earldom, constabulary, &c., therefore, devolved upon George, son of the Hon. Thomas Hay of Logie-Almond, second son of the third earl, who got that estate by marrying Margaret Logie, heiress thereof.

George, sixth earl, obtained from King James the Fifth a charter under the great seal, dated 13th December 1541, of the whole estate and heritable constabulary, as next heir male to William, the last earl. The narrative bears that the

king was desirous that the earldom of Errol and constabulary of Scotland should remain and continue. He was one of the lords who signed the bond of consent to the marriage betwixt Queen Mary and the earl of Bothwell, and died after 1574.

His eldest son, Andrew, seventh earl, married Lady Jean Hay, only daughter and heiress of William fifth earl of Errol, whereby the collateral heir male and the heir female of line of this noble family were united. He was one of the privy council of Queen Mary, to whom he was always faithful and loyal. He died in 1585. By his first countess he had three sons and one daughter, namely, Alexander, who died before his father; Francis, who became eighth earl; Thomas, who died without issue; and the lady Eleanor, married to the earl of Linlithgow. By his second wife, Lady Agnes Sinclair, daughter of the earl of Caithness, he had a son, the Hon. Sir George Hay of Killour, whose grandson succeeded as eleventh earl.

Francis, eighth earl, was one of the heads of the popish faction which, in 1589, entered into a treasonable correspondence with Philip of Spain and the duke of Parma, and with the earls of Crawford, Huntly, and Bothwell, broke out into rebellion. On the king's advance against them, however, they surrendered at Aberdeen, but, after a few months' confinement, were set at liberty by his majesty amidst the rejoicings on account of his approaching marriage. On 31st July 1592 the earl was committed to the castle of Edinburgh, but soon released, and again entered into a treasonable correspondence with Spain, a part of which was intercepted. He was summoned before parliament, 8th January 1592-3, and on his refusal to appear was denounced rebel on the 8th February. On the 25th of the following September he and the earls of Angus, Huntly, and others, were formally excommunicated by the provincial synod of Fife convened at St. Andrews. On the 17th October he appeared in the king's presence with Huntly and Angus, and offered to submit to a legal trial. A day was fixed, and on 26th November it was finally settled that the three earls and their associates should be exempted from prosecution, provided that before the 1st February 1594 they should either submit to the church and renounce the errors of popery, or remove out of the kingdom. To these conditions they refused to accede, and levying a formidable force, at the battle of Glenlivet, 3d October 1594, they defeated the king's troops, under the earl of Argyle, though the latter were far superior in number. He afterwards went to the Continent, and in 1596 having obtained permission to return, he landed at Stonehaven on 20th September, and in the following year was formally 'relaxed' from the horn, but was not absolved from the excommunication till the year 1617. Having become reconciled to the court, he got so much in favour with James the Sixth that the latter appointed him one of the commissioners to treat of a union with England, one of James' favourite projects, 11th July 1604. He died at Slains castle 16th July 1631, and is celebrated by Arthur Johnston, in an epitaph. He was three times married. By his first two wives, the one a daughter of the earl of Athol, and the other of the regent Murray, he had no issue, but by his third wife, Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of the earl of Morton, he had three sons and eight daughters.

His eldest son, William, ninth earl, having been brought up at court, and educated in the protestant religion, was in great favour with King Charles the First, and acted as lord high constable at the coronation of that ill-fated monarch at Holyroodhouse abbey, 18th June 1633. From his splendid style of living he was obliged to sell the old paternal estate of the family in the carse of Gowrie, which had been granted to his ancestors by King William the Lion, reserving only some superiorities. He died 7th December 1636.

His only son, Gilbert, tenth earl, was too young to be engaged in the beginning of the troubles of King Charles the First's reign, but was a staunch loyalist, and had a pension settled on him in 1639. In 1648 he was colonel of horse for Aberdeenshire, in the duke of Hamilton's 'Engagement' for the rescue of Charles the First. In 1650 he waited on Charles the Second at Aberdeen, and was most graciously received. He raised a regiment for his majesty's service at his own charge, and immediately after the coronation of the king at Scone, he stated to his majesty, in a memorial, the claims of his family for compensation for the great sacrifices made by the first earl in the time of King James the Second, for the public good. In answer, a letter from the king to the earl (preserved in the family archives) thus concludes: "And we do promise, *in verbo principis*, that as soon as it shall please Almighty God to put an end to the present troubles, the claims of our said cousin the earl of Errol, shall be favourably considered, and justice done; so that he may see how highly we esteeme that ancient family, and the value we set upon his present services." In 1661 he was appointed one of the king's privy council. He married Lady Catherine Carnegie, daughter of James earl of Southesk, by whom he had no issue; upon which he made a resignation of his whole estates, honours, dignities, hereditary constabulary, &c., failing himself, in favour of Sir John Hay of Killour, his cousin, and nearest male heir, and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to his own nearest and lawful heirs whatever, with power of nomination, on which a charter was passed under the great seal, 13th November 1666. On his death in 1674, the male line of the first marriage of Andrew, eighth earl of Errol, ended, and the estate and honours devolved upon the next male heir, Sir John Hay of Killour, grandson of Sir George, before mentioned.

John, eleventh earl, married Lady Anne Drummond, daughter of James third earl of Perth, by whom he had Charles, twelfth earl; and two other sons, who both died young, with two daughters, Mary, who succeeded her brother as countess of Errol, and Margaret, married to James fifth earl of Linlithgow, and fourth earl of Callendar (attainted in 1715), to whom she had only one daughter, Lady Anne Livingston, undoubted heir of line of the noble and ancient family of the Livingstons, earls of Linlithgow and Callendar. This lady married the last earl of Kilmarnock, (who was beheaded and attainted in 1746,) to whom she had three sons, the eldest of whom, James Lord Boyd, succeeded as thirteenth earl of Errol.

The eleventh earl died 30th December 1704, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, twelfth earl, who, in the Scots parliament of 1706, opposed the Union with all his power and interest, considering it derogatory to the honour and independence of Scotland, and entered a solemn protest against it. He was considered so disaffected that on the alarm of the French invasion in 1708 he was apprehended, and though in a bad state of health, was for some time kept closely confined in the castle of Edinburgh. He died, unmarried, in 1717, and was succeeded by his elder sister, Lady Mary, countess of Errol, who married Alexander, son of Sir David Falconer, lord president of the court of session in 1682. At the coronation of George the Second, her ladyship claimed to act by deputy as high constable of Scotland, which claim was allowed, and the duke of Roxburghe officiated for her on the occasion. Under the act for abolishing heritable jurisdictions she obtained for the regality of Slains twelve hundred pounds sterling, in full of her claim of five thousand

Ancient Earldoms of Scotland.

Earldom of Mar.—Origin lost in remote Antiquity.

I. Ancient Pictish Line.

1, 2 & 3	4, 5 & 6	7, 8 & 9	10 & 11	12	13
1. Murtachus, maormor of Mar, 1065, styled 1st earl. 2. Gratnach, his son, second earl 1114. 3. Morgundus, son of Gratnach, reign of David I.	4. Gillocher, son of Morgundus. 5. Morgund, son of Gillocher. 1171. Reign of William the Lion. 6. Gilbert, son of Morgund.	7. Gilchrist, 8. Duncan, brothers of Gilbert. Earl Duncan died before 1234. 9. William, son of Duncan. One of the Regents of Scotland, 1258. Died 1270.	10. Donald, William's son, died 1294. His elder daughter, Isabella, queen of Robert I. 11. Gratney, Donald's son. *Mar.* Christian Bruce, sister of Robert I.	12. Donald, son of Gratney. Regent of Scotland, Aug 2, 1332. Slain at Dupplin Moor, August 12, 1332.	13. Thomas, Donald's son. Great chamberlain of Scotland, 1358. Died 1377, without male issue. *Direct male line extinct.*

II. Earls in right of Marriage with, or by Descent from, Female Heirs.

1 & 2	3	4
1. Wm., 1st earl of Douglas, husb. of Countess Isabel dr. of 13th earl. 2. James, their son, 2d of Douglas and Mar. Slain at Otterburn, 1388. No male issue.	3. Sir Malcolm Drummond, first husband of Countess Isabella, sister of Earl James. Died without issue, 1403.	4. Alexander Stewart, nat. son of earl of Buchan, Wolfe of Badenoch, 2d husband of Countess Isabella, 1404. Died without legitimate issue 1435.

III. Abeyance of Hereditary Line.

1	2	3
Title adjudged to the Crown 1457. 1. John, 3d son of James II. Put to death 1479. *Cochrane, titular earl, favourite of James III. Hanged over Lauder Bridge* 1482.	2. Alexander Stewart, duke of Ross, 3d son of James III. Created 2d March 1486. Date of death unknown.	3. Lord James Stewart, earl of Moray, nat. br. of Queen Mary. Created 1562. Preferred title of Moray. Regent 1567. Assassinated 1570.

IV. Line of Erskine—(I. Title unacknowledged).

1. (Title assumed.)		2. (Not assumed.)	3. (Not assumed.)	4 & 5. (Not assumed.)
1. Sir Robert Erskine of Erskine, only son of Sir Thomas Erskine and Lady Janet Keith, great grand-daughter of	Gratney, 11th earl. Assumed title 1435. Died after 1453. *Title adjudged to the Crown* 1457.	2. Thomas, 1st Lord Erskine, son of Sir Robert. Died before Dec. 1494.	3. Alexander, 2d Lord Erskine, his son. Died before 17th June 1510.	4. Robert 3d Lord Erskine, son of Alexander, 2d Lord. Slain at Flodden, 1513. 5. John, 4th Lord Erskine, son of Robert, 3d Lord. Died 1552.

IV. Line of Erskine—(II. Title recognised).

I. (Properly 6.)	2. (Properly 7.)	3. (Properly 8.)	4. (Properly 9.)	(5. Properly 10.)	6. (Properly 11.)
1. John, 5th Lord Erskine, son of 4th lord. First acknowledged earl of "Erskine family," 1565. Regent, 1571. Died 1572.	2. John, his son. Born about 1558, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. Died 1634.	3. John, Lord High Treasurer's son. Died 1654.	4. John, his elder son. Died 1668.	5. Charles, last earl's elder son. Died 1689.	6. John, son of Earl Charles. Leader of rebellion, 1715. Estates and titles forfeited. Died 1732.

Line of Erskine continued.

Title under attainder.

7. (Properly 12.)	8. (Properly 13.)
12. Thomas, Lord Erskine, son of 11th earl. Died 1766.	13. Jas. Erskine, k. mar. of Scotland, son of Hon. James Erskine Lord Grange br. of 11th earl. *Mar.* Frances, only dr. of 11th earl. Died 1784.

Attainder reversed.

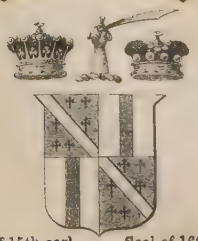
9. (Styled 14.)	10. (Styled 15.)
9. John Francis Erskine, son of James, knight marischal. Attainder reversed in his favour 17th June 1824. Died 1825.	10. John Thomas, his son. Born 1772. Died 1828.

11. (Styled 16.)

11. John Francis Miller, 33d in descent from Murtachus, maormor of Mar.	Born 1795. Suc. as earl of Kellie, 1829. Premier earl, viscount, and barpn of Scotland.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

Quarterings:—1. and 5. for earldom of Mar. 2. 4. and 6. for Erskine. 3. for earldom of Kelly.



Seal of 15th earl. Seal of 16th earl.

pounds. On her death, without issue, 19th August 1758, the estate and titles devolved, as above shown, on James, Lord Boyd, the grandson of her sister.

James, thirteenth earl, would have united in his own person the four earldoms of Errol, Kilmarnock, Linlithgow, and Callendar, had the three last not been attainted (see these titles), as well as the ancient dignity of lord high constable of Scotland, which had been entailed on the earl of Errol by the articles of Union of the two kingdoms and by the act of the British parliament of 1748, for abolishing the heritable jurisdictions of Scotland. The earl was born 20th April 1726, and was educated at the school of Dalkeith and the university of Glasgow. In 1745 he had a commission in the 21st regiment of foot, and at the battle of Culloden was on the king's side, when his father and next brother were on that of the Pretender. After his father's execution he claimed his estate, and his claim was allowed by the court of session in 1749, and by the House of Lords in 1751. At the coronation of George the Third in 1761, he officiated as constable of Scotland, and neglecting, by accident, to pull off his cap, when the king entered, he apologised for his negligence in the most respectful manner; but his majesty entreated him to be covered, for he looked on his presence at the solemnity as a very particular honour. In 1767 he was appointed one of the lords of police, and in 1770 elected a Scots representative peer. He died 3d July 1778. He married, first, in 1749, Rebecca, daughter of Alexander Lockhart, Esq., a lord of session by the title of Lord Covington, by whom he had a daughter, Mary, married to General John Scott of Balcomie. He married, secondly, in 1762, Isabella, daughter of Sir William Carr, baronet, of Etal, in Northumberland, by whom he had three sons and nine daughters. George and William, the two eldest sons, were successively earls of Errol. James, the youngest, an officer in the navy, was accidentally drowned in 1797. The thirteenth earl of Errol is mentioned with high praise in Forbes' Life of Beattie, and in Dr. Anderson's 'Bee,' vol. v. there is a biographical sketch of him.

The eldest son, George, fourteenth earl, an officer in the army, married in 1790, Elizabeth-Jemima, second daughter of Joseph Blake, Esq. of Ardfry in Galway, Ireland, sister of the first Lord Wallscourt, but had no issue. At the general election 30th June 1796, he was chosen one of the Scots representative peers, but the earl of Lauderdale protested and petitioned the House of Lords against his return, on the ground that he was not the male descendant of the original earls, but, on the charter of 1666, his election and title were declared valid by the House of Lords 19th May 1797. He died 14th June, 1798, aged 32. He had accompanied the expedition against Ostend the previous year. He was then labouring under the disease which terminated his existence, and was subject to occasional attacks of delirium, in one of which he is said to have disclosed the object of the expedition prematurely.

His brother, William, born 12th March 1772, succeeded as fifteenth earl. He had assumed, 28th March, 1795, the additional surname and arms of Carr. In 1805 he was appointed knight marechal of Scotland, and in 1806, chosen a representative peer. He was also for several years lord high commissioner to the Church of Scotland. He was thrice married. By his first wife, Jane, daughter of Matthew Bell, Esq., he had an only daughter, married to the Rev. C. W. Wodehouse. By his second wife, Alicia, youngest daughter of Samuel Elliot, Esq. of Antigua, he had James, Lord Hay, killed at Waterloo, 18th June 1815; William-George, sixteenth earl; Samuel, a captain in the army; and four daughters: and by his third countess, Harriet, the sister of Lord Somerville, he had a son and two daughters. He died 26th January 1819.

William-George, sixteenth earl, K.T. and G.C.H., born 21st February 1801, married 4th December 1820, Elizabeth Fitzclarence, the third of the natural daughters of William the Fourth, and by her had a son and three daughters. He was lord steward of the household, and afterwards master of the buckhounds, and was created a baron of the United Kingdom, 31st May 1831, by the title of Baron Kilmarnock of Kilmarnock. In 1832 he was constituted knight marechal of Scotland. He was also lord-lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. He died in 1846.

His son, William-Harry, 17th earl, a major in the rifle brigade, 1855, born 3d May 1823, married 1848, Eliza-Amelia, eldest daughter of Major-general the Hon. Charles Gore, a son of 2d earl of Arran in Ireland; issue, Charles Gore, Lord Kilmarnock, born 1852; and Hon. Arthur, born 1855. Was wounded in the hand at the battle of the Alma.

The seventeenth earl of Errol is the twenty-second lord high constable of Scotland, and as such is by birth the first subject in the kingdom after the blood royal, having a right to take precedence of every hereditary honour. The houses of Tweeddale and Errol claim a common progenitor (see TWEEDDALE, marquis of).

ERSKINE, anciently spelled Areskin, and sometimes Irskyn, a surname of great antiquity, and one which has been much distinguished in all periods of Scottish history, was originally derived from the lands and barony of Erskine in Renfrewshire, situated on the south side of the Clyde, the most ancient possession of the noble family who afterwards became Lords Erskine and earls of Mar.

An absurd tradition asserts that at the battle of Murthill fought with the Danes, in the reign of Malcolm the Second, a Scotsman having killed Enrique, a Danish chief, cut off his head, and with the bloody dagger in his hand, showed it to the king, saying in Gaelic, *Eris Skene*, alluding to the head and dagger; on which Malcolm gave him the name of Erskine. In those remote times, however, surnames were usually assumed from lands, and all such traditions referring to the origin of the names of illustrious families are seldom to be depended upon. The appearance of the land justifies the derivation of the name from the British word *ir-isgyn*, signifying the green rising ground. The earliest notice of the name is in a confirmation of the church of "Irschen" granted by the bishop of Glasgow in favour of the monastery of Paisley, betwixt the years 1202 and 1207 [*Chartulary of Paisley*, p. 113]. In 1703, the estate of Erskine was purchased from the Hamiltons of Orbiston by Walter, master of Blantyre, afterwards Lord Blantyre, in which family the property remains.

Henry de Erskine was proprietor of the barony of Erskine so early as the reign of Alexander the Second. He was witness of a grant by Amelick, brother of Maldwin, earl of Lennox, of the patronage and tithes of the parish church of Roseneath to the abbey of Paisley in 1226.

His grandson, 'Johan de Irskyn,' submitted to Edward the First in 1296.

Johan's son, Sir John de Erskine, had a son, Sir William and three daughters, of whom the eldest, Mary, was married, first to Sir Thomas Bruce, brother of King Robert the First, who was taken prisoner and put to death by the English, and secondly to Sir Ingram Morville; and the second, Alice, became the wife of Walter, high steward of Scotland.

Sir William de Erskine, the son, was a faithful adherent of Robert the Bruce, and accompanied the earl of Moray and Sir

James Douglas in their expedition into England in 1322. For his valour he was knighted under the royal banner in the field. He died in 1329.

Sir Robert de Erskine, knight, his eldest son, made an illustrious figure in his time, and for his patriotic services, was, by David the Second, appointed constable, keeper, and captain of Stirling castle. He was one of the ambassadors to England, to treat for the ransom of that monarch, after his capture in the battle of Durham in 1346. In 1350 he was appointed by David, while still a prisoner, great chamberlain of Scotland, and in 1357 he was one of those who accomplished his sovereign's deliverance, on which occasion his eldest son, Thomas, was one of the hostages for the payment of the king's ransom. On his restoration, David, in addition to his former high office of chamberlain, appointed Sir Robert justiciary north of the Forth, and constable and keeper of the castles of Edinburgh and Dumbarton. In 1358 he was ambassador to France, and between 1360 and 1366 he was five times ambassador to England. In 1367 he was warden of the marches, and heritable sheriff of Stirlingshire. In 1371 he was one of the great barons who ratified the succession to the crown of Robert the Second, grandson, by his daughter Marjory, of Robert the Bruce, and the first of the Stuart family. To his other property he added that of Alloa, which the king bestowed on him, in exchange for the hunting district of Strathgartney, in the Highlands. He died in 1385.

His son, Sir Thomas Erskine, knight, succeeded his father, as governor of Stirling castle, and in 1392 was sent ambassador to England. By his marriage with Janet Keith, great-grand-daughter of Gratney, eleventh earl of Mar, he laid the foundation of the succession on the part of his descendants to the earldom of Mar and lordship of Garioch.

Sir Robert Erskine, knight, his son, was one of the hostages for the ransom of James the First in 1424. On the death of Alexander, earl of Mar, in 1435, he claimed that title in right of his mother, and assumed the title of earl of Mar, but the king unjustly kept him out of possession. He died in 1453.

Sir Thomas Erskine, his son, was dispossessed of the earldom of Mar by an assize of error, in 1457, but in 1467 he was created a peer under the title of Lord Erskine.

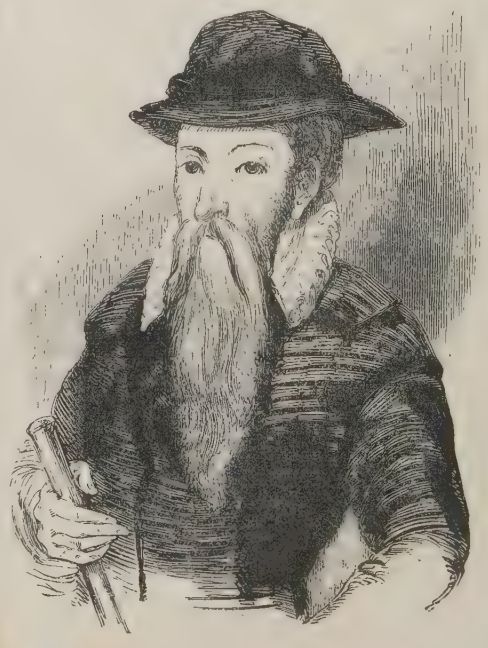
This family were honoured for several generations with the duty of keeping, during their minority, the heirs apparent to the crown.

Alexander, the second Lord Erskine, had the charge of James the Fourth, when prince of Scotland, and ever after continued in high favour with him. He died in 1510.

John, the fourth Lord Erskine, had the keeping of James the Fifth during his minority. On his coming of age he was sent by James in 1534 ambassador to France, to negociate a marriage with a daughter of the French king, and afterwards he was sent ambassador to England. On the death of James, in conjunction with Lord Livingston, he had committed to him the charge of the infant queen Mary. He kept her for some time in Stirling castle, and afterwards removed her to the priory of Inchmahome, situated on an island in the lake of Monteith, in Perthshire; which priory had been bestowed upon him by James the Fifth, as commendatory abbot. Subsequently, for greater security, he conducted the youthful Mary to France. He died in 1552. Margaret Erskine, daughter of this nobleman, was the mother, by James the Fifth, of the regent Murray

His eldest son, the master of Erskine, was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547. He was the ancestor, by an illegitimate son, of the Erskines of Shielfield, near Dryburgh, of which family the famous Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine, the originators of the first secession from the Church of Scotland, were cadets. Memoirs of them are given below. The fourth son, the Hon. Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, was the ancestor of the earls of Kellie. [See KELLIE, earl of.]

The second son, John, the fifth Lord Erskine, succeeded his father as governor of Edinburgh castle. Although a Protestant himself, he preserved a strict neutrality in the struggles between the Lords of the Congregation and the queen regent, Mary of Guise, while he upheld the authority of the latter, to whom, when hard pressed by her enemies, he gave protection in the castle of Edinburgh, where she died in June 1560. On the return of Queen Mary from France in 1561 he was appointed one of her privy council. In the following year he submitted his claim to the earldom of Mar to parliament, and was successful in establishing his right as the descendant, in the female line, from Gratney, eleventh earl of Mar. [See MAR, earl of.] In consequence of Lord Erskine being confirmed earl of Mar, the queen's natural brother, afterwards regent, who then bore the title, was styled earl of Moray instead. On the birth of James the Sixth in 1566, the new earl of Mar was intrusted with the keeping of the young prince; and on the death of the earl of Lennox in 1571 he was chosen regent in his stead. He died in the following year, leaving a high reputation for integrity and honesty of purpose. From a portrait of the regent Mar in Pinkerton's Scottish Gallery the subjoined woodcut is taken:



The first of the family of Erskine, barons of Dun, as separated from that of Erskine of Erskine, the original stock, was John, the son of Sir Thomas Erskine of that ilk, who had a charter from King Robert the Second of the barony of Dun, near the town of Montrose, in Forfarshire, dated November 8, 1376. The name of Dun is Gaelic, and signifies a hill or rising ground.

This Sir Thomas was twice married; first to Janet Keith, by whom he had Sir Robert Erskine, and a daughter, married

to Duncan Weems, younger of Lochar Weems: and secondly, to Jean Barclay, by whom he had John Erskine, already mentioned, who succeeded to the lands of Dun, as appears by a charter to him, from King Robert the Third, of these lands, dated October 25, 1393.

The next in succession in the lands of Dun was Alexander Erskine, supposed to be the son of John. He resigned the lands of Dun, reserving his own liferent, to his son, John the second, who received from King James the Second a charter to the same, of date January 28, 1449. The vesting the fee of the property in the eldest son, while the father retained the liferent, became afterwards a practice in the family.

John Erskine of Dun, the second of that name, had three sons: John, his heir, Thomas, and Alexander. He resigned his lands of Dun to his eldest son in 1473, retaining the liferent, and died March 15, 1508.

John Erskine of Dun, the third of that name, had several sons, of whom Thomas Erskine of Brechin, the second son, was secretary to King James the Fifth. He fell on the fatal field of Flodden, September 9, 1513. This John Erskine, laird of Dun, treated the inhabitants of Montrose in the most tyrannical manner, and in consequence of his oppressive conduct and that of his family the town applied to the king for redress. A summons of spulzie was accordingly issued against him and four of his sons, 4th October 1493.

Sir John Erskine, the fourth of that name, married Margaret Ruthven, daughter of William first Lord Ruthven, widow of the earl of Buchan, by whom he had John Erskine of Dun, knight, one of the principal leaders of the Reformation in Scotland, and afterwards superintendent of Angus, of whom a memoir is afterwards given in larger type.

A succeeding proprietor of Dun, John by name, was poisoned on the 23d May, 1613, by his uncle Robert. The trial of the latter, as well as that of his three sisters, by whom he was instigated to the atrocious deed, will be found in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. iii. pp. 261—266.

Of the later lairds of Dun the only other personage of public note was David Erskine, Lord Dun, a judge of the court of session, of whom also a notice is afterwards given.

The estate of Dun came into possession of the noble family of Kennedy, by the marriage, on June 1, 1793, of Archibald, 12th earl of Cassillis, and first marquis of Ailsa, with Margaret, 2d daughter of John Erskine, Esq. of Dun. Their 2d son, John, born June 4, 1802, on inheriting the property, assumed the additional surname of Erskine. He married, in 1827, Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, 4th daughter of William IV., and died at Pisa, March 6, 1831. His widow married again, in 1836, Lord John Frederick Gordon Hallyburton of Pitcur, 3d son of 9th marquis of Huntly. Mr. Kennedy Erskine, with two daughters, left one son, William Henry, born July 1, 1828, at one time a captain 17th lancers, unmarried. The elder daughter, Wilhelmina, married, in 1855, her cousin, 2d earl of Munster; the younger, Millicent Ann Mary, became the wife of J. Hay Wemyss, Esq. of Wemyss Castle, Fifeshire.

Alexander Erskine, plenipotentiary for Sweden at the treaty of Munster, a distinguished officer in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, was of the family of Erskine of Kirkbuddo in Fife, sprung from the Erskines of Dun. Ennobled in Sweden, some of his descendants were settled at Bonne in Germany.

The Erskines of Alva (represented by the earl of Rosslyn) are sprung from a branch of the noble house of Mar, descended from Hon. Charles Erskine, 5th son of John, 7th earl of Mar. His eldest son, Charles Erskine of Alva, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 30th April, 1666. Sir Charles had four sons and one daughter. Charles, Lord Tinwald, his third son, a lord of session, and afterwards lord justice clerk, was father of James Erskine, Lord Alva, also a lord of session.

The grandson of the first baronet, Lieutenant-general Sir Henry Erskine, distinguished himself as a minor song writer. The second son of Sir John Erskine of Alva, second baronet, he succeeded to the baronetcy, on the death of his elder brother, in 1747. He was for many years M.P. for the Anstruther district of burghs. He early entered the army, but in 1756 he lost his rank, on account of his opposition to the importation of the Hanoverian and Hessian troops into this country. After the accession of George III. in November 1760, he was restored to his rank in the army, and appointed colonel of 67th foot. He married at Edinburgh, in 1761, Janet, only daughter of Peter Wedderburn, Esq. of Wedderburn, a lord of session, under the name of Lord Chesterhall. Sir Henry was deputy quarter-master-general, and succeeded his uncle, Hon. General St. Clair, in the command of the Royal Scots in 1762. He was the author of the song, 'In the garb of old Gaul,' the air of which was composed by the late General Reid. He died at York, 9th August 1765. His eldest son, Sir James Erskine, also in the army, assumed the surname of St. Clair, and on the death of his uncle, Alexander Wedderburn, earl of Rosslyn, in 1805, became 2d earl of Rosslyn, and died 8th June 1837. [See Rosslyn, earl of.]

There is also the family of Erskine of Cambo in Fife, on which a baronetcy was conferred in 1821. Sir David, the first baronet, was the grandson of the tenth earl of Kellie. He died in 1841. His son, Sir Thomas, the 2d baronet, born in 1824, is an officer in the army, and married, with issue.

ERSKINE, John, of Dun, knight, one of the principal promoters of the Reformation in Scotland, was born in 1508, at the family seat of Dun, near Montrose. His grandfather, father, uncle and granduncle, fell at Flodden, and he succeeded to the estate of Dun when scarcely five years old. By the care of his uncle, Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin, secretary to King James the Fifth, he received a liberal education; but had scarcely attained to the years of majority, when he appears to have killed Sir William Froster, a priest of Montrose. The document which preserves the record of this fact, and of the assythment or manbote paid by him to the father of the deceased, dated 5th February 1530, is inserted among the Dun papers in the Miscellany of the Spalding Club, vol. fourth. None of the circumstances are given, except that the deed was committed in the Bell Tower of Montrose. He studied at a foreign university, and he has the merit of being the first to encourage the acquisition of the Greek language in Scotland, having, in 1534, on his return from abroad, brought with him a Frenchman capable of teaching it, whom he established in Montrose. He seems about this time to have married Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of the earl of Crawford. This lady

died 29th July 1538, and he subsequently married Barbara de Beirle.

On the 10th of May, 1537, he had a license from James V. for himself, his son John, and other relatives, permitting them "to pas to the partis of France, Italie, or any uthiris beyond se, and thair remane, for doing of thair pilgramagis, besynes, and uthir lefull erandis, for the space of thre yeiris." His uncle, Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin, had obtained from the same monarch a gift of the office of constabulary of Montrose, which he conveyed by a charter, dated 9th February 1541, to John Erskine of Dun, the subject of this notice, in liferent, and to his son and heir apparent, John Erskine, in fee. In April 1542 he and his cousin, Thomas Erskine of Brechin, and John Lambie of Duncarry, had a license to travel into France, Italy, and other places, for two years. [*Dun Papers in Spalding Club Miscellany*, vol. 4.]

Having early become a convert to the Reformed doctrines, he was a zealous and liberal encourager of the Protestants, especially of those who were persecuted, to whom his house of Dun was always a sanctuary, as he was a man of too much power and influence for the popish bishops to interfere with. In his endeavours, however, to promote the Reformation, he did not neglect his other duties. During the years 1548 and 1549 he supported the queen dowager and the French party in opposing the English forces, and we learn from the histories of the time that in 1548, some English ships having landed about eighty men in the neighbourhood of Montrose, for the purposes of plunder, Erskine of Dun collected a small force from the inhabitants of that town, of which he was then provost, and had for some years been constable, and fell upon them with such fury, that not a third of them regained their ships. Among the Dun papers which have been published, are several letters to the laird of Dun from Mary, the queen dowager. These refer to the passing events of the period, and show the high estimation in which he was held by her. One of them, dated 29th August, 1549, relates to the coming to Montrose of the French Captain Beauschattel, and his company, regarding which Erskine seems to have remonstrated, dreading some attempts against his rights, as her majesty assures him that there was "na entent bot till kepe the fort, and nocht till hurt you in your heretage or ony othir thing." It appears that a small hill, close to the river, was called the Fort, or Constable Hill [*Bowick's Life of Erskine*, page 62, *quoted in the Spalding Club Miscellany*, vol. 4, *preface*, page xii, *note*], and it has been conjectured that Erskine may have thought the occupation of this fort by the French captain derogatory to his rights as constable, and so made it subject of complaint. He was considered not only by his own countrymen, but by foreigners, as one of the most eminent heroes which the Scottish nation had produced in that age, so fertile in great men, and M. Beauge, in his History of the Campaigns in Scotland of 1548 and 1549, makes frequent and honourable mention of him and his exploits at that time.

At Stirling, March 10, 1556, the laird of Dun and some others, signed a "call" to John Knox, then at Geneva, to return to Scotland, and promote the Reformation. On Knox's arrival, that year, Erskine, being in Edinburgh, was one of those who used to meet in private houses to hear him preach. It was at supper in the laird of Dun's house, that all present there with Knox resolved, that, whatever might be the consequence, they would wholly discontinue their attendance at Mass. On his invitation, the Reformer followed him to Dun, where, on this, as well as on a subsequent visit, he preached almost daily, and made many converts. On the 3d December 1557 Erskine of Dun subscribed the first Covenant at Edinburgh, along with the earls of Argyle and Glencairn, and other noblemen and gentlemen, and thus became one of the lords of the congregation.

In the parliament which met December 14, 1557, he was appointed, under the title of "John Erskine of Dun, knight, and provost of Montrose," to go to the court of France, as one of the commissioners, to witness the young Queen Mary's marriage with the dauphin. "Of which trust he acquitted himself with great fidelity and honour, and was approved by the parliament on his return." On his return, he found the Reformation making great progress in Scotland; and when the Protestants, encouraged by their increase of numbers, and the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the English throne, petitioned the queen regent, more boldly

than formerly, to be allowed the free exercise of their religion, the laird of Dun was one of those who joined in the prayer, but he seems to have used milder language, and been more moderate in his demands than the others. So far, however, from granting the toleration requested, the queen regent issued a proclamation requiring the Protestant ministers to appear at Stirling on May 10, 1559, to be tried as heretics and schismatics. The lords of the congregation, and other favourers of the Reformation, seeing the danger to which their preachers were exposed, resolved to accompany and protect them. Anxious to avoid bloodshed, Erskine of Dun left his party at Perth, and, with their consent, went forward to Stirling, to have a conference with the queen, who acceded to his advice, and agreed that the ministers should not be tried. He accordingly wrote to those who were assembled at Perth to stay where they were, as the queen regent had consented to their wishes. But while many of the people dispersed on receiving this intelligence, the barons and gentlemen, rightly distrusting the regent's word, resolved to remain in arms till after the 10th of May. And well was it that they did so, for the queen had no sooner made the promise than she perfidiously broke it. The preachers not appearing on the day named, were denounced rebels, which so incensed and disgusted the laird of Dun, that he withdrew from court, and joined the lords of the congregation at Perth, when he explained to them that in giving his advice to disperse he had himself been deceived by the regent. He therefore recommended them to provide against the worst, as they might expect no favour, and a civil war ensued, which lasted for some time, and ended at last, first in the deposition, October 23, 1559, and secondly in the death of the queen regent, June 10, 1560, in favour of the Protestants.

The laird of Dun, previous to that event, had relinquished his armour, and become a preacher, for which he was, from his studies and disposition, peculiarly qualified. In the ensuing parliament, he was nominated one of the five ministers who were appointed to act as ecclesiastical superintendents, the district allotted to him being the counties of Angus and Mearns. This appointment took place in July 1560, and he was installed in 1562 by John Knox. The superintendents were elected for life, and though their authority was somewhat similar to that of a bishop, they were responsible for their conduct to the General Assembly. The other four superintendents were, Mr. John Spottiswood of Spottiswood, the father of Archbishop Spottiswood, of Lothian; John Willocks, formerly a Dominican friar, of Glasgow; John Winram, formerly subprior of St. Andrews, of Fife; and John Carsewell, of Argyle and the Isles. The laird of Dun not only superintended the proceedings of the inferior clergy, but performed himself the duties of a clergyman. He was appointed moderator of the ninth General Assembly at Edinburgh, December 25, 1564; also of the eleventh the same day and place, 1565; also of the twelfth at Edinburgh, June 25, 1566; and of the thirteenth at Edinburgh, December 25, 1566. In January 1572 he attended the convention held at Leith, where episcopacy was established. His gentleness of disposition recommended him to Queen Mary, who, on being requested to hear some of the Protestant preachers, answered, as Knox relates. "That above all others she would gladly hear the superintendent of Angus, Sir John Erskine, for he was a mild and sweet-natured man, and of true honesty and uprightness."

In 1569, by virtue of a special commission from the Assembly, he held a visitation of the university of Aberdeen, and suspended from their offices, for their adherence to popery, the principal, sub-principal, and three regents or professors of King's college, Aberdeen. In 1571 he showed his zeal for the liberties of the church, in two letters which he wrote to his chief, the regent earl of Mar, the first of which will be found in Calderwood, vol. 3. They are written, says Dr. M'Crie, "in a clear, spirited, and forcible style, contain an accurate statement of the essential distinction between civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and should be read by all who wish to know the early sentiments of the Church of Scotland on this subject." In 1577 he assisted in compiling the 'Second Book of Discipline.' Besides the duties belonging to his spiritual charge, he was frequently called upon to execute those belonging to his military character as a knight; thus, on the 20th of September 1579, he was required, by a warrant

from the king, to recover the house of Redcastle from James Gray, son of Patrick Lord Gray, and his accomplices, by whom it had been seized and retained, and deliver it to John Stewart, the brother of the Lord Innermeith. Notwithstanding that the reformation had, in his day, made so great progress in Scotland, and that he himself had been one of the principal promoters of it, he was it seems not altogether divested of some of the superstitious observances of popery. In the 'Spalding Miscellany,' vol. iv. mention is made of a license from the king, signed James R., with consent of his privy council, of date February 25, 1584, to John Erskine of Dun, to eat flesh all the time of Lent, and as oft as he pleases on the forbidden days of the week, to wit, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; noted upon the back, with the same hand, a license to your L—— to eat flesh; he being then past the age of seventy-six. In 1580, four years before this, he had received a license, wherein he, and three in company with him, are allowed to eat flesh from February 13 to March 26.

From the laird of Dun's conciliatory disposition, as well as his high intelligence, his advice and assistance were valued by all parties, as appears by various letters in the 'Spalding Miscellany,' vol. iv. Perhaps one of the most important of these, in its bearing on the church, is one addressed to him by the earl of Montrose and the secretary Maitland on 18th November 1584, which seems to have been written with the view of obtaining Erskine's assent to certain statutes, then recently passed in parliament, at the king's instance, declaring his supremacy in all ecclesiastical matters, which were obnoxious to the leading clergy of the time. The ministers were required to subscribe an "obligation," recognising his majesty's supremacy, under pain of deprivation of their benefices; and the proceedings which ensued on the proclamation for the fulfilment of these enactments are minutely detailed in 'Calderwood's Church History,' vol. iv, page 209, et seq.

In consequence of the part taken by Erskine in prevailing on the ministers within his bounds to subscribe "the obligation," he acquired some unpopularity among them; in the expressive words of Calderwood, "the laird of Dun was a pest then to the ministers in the north." A letter from Patrick Adamson, titular archbishop of St. Andrews, to Erskine, dated 22d January 1585, inserted among the Dun papers in the 'Spalding Miscellany,' seems intended to give explanations about "the obligation," as he says "the desyr of his Maiesties obligatioun extendis no forthir bot to his hienes obedience, and of sik as bearis charge be lawfull commission in the cuntrie, quheirof his Maiestie hes maid ane speciall chose of your lordship: as for the diocese of Dunkeld, I think your lordship will vnderstand his Maiesties meining at your cuming to Edinbrught, and as ffor sik pairtis as is of the diocese of Sanct Androwis in the Merns and Anguse, I pray your lordship to tak ordour thairin for thair obedience and conformitie, as your lordship hes done befoir, that they be nocht compellit to travell forthir, bot thair suspendis may be rathir helpit nor hinderit;" with more to the same purpose. It appears from a summons, at the instance of the laird of Dun, for payment of his stipend as superintendent of Angus and Mearns, dated 9th September 1585, that the whole amount of it in money and victual, did not much exceed £800. The portion paid in money was £337 11s. 6d. [*Miscellany of Spalding Club*, vol. iv, *Editor's preface.*] He died March 12, 1591, in the 82d year of his age. Buchanan, Knox, Spottiswood, and others, unite in speaking highly of his learning, piety, moderation, and great zeal for the Protestant religion. Spottiswood says of him that he governed that portion of the country committed to his "superintendence with great authority, till his death, giving no way to the novations introduced, nor suffering them to take place within the bounds of his charge, while he lived. A baron he was of good rank, wise, learned, liberal, and of singular courage; who, for diverse resemblances, may well be said to have been another Ambrose. He left behind him a numerous posterity, and of himself and of his virtues a memory that shall never be forgotten." —*Miscellany of the Spalding Club.—Scott's Lives of Reformers.—M'Crie's Lives of Knox and Melville.—Calderwood's History.*

ERSKINE, David, Lord Dun, an eminent lawyer, of the same family as the superintendent, was born at Dun, in Forfarshire, in 1670. From the university of St. Andrews he removed

to that of Paris, and having completed the study of general jurisprudence, he returned to Scotland, and was, in 1696, admitted advocate. He was the staunch friend of the nonjurant episcopal clergy, and in the last Scottish parliament zealously opposed the Union. In 1711 he was appointed one of the judges of the court of session, and in 1713 one of the lords of justiciary. In 1750 his age and infirmities induced him to retire from the bench. In 1754 he published a small volume of moral and political 'Advices,' which bears his name. He died in 1755, aged 85. By his wife, Magdalen Riddel, of the family of Riddel of Haining in Selkirkshire, he left a son, John, who succeeded him in the estate of Dun, and a daughter, Anne, married first to James, Lord Ogilvy, son of David, third earl of Airly, and secondly to Sir James Macdonald of Sleat.—*Scots Mag.* 1754.

ERSKINE, Henry, Rev., a divine of considerable eminence, the ninth of twelve children,—not thirty-three, as has been generally stated,—of Ralph Erskine of Shielfield, in Berwickshire, descended from the noble house of Mar, was born at Dryburgh, Berwickshire, in 1624. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A., and was soon after licensed to preach the gospel. In 1649—as stated by Wodrow, but according to Dr. Harper, in his Life of Ebenezer Erskine, more probably ten years later, viz. in 1659, as stated by Calamy and Palmer—he was, by the English Presbyterians, ordained minister of Cornhill, in the county of Northumberland, where he continued till he was ejected by the act of Uniformity, August 24, 1662. He was thus minister of Cornhill for three years. [*Calamy's Continuation*, *Palmer's Noncon. Memorial.*] He now removed with his family to Dryburgh, where he appears to have resided for eighteen years, and where he occasionally exercised his sacred office. In the severe persecution to which the Presbyterians in Scotland were at that period subjected, this faithful minister could not of course expect to escape; and, accordingly, on Sabbath, April 23, 1682, a party of soldiers came to his house, and, seizing him while worshipping God with his family, carried him to Melrose a prisoner. Next day he was released on bond for his appearance when required, and soon after was summoned to appear before the council at Edinburgh, to answer charges of sedition and disobedience, because he presumed to exercise his ministry without conforming to the new order of things. On his refusal to swear that he had not altogether refrained from the duties of his ministry, and to "give bond that he would preach no more at conventicles," he was ordered to pay a fine of 5,000 merks, and committed to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, to be afterwards sent to the prison of the Bass till the fine was paid; but, on petition, he obtained a remission of his sentence on condition of leaving the kingdom. One account states, that he took refuge in Holland, whence the want of the necessaries of life induced him to return to Scotland, when he was imprisoned in the Bass for nearly three years, but this statement rests on questionable authority. It is certain that he resided for some time at Parkbridge, in Cumberland, and afterwards at Monilaws, about two miles from Cornhill, in Northumberland, whence he had been ejected. On July 2, 1685, he was again apprehended, and kept in prison till the 22d, when he was set at liberty, in terms of the act of Indemnity passed at the commencement of the reign of James II. In September 1687, after the toleration granted by King James' proclamation of indulgence, Mr. Erskine became minister of Whitsome, on the Scots side of the Border; and it was under his ministry, at this place, that the celebrated Thomas Boston received his first religious impressions. He remained at Whitsome till after the Revolution, when he was appointed minister of Chirnside, in the county of Berwick. He continued minister of that place till his death, August 10, 1696, aged sixty-eight. He left several Latin manuscripts, among others, a Compend of Theology, explanatory of some difficult passages of Scripture, none of which were ever published. He was twice married. His first wife, who died in 1670, was the mother of eight children, one of whom, Philip, conformed to the Church of England, and, receiving episcopal orders, held a rectory in the county of Northumberland. Another child of the first marriage became afterwards well-known as Mrs. Balderstone of Edinburgh, a woman of superior intelligence and of devoted piety. By his second wife, Margaret Halcro, a native of Orkney, a descendant

of Halcro, prince of Denmark, and whose great grandmother was the Lady Barbara Stuart, daughter of Robert, earl of Orkney, son of James V., he was the father of Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine, the founders of the Secession in Scotland.

The death of Mr. Henry Erskine took place in the midst of his family; and the circumstances of it as related by Dr. Calamy [*Continuation*] are peculiarly interesting, from the impression which they appear to have made on the young hearts of his two celebrated sons, Ebenezer and Ralph. Long after, remarks Dr. Harper, the scene was referred to by them as one of their hallowed recollections. "The Lord helped me," says Ebenezer on one occasion, "to speak of his goodness, and to declare the riches of his grace in some measure to my own soul. He made me tell how my father took engagements of me on his deathbed, and did cast me upon the providence of his God." Ralph, in like manner, more than thirty years after the event, put on record, "I took special notice of the Lord's drawing out my heart towards him at my father's death."—*Memoir of Rev. H. Erskine.—Dr. Harper's Life of Ebenezer Erskine.*

ERSKINE, Ebenezer, the founder of the Secession church in Scotland, fourth son of the preceding, was born June 22, 1680. Some accounts say his birth-place was the prison of the Bass, but this is evidently erroneous. His biographer, the Rev. Dr. Fraser of Kennoway, thinks it probable that he was born at the village of Dryburgh, in Berwickshire, and in confirmation of this the Rev. Dr. Harper of Leith, in his Life of Ebenezer Erskine, gives the following extract from a small manuscript volume belonging to Mr. Henry Erskine, Ebenezer's father, in possession of the Rev. Dr. Brown of Broughton Place church, Edinburgh: "Eben-ezer was borne June 22d, being Tuysday, at one o'clock in the morning, and was baptized by Mr. Gab: Semple July 24th, being Saturnday, in my dwelling house in Dryburgh 1680." He appears to have received the elements of his education at home, under the superintendence of his father, and in his fourteenth year he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, where he held a bursary on the presentation of Pringle of Torwoodlee, and where he prosecuted his studies for a period of nine years, four of which were devoted to the classics and philosophy, and five to theology In June 1697, he took his degree of M.A., and on leaving college he became tutor and chaplain in the family of the earl of Rothes. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Kirkaldy on the 11th February 1703, and in the succeeding September was ordained minister of Portmoak, Kinross-shire. It was not till after his ordination that his heart appears to have received its first powerful impressions of evangelical and vital religion, and a corresponding change to the better of spirit and style took place in his public ministrations. Exemplary in the discharge of his ministerial duties, and devoted to his people, he soon became popular amongst them. "Nor," says Dr. Harper, "was Mr. Erskine's popularity and usefulness confined to Portmoak and its immediate vicinity. From all parts of the country, in every direction, sometimes at the distance of sixty miles, eager listeners flocked to his preaching. On sacramental occasions particularly, the gatherings were great. From all accounts of the sacred oratory of the man, there is no doubt that there was in it much to impress a promiscuous audience. His bodily presence was commanding,—his voice full and melodious,—his manner grave and majestic,—and after the fulness and fervour of his heart broke through the trammels of his earlier delivery, his bearing in the pulpit combined ease with dignity in an unwonted degree. But to whatever extent these external advantages commended him to the people, it is gratifying to remark the most unequivocal proofs that the great charm—the element of power which signalized Mr. Erskine as a preacher,—was the thoroughly evangelical matter and spirit of his discourses." [*Life of Ebenezer Erskine by Dr. Harper*, pp. 20, 21.]

In the various religious contests of the period he took an active part, particularly in the famous Marrow controversy, which commenced in 1719, and in which he came forward prominently in defence of the doctrines, which had been condemned by the General Assembly, contained in the work entitled 'The Marrow of Modern Divinity.' He revised and corrected the Representation and Petition presented to the Assembly on the subject, May 11, 1721, which was originally composed by

Mr. Boston; and drew up the original draught of the answers to the twelve queries put to the twelve brethren; along with whom he was, for their participation in this matter, solemnly rebuked and admonished by the moderator. This took place in the Assembly of 1722. The twelve representers submitted to the authority of the supreme court, but accompanied their submission with a protest against the deed, and their claim of liberty "to profess, preach, and still bear testimony to the truths condemned." In the cases, too, of Mr. Simson, professor of divinity at Glasgow, and Mr. Campbell, professor of church history at St. Andrews, who, though both had been proved to have taught heretical and unscriptural doctrines, were very leniently dealt with by the Assembly, as well as on the question of patronage, he distinguished himself by his opposition to the proceedings of the church judicatories.

The high estimation in which Mr. Erskine was held procured him at different times the honour of a call from Burntisland, Tulliallan, Kirkcaldy, and Kinross, but the church courts, in full concurrence with his own views and inclinations, decided against his removal in all these cases, although party feeling, particularly as regards Kirkcaldy, had its influence in preventing his translation. In May 1731 he accepted of a call to the third charge, or West church, at Stirling, and, in September of that year, he was settled one of the ministers of that town. Having always opposed patronage, as contrary to the standards of the Church, and as a violation of the treaty of Union, he was one of those who remonstrated against the act of Assembly of 1732 regarding vacant parishes. As moderator of the Synod of Perth and Stirling, he opened their meeting at Perth, on October 10th of that year, with a sermon from Psalm cxviii. 24, in which he expressed himself with great freedom against several recent acts of the Assembly, and particularly against the rigorous enforcement of the law of patronage, and boldly asserted and vindicated the right of the people to the election of their minister. Several members of Synod immediately complained of the sermon, and, on the motion of Mr. Mercer of Aberdalgie, a committee was appointed to report as to some "unbecoming and offensive expressions," alleged to have been used by the preacher on the occasion. Having heard Mr Erskine in reply to the charges contained in the report of the committee, the Synod, after a keen debate of three days, by a majority of not more than six, "found that he was censurable for some indecorous expressions in his sermon, tending to disquiet the peace of the Church," and appointed him to be rebuked and admonished. From this decision twelve ministers and two elders dissented. Mr. Erskine, on his part, protested and appealed to the next Assembly. To his protest, Messrs. William Wilson of Perth, Alexander Moncrieff of Abernethy, and James Fisher of Kinclaven, ministers, adhered.

The Assembly, which met in May 1733, refused to hear the reasons of protest, but took up the cause as it stood between Mr. Erskine and the Synod; and, after hearing parties, "found the expressions vented by him, and contained in the minutes of Synod, and his answers thereto, to be offensive, and to tend to disturb the peace and good order of the Church; and therefore approved of the proceedings of the Synod, and appointed him to be rebuked and admonished by the moderator at their bar, in order to terminate the process." Against this decision Mr. Erskine lodged a protest, vindicating his claim to the liberty of testifying against the corruptions and defections of the Church upon all proper occasions. To this claim and protestation the three ministers above named adhered, and along with Mr. Erskine, withdrew from the court. On citation they appeared next day, when a committee was appointed to confer with them; but, adhering to their protest, the farther proceedings were remitted to the Commission, which met in the ensuing August, when Mr. Erskine and the three ministers were suspended from the exercise of their office, and cited to appear again before the Commission in November. At this meeting the four brethren were, by the casting vote of the moderator, declared to be no longer ministers of the Church of Scotland, and their relationship with their congregations formally dissolved. When the sentence of the Commission was intimated to them, they laid on the table a paper declaring a secession from the prevailing party in the established church, and asserting their liberty to exercise the office of the Christian minis-

try, notwithstanding their being declared no longer ministers of the Church of Scotland.

On the 5th day of the subsequent December, the four ejected ministers met together at the Bridge of Gairney, near Kinross, and after two days spent in prayer and pious conference, constituted themselves into a presbytery, under the designation of the "Associate Presbytery." Mr. Erskine was elected the first moderator, and from this small beginning the Secession Church took its rise.

The General Assembly of 1734, acting in a conciliatory spirit, rescinded several of the more obnoxious acts, and authorised the Synod of Perth to restore the four brethren to communion and to their respective charges, which was done accordingly by the Synod, at its next meeting, on the 2d July. The seceding ministers, however, refused to accept the boon, and published their reasons for this refusal. On forming themselves into the "Associate Presbytery," they had published a 'Testimony to the Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline of the Church of Scotland.' In December 1736 they published a Second Testimony, in which they condemned what they considered the leading defections of both Church and State since 1650. In February 1737 Mr. Ralph Erskine, minister of Dunfermline, brother to Ebenezer, and Mr. Thomas Mair, minister of Orwell, joined the Associate Presbytery, and soon after two other ministers also acceded to it.

In the Assembly of 1739 the eight brethren were cited to appear, when they gave in a paper called 'The Declinature,' in which they denied the Assembly's authority over them, or any of their members, and declared that the church judicatories "were not lawful nor right constituted courts of Jesus Christ." In the Assembly of 1740 they were all formally deposed from the office of the ministry. In that year, a meeting-house was built for Mr. Erskine by his hearers at Stirling, where he continued to officiate to a very numerous congregation till his death. During the rebellion of 1745, Mr. Erskine's ardent loyalty led him to take a very active part in support of the government. Animated by his example the Seceders of Stirling took arms, and were formed into a regiment for the defence of the town. Dr. Fraser, his biographer, relates that one night when the rebels were expected to make an attack on Stirling, Mr. Erskine presented himself in the guardroom fully accoutred in the military garb of the times. Dr. John Anderson, late professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow, and Mr. John Burns, teacher, father of the Rev. Dr. Burns, Barony parish in that city, happened to be on guard the same night; and, surprised to see the venerable clergyman in this attire, they recommended him to go home to his prayers as more suitable to his vocation. "I am determined," was his reply, "to take the hazard of the night along with you, for the present crisis requires the arms as well as the prayers of all good subjects." [*Life by Fraser*, p. 439.] When Stirling was taken possession of by the rebel forces, Mr. Erskine was obliged, for a short period, to retire from the town, and his congregation assembled for worship on Sundays, in the wood of Tullibody, a few miles to the north of Stirling. So great, indeed, was the zeal displayed by him in the service of the government that a letter of thanks was addressed to him by command of the duke of Cumberland.

When the controversy concerning the lawfulness of swearing the religious clause contained in the Burgess oath led, in April 1747, to the division of the Secession church, Mr. Erskine was one of those who adhered to the Burgher portion of the synod. In consequence of Mr. Moncrieff of Abernethy, who held the office of professor of divinity to the associate presbytery, adhering to the Antiburgher portion of the Secession, the Burgher portion was left destitute of a professor; and Mr. Erskine consented, at the request of his brethren, to fill the office, but, at the end of two years, he resigned it on account of his health in 1749. He died June 2, 1754, aged 74. He had been twice married; first, in 1704, to Alison Turpie, daughter of a writer in Leven, by whom he had ten children, and who died in 1720; and, secondly, in 1724, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. James Webster, minister of the Tolbooth church, Edinburgh, by whom also he had several children His eldest daughter, Jean, was married to the Rev. James Fisher of Glasgow. "During the night on which he finished his earthly career,

Mrs. Fisher, having come from Glasgow to visit her dying father, was sitting in the apartment where he lay, and engaged in reading. Awakened from a slumber, he said, 'What book is that, my dear, you are reading?' 'It is your sermon, father,' she replied, 'on that text, *I am the Lord thy God.*' 'O woman,' said he then, 'that is the best sermon ever I preached.' The discourse had proved very refreshing to himself, as well as to many of his hearers. A few minutes after that expression had fallen from his lips, he requested his daughter to bring the table and candle near the bed; and having shut his eyes, and laid his hand under his cheek, he quietly breathed out his soul into the hands of his Redeemer, on the 2d of June, 1754. Had he lived twenty days longer, he would have finished the seventy-fourth year of his age; and had he been spared three months more, he would have completed the fifty-first of his ministry, having resided twenty-eight years at Portmoak, and nearly twenty-three at Stirling." [*Life, by Dr. Fraser.*] He published at Edinburgh, in 1739, 'The Sovereignty of Zion's King,' in some discourses upon Psalm ii. 6. 12mo. In 1755 appeared a collection of his Sermons, mostly preached upon Sacramental occasions, 8vo; and in 1757, three volumes of his Discourses, also 8vo. Four volumes of his Sermons were printed at Glasgow in 1762, and a fifth at Edinburgh in 1765. "Besides at least six volumes on 'Catechetical Doctrine,'" says Dr. Fraser, "written at Portmoak between 1717 and 1723, inclusive, he left in all forty-seven notebooks of evangelical, sacramental, and miscellaneous sermons; fifteen of which books were composed subsequently to his translation to Stirling. Most of them consist of 220 pages; and all of them, with the exception of a few words in common hand interspersed, are written in shorthand characters. Each may contain on an average about thirty-six sermons of an hour's length. He left also several volumes of expository discourses, including a series of lectures on the Epistle to the Hebrews, studied and delivered immediately after his admission to his second charge." [*Life*, page 341.] The following is a list of his printed discourses:

The Sovereignty of Zion's King; in some Discourses upon Psalm ii. 6 Edin 1739, 12mo.

A Collection of Sermons, mostly preached upon Sacramental Occasions. Edin. 1755, 8vo.

Discourses. 1757, 3 vols. 8vo.

Sermons. Glasgow, 1762, 4 vols. 8vo. A fifth vol. Edin. 1765.

ERSKINE, Ralph, one of the founders of the Secession Church, third son of the Rev. Henry Erskine, minister of Chirnside, by his second wife, Margaret Halcro, was born at the village of Monilaws, Northumberland, March 15, 1685. He was educated, with his brother, Ebenezer, in the university of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1704. During his first session at college, in the winter of 1699–1700, a great fire took place in the Parliament-square, and the house in which he lodged being in that square he narrowly escaped being burned to death. He had to force his way through the flames, carrying a number of his books. Referring to this deliverance a number of years afterwards, he mentions, in his diary, that on a day set apart for private humiliation and prayer, he made it the subject of grateful acknowledgment to God. "I took special notice," says he, "of what took place upon my first going to Edinburgh to the college, in the burning of the Parliament close; and how mercifully the Lord preserved me, when he might have taken me away in my sin, amidst the flames of that burning, which I can say my own sins helped to kindle." While engaged prosecuting his theological studies, a considerable part of his time was spent in the family of Colonel Erskine of Cardross, in the capacity of tutor. In June 1709 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Dunfermline, and, in 1711, he received a unanimous call from the parish of Tulliallan to become their minister; and nearly at the same time he was unanimously called to become the second minister in the collegiate charge of Dunfermline. The latter he accepted. He was ordained on the 7th August of that year, and about four years and a half after his ordination, Mr. Thomas Buchanan his colleague died, and he was promoted to the first charge.

In the controversy regarding the Marrow of Modern Divinity, Mr. Ralph Erskine took a deep interest. The synod of Fife, of which he was a member, were peculiarly strict in enforcing compliance with the act of Assembly, passed in 1720,

prohibiting all ministers from recommending the Marrow. As Mr. Erskine did not choose to comply with this prohibition, he was formally arraigned before the synod for noncompliance, and strictly charged to be more obedient for the future, on pain of being subjected to censure. The synod farther required that he, as well as the other Marrow-men within their bounds, should subscribe anew the Confession of Faith, in a sense agreeably to the Assembly's deed of 1720. Mr. Erskine refused to submit to this injunction; but professed his readiness to subscribe anew the Confession of Faith, as received by the Church of Scotland in 1647. [*Supplement to M'Kerrow's History of the Secession Church*, page 837.] In the famous controversy with the General Assembly, which led to the Secession, concerning the act of Assembly of 1732, with respect to the planting of vacant churches, as related in the life of Ebenezer Erskine, his brother Ralph Erskine adhered to all the protests that were entered in behalf of the four brethren, and was present at Gairney Bridge, in December 1733, when the latter formed themselves into the Associate Presbytery, although he took no part in their proceedings. On the 18th of February, 1737, he formally joined himself to the Seceders, and was accordingly deposed by the General Assembly, along with the other Seceding brethren, in 1740.

Soon after entering on the ministry, he composed his 'Gospel Sonnets,' which have often been reprinted. About 1738 he published his poetical paraphrase of 'The Song of Solomon.' Having frequently been requested by the Associate Synod to employ some of his vacant hours in versifying all the Scripture songs, he published, in 1750, a new version of the Book of Lamentations. He had also prepared 'Job's Hymns' for the press, but they did not appear till after his decease. When the rupture took place in the Associate Synod in 1747 on account of the Burgess oath, Mr. Erskine joined the Burgher section, while his son Mr. John Erskine, minister at Leslie, adhered to the Antiburghers. His son James became colleague and successor to his uncle, Ebenezer, at Stirling in January 1752.

Mr. Erskine died of a nervous fever, November 6, 1752. He was twice married; first, to Margaret daughter of Mr. Dewar of Lassodie, by whom he had ten children; and, secondly, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Simpson, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, by whom he had four children. It is related that the only amusement in which this celebrated divine indulged was playing on the violin. He was so great a proficient on this instrument, and so often beguiled his leisure hours with it, that the people of Dunfermline believed he composed his sermons to its tones.

His son, Henry, in a letter addressed to a relative, giving an account of his father's death, says: "He preached here last Sabbath save one with very remarkable life and fervency. He spoke but little all the time, that the disease did not evidently appear to be present death approaching; the physicians having ordered care to be taken to keep him quiet. But after he had taken the remarkable and sudden change to the worse, which was not till Sabbath, he then spoke a great deal, but could not be understood. Only among his last words he was heard to say, 'I will be for ever a debtor to free grace.'" Mr. Whitefield, giving an account of the last expressions of several dying Christians, in a sermon preached from Isa. lx. 19, says, "Thus died Mr. Ralph Erskine. His last words were, 'Victory, victory, victory!'" Mr. Erskine, as a preacher, is said to have had a "pleasant voice, an agreeable manner, a warm and pathetic address." In his public appearances, he endeavoured to adapt himself to the capacity of his audience; and, instead of using the 'enticing words of man's wisdom,' he addressed to them the truths of the gospel in their genuine purity and simplicity. His style was strictly evangelical and experimental.

On the 27th of June, 1849, a monument to his memory was formally inaugurated at Dunfermline. The monument, which consists of a statue of the venerated Seceder, modelled and sculptured in Berrylaw stone by Mr. Handyside Ritchie, is placed on an appropriate pedestal in the area in front of the Queen Anne Street church, of the congregation attending which Mr. Ralph Erskine was minister. The figure is of large monumental size, and represents Erskine in the dress of the period in which he lived—the full skirted coat, with large cuffs, breeches, and stockings, the clerical costume of the middle of the 18th century.

The greater part of Ralph Erskine's works were originally printed in single sermons and small tracts. The following is a list of them:

Sermons: with a Preface by the Rev. Dr. Bradbury. London, 1738.

Gospel Compulsion: a Sermon, preached at the Ordination of Mr. John Hunter. Edin. 1739, 12mo.

Four Sermons on Sacramental Occasions, on Gal. ii. 20. Edin. 1740, 12mo.

Chambers of Safety in Time of Danger; a Fast Sermon. Edin. 1740, 12mo.

A Sermon. Glasg. 1747, 12mo.

Clean Water; or, The Pure and Precious blood of Christ, for the Cleansing of Polluted Sinners; a Sermon on Ezekiel xxxvi. 25. Glasg. 1747, 12mo.

A New Version of the Song of Solomon, into Common Metre. Glasg. 1752, 12mo.

Job's Hymns; or, a Book of Songs on the Book of Job. Glasg. 1753, 8vo.

Scripture Songs, in 3 parts. Glasg. 1754, 12mo.

Gospel Sonnets; or, Spiritual Songs, in six parts, 25th edition, in which the Holy Scriptures are fully extended. Edin. 1797, 8vo.

Faith no Fancy, or, a Treatise of Mental Images.

The Harmony of the Divine Attributes Displayed in the Redemption and Salvation of Sinners by Jesus Christ; a Sermon preached at Dunfermline, 1724, from Psalm lxxxv. 10. Falkirk, 1801, 12mo.

A Short Paraphrase upon the Lamentations of Jeremiah, adapted to the common times. Glasg. 8vo.

His Works; consisting principally of Sermons, Gospel Sonnets, and a Paraphrase in Verse of the Song of Solomon, were published at Glasgow, 1764-6, 2 vols. fol. Afterwards printed in 10 vols. 8vo.

ERSKINE, Henry, third Lord Cardross, an eminent patriot, eldest son of David, second Lord Cardross, by his first wife, Anne, fifth daughter of Sir Thomas Hope, king's advocate, was born in 1650, and succeeded to the title in 1671. He had been educated by his father in the principles of civil and religious liberty, and he early joined himself to the opposers of the earl of Lauderdale's administration, in consequence of which he was exposed to much persecution. In 1674 he was fined £5,000 for the then serious offence of his lady's hearing divine worship performed in his own house by her own chaplain. Of this fine he paid £1,000, and after six months' attendance at court, in the vain endeavour to procure a remission of the rest, he was, on August 5, 1675, imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh, wherein he continued for four years. In May of that year, while his lordship was at Edinburgh, a party of soldiers went to his house of Cardross at midnight, and after using his lady with much rudeness and incivility, fixed a garrison there to his great loss. In 1677 his lady having had a child baptized by a non-conforming minister, he was again fined in £3,000, although it was done without his knowledge, he being then in prison. In June 1679 the king's forces, on their march to the west, went two miles out of their road, in order that they might quarter on his estates of Kirkhill and Uphall, in West Lothian.

On July 30, 1679, Lord Cardross was released, on giving bond for the amount of his fine, and, early in 1680, he repaired to London, to lay before the king a narrative of the sufferings which he had endured; but the Scottish privy council, in a letter to his majesty, accused him of misrepresentation, and he obtained no redress. His lordship now resolved upon quitting his native country, and accordingly proceeded to North America, and established a plantation on Charlestown Neck, in South Carolina. In a few years he and the other colonists were driven from this settlement by the Spaniards, when his lordship returned to Europe, and arriving at the Hague, attached himself to the friends of liberty and the Protestant religion, then assembled in Holland. He accompanied the prince of Orange to England in 1688; and having, in the following year, raised a regiment of dragoons for the public service, he was of great use under General Mackay in subduing the opposition to the new government. In the parliament of 1689 he obtained an act restoring him to his estates. He was also sworn a privy councillor, and constituted general of the mint. He died at Edinburgh May 21, 1693, in the 44th year of his age.

ERSKINE, John, eleventh earl of Mar, or Marr, as it was originally spelt, eldest son of Charles, tenth earl of the name of Erskine, and Lady Mary Maule, daughter of the earl of Panmure, was born at Alloa, in February 1675. He succeeded his father in 1689, and, on coming to the title, found the family estates much involved. Following the footsteps of his father, who joined the revolution party, merely because he considered it his interest so to do, the young earl, on entering into public life, attached himself to the party then in power, at the head of which was the duke of Queensberry, the leader of the Scottish whigs. He took the oaths and his seat in parliament in Sept. 1696, was sworn in a privy councillor the

following year, and was afterwards appointed to the command of a regiment of foot, and invested with the order of the Thistle. In 1704, when the whigs were superseded by the country party, the earl, pursuant to the line of conduct he intended to follow, of making his politics subservient to his interest, immediately paid court to the new administration, by placing himself at the head of such of the duke of Queensberry's friends as opposed the marquis of Tweeddale and his party. In this situation he showed so much dexterity, and managed his opposition with so much art and address, that he was considered by the tories as a man of probity, and well inclined to the exiled family. Afterwards, when the whig party came again into power, he gave them his support, and became very zealous in promoting all the measures of the court, particularly the treaty of union, for which he presented the draught of an act in parliament, in 1705. To reward his exertions, he was, after the prorogation of the parliament, appointed secretary of state for Scotland, instead of the marquis of Annandale, who was displaced, because he was suspected of holding a correspondence with the *squadron*, who were inclined to support the succession to the crown without, rather than with, the proposed union. His lordship was chosen one of the sixteen representative peers in 1707, and re-elected at the general election the following year, and in 1710 and 1713. By the share he had taken in bringing about the union, Mar had rendered himself very unpopular in Scotland; but he endeavoured to regain the favour of his countrymen, by attending a deputation of Scottish members, consisting of the duke of Argyle, himself, Cockburn, younger of Ormiston, and Lockhart of Carnwath, which waited on Queen Anne in 1712, to inform her of their resolution to move for a repeal of the union with England. When the earl of Findlater brought forward a motion for repeal in the house of lords, Mar spoke strongly in favour of it, and pressed the dissolution of the union as the only means to preserve the peace of the island. He was made a privy-councillor in 1708, and on the death of the duke of Queensberry in 1713, the earl was again appointed secretary of state for Scotland, and thus for the second time joined the tory party.

On the death of Queen Anne, on the 1st of August 1714, the schemes of the Bolingbroke ministry having been baffled by the activity of the leaders of the whigs, his lordship, secretary of state, signed the proclamation of George I., and in a letter to the king, then on his way through Holland, dated Whitehall, August 30, made protestations of his loyalty, and reference to his past services to the government. He likewise procured a letter to be addressed to himself by some of the heads of the Jacobite clans, said to be drawn up by Lord Grange, his brother, but evidently his own composition, declaring that as they had always been ready to follow his lordship's directions in serving Queen Anne, they were equally ready to concur with him in serving his majesty. A loyal address of the clans to the king to the same effect was drawn up by his brother, Lord Grange, which, on his majesty's arrival at Greenwich, he intended to present. But the king was too well aware that, in order to ingratiate himself with Queen Anne, he had procured from the same parties an address of a very opposite character only a few years previous. He was accordingly unnoticed on presenting himself to the king on his landing, and dismissed from office within eight days afterwards.

Though not possessed of shining talents, he made ample amends for their deficiencies by artifice and an insinuating and courteous deportment, and managed his designs with such prudence and circumspection as to render it extremely difficult to ascertain his object when he desired concealment; by which conduct "he showed himself," in the opinion of a contemporary, "to be a man of good sense, but bad morals." [*Lockhart*, vol. i., p. 436.] The versatility of his politics was perhaps owing rather to the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed than to any innate viciousness of disposition. He was a Jacobite from principle, but as the fortunes of his house had been greatly impaired in the civil war by its attachment to the Stuarts, and, as upon his entrance into public life, he found the cause of the exiled family at a low ebb, he sought to retrieve the losses which his ancestors had sustained; while, at the same time, he gratified his ambition, by aspiring to power, which he could only hope to acquire by attaching himself to the existing government. The loss of a place

of five thousand pounds a-year, without any chance of ever again enjoying the sweets of office, was gall and wormwood to such a man. This disappointment, and the studied insult he had received from the king, operating upon a selfish and ambitious spirit, drove him into open rebellion, with no other view than the gratification of his revenge. But whatever were his qualifications in the cabinet, he was without military experience, and consequently unfit to command an army, as the result showed.

As early as May 1715, a report was current among the Jacobites of Scotland, of the design of the Chevalier de St. George to make a descent on Great Britain, in order to recover the crown, in consequence of which they began to bestir themselves, by providing arms, horses, &c. These and other movements indicated to the government that an insurrection was intended. Bodies of armed men were seen marching towards the Highlands, and a party of Highlanders appeared in arms near Inverlochy, which was, however, soon dispersed. In this situation of matters, the lords-justices sent down to Scotland a considerable number of half-pay officers, to officer the militia of the country, under the direction of Major-General Whitham, then commander-in-chief in Scotland. These prompt measures alarmed the Jacobites, who, after several consultations, returned to their homes. As the lords-justices had received information that the chevalier intended to land in North Britain, they offered a reward of £100,000 sterling for his apprehension.

On the eve of Mar's departure from England, to place himself at the head of the intended insurrection in Scotland, he resolved to show himself at court; and, accordingly, he appeared in the presence of King George on the first of August, 1715, with all the complaisance of a courtier, and with that affability of demeanour for which he was so distinguished.

Having matured his plans and apprised his confederates, he disguised himself by changing his usual dress, and on the following day embarked at Gravesend on board a collier bound for Newcastle. On arriving there he went on board another vessel bound for the Frith of Forth, and was landed at Elie, a small port on the Fife coast, near the mouth of the Frith. Visiting various Jacobite friends on his way, he reached his seat of Kildrummy in the Braes of Mar on the 18th, and on the following day summoned a meeting of the neighbouring noblemen and gentlemen to a grand hunting match at Aboyne on the 27th, which was numerously attended, and where he addressed them in a regular and well ordered speech. The result was an unanimous resolution to take up arms. According to arrangements at a subsequent meeting at the same place on 3d September, he on the 6th set up the standard of the Pretender at Castletown of Braemar, assuming the title of lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces in Scotland. The Chevalier was about the same time proclaimed king, under the name of James VIII., at Aberdeen, and various other towns. The earl immediately marched to Dunkeld, and, after a few days' rest, to Perth, where he established his head-quarters. Finding his army increased to about 12,000 men, he resolved to attack Stirling, and accordingly left Perth on November 10; but encountered the royal army, under the command of the duke of Argyle, at Sheriffmuir, near Dunblane, on the 13th, when the advantage was on the side of the king's troops, the rebels being compelled to return to Perth.

The unfortunate and ill-advised James having landed at Peterhead from France, December 22, 1715, the earl, now created by him duke of Mar, hastened to meet him at Fetteresso, and attended him to Scone, where he issued several proclamations, distinguished, like all his previous ones, by great ability, including one for his coronation on January 23; but soon after they removed to Perth, where it was resolved to abandon the enterprise. The Pretender, with the earl of Mar, Lord Drummond, and others, embarked at Montrose, February 4, in a French ship which had been kept off the coast, and were landed at Waldam, near Gravelines, February 11, 1716. For his share in this rebellion, the earl was attainted by act of parliament, and his estates forfeited.

His lordship accompanied the Pretender to Rome, and remained in his service for some years, having the chief direction of his affairs. Having, soon after his return, been violently accused by Bolingbroke—his former superior in the English

ministry—with regard to the conduct of the rebellion in 1715, he, in order to revenge himself on his rival, prevailed on the duke of Ormond to report, in presence of the Chevalier, certain abusive expressions which Bolingbroke, when in a state of intoxication, had uttered in disparagement of his master. Bolingbroke was, in consequence, deprived of the seals, then possessed by him. He thereupon proffered his services to King George, and some years afterwards obtained a pardon and had his estates restored to him. In 1721 the earl of Mar left Rome, and, after a short residence in Geneva, where he was subjected to a brief confinement at the instance of the British government, he took up his residence at Paris as minister of James at the French court. During his residence in Geneva, he applied for and received a loan from the earl of Stair, the British ambassador at Paris, and soon thereafter accepted a pension of two thousand pounds from the British government, which, at the same time, allowed his countess and daughter one thousand five hundred pounds annually, of jointure and aliment, out of the produce of his estate.

These relations with the British ministry, however, induced James gradually to withdraw his confidence from him, and being involved in disputes with parties connected with the household, and accused by Bishop Atterbury of having betrayed the secrets of his master to the English ministry, he was in 1724 dismissed from his post as minister at Paris, and finally broke with the Stuarts in 1725. He prepared a narrative in exculpation, and although his justification is far from complete, it is evident that there exist no sufficient data on which to found a charge of deliberate treachery. His negociations with the earl of Stair, the British ambassador in France, for a pardon, which, however, were unsuccessful, are printed in the Hardwicke Collection of State Papers. In 1729, on account of the bad state of his health, he went to Aix-la-Chapelle, where he died in May 1732. His lordship was twice married; first, to Lady Margaret Hay, daughter of the earl of Kinnoul, by whom he had two sons; and, secondly, to Lady Frances Pierrepont, daughter of Evelyn, duke of Kingston, by whom he had one daughter. His principal occupation in his exile was the drawing of architectural plans and designs. His forfeited estates were bought of government for his son Lord Erskine, by the uncle of the latter, Erskine of Grange.

ERSKINE, JOHN, of Carnock, an eminent lawyer, son of the Hon. Colonel John Erskine of Carnock, third son of Lord Cardross by his second wife Anne, eldest daughter of William Dundas of Kincavel, was born in 1695. His father, from his conscientious support of the presbyterian church, and the civil and religious liberties of the country, during the arbitrary reign of James the Second of England, was obliged to retire to Holland, where he obtained the command of a company in a regiment of foot, in the service of the prince of Orange. He was one of the most zealous supporters of the revolution of 1688, and on the occurrence of that event he accompanied the prince to England. As a reward for his service and attachment, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Stirling castle, and a lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot, and afterwards received the governorship of the castle of Dumbarton. In the last Scottish parliament, he was representative of the town of Stirling, and was a great promoter of the union. In 1707 he was nominated to a seat in the united parliament of Great Britain, and at the general election in the following year he was chosen member for the Stirling district of burghs. He died at Edinburgh, January 1743, in the 82d year of his age. His son John, the subject of this notice, became a member of the faculty of advocates in 1719; and, in 1737, on the death of Professor Bayne, succeeded him as professor of Scots law in the university of Edinburgh. In 1754 he published his 'Principles of the Law of Scotland,' which thenceforth became a manual for students. In 1765 he resigned the professorship, and retired from public life, occupying the next three years chiefly in preparing for publication his 'Institute of the Law of Scotland,' which, however, did not appear till 1773, five years after his death. The Institute continues to be regarded as the standard book of reference in the courts of law of Scotland.

Mr. Erskine died March 1, 1768, at Cardross, the estate of his grandfather, Lord Cardross. He was twice married; first, to Margaret, daughter of the Hon. James Melville of Balgarvie, Fife-

shire, of the noble family of Leven and Melville, by whom he had the celebrated Dr. John Erskine, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, the subject of the following notice; and secondly, to Anne, second daughter of Mr. Stirling of Keir, by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

The following is a list of his works:—

The Principles of the Law of Scotland, in the order of Sir George Mackenzie's Institutions of that Law. Edin. 1754, 1757, 1764, 8vo. With Notes and Corrections by Gillon. 1809, 8vo.

Institutes of the Laws of Scotland; in 4 books, in the order of Sir George Mackenzie's Institutions of that Law. Edin. 1773, fol. 2d edition enlarged. Edin. 1773, 1785, fol. 4th edition enlarged. Edin. 1804, fol. Enlarged with additional Notes, and improved by Gillon. 1805, fol. New edition with Additional Notes by James Ivory, advocate, 1828, 2vols. fol.

ERSKINE, JOHN, D.D., eldest son of the preceding, was born June 2, 1721. He received the rudiments of his classical education, assisted by a private tutor, at the school of Cupar in Fife, and at the high school of Edinburgh, and entered the university there in the winter of 1734-35. Among his contemporaries at college was Robertson the historian, afterwards principal of the university, with whom he formed an intimate friendship, which, notwithstanding their difference of opinion in matters of church polity in after years, continued to be cherished through life with unabated sincerity. At that period several of the chairs in the university of Edinburgh were occupied by men of considerable eminence. Sir John Pringle, who was afterwards president of the Royal Society of London, was professor of moral philosophy, while Mr. Stevenson ably filled the chair of logic, and Dr. Erskine derived considerable benefit from their lectures. He was originally destined for the bar, a profession in which his father had acquired distinguished reputation, and in which, had he applied himself to it, he had every reason to expect its emoluments and honours. With this view, after his course of philosophy was finished, he attended some of the law classes. His own inclination, however, led him to prefer the church. Possessed of an uncommon seriousness of temper, and a quiet meditative disposition, his attachment to the ministry of the gospel overcame the pride of family, the love of honour, and the temptation of riches. His resolution to study theology met with the most determined opposition from his family, but his path had been chosen, and at last, but with great difficulty, he obtained his father's consent, and after attending the divinity classes, he was, in 1743, licensed to preach by the presbytery of Dunblane. He preached his first public sermon in the church of Torryburn, of which parish he was afterwards patron, from Psalm lxxxiv. 10, a passage remarkably suitable to his own circumstances. In 1741, before he was twenty years of age, Mr. Erskine had written, and published anonymously, a pamphlet, entitled 'The Law of Nature sufficiently propagated to the Heathen World; or an Enquiry into the ability of the Heathens to discover the Being of a God, and the Immortality of Human Souls,' being intended as an answer to the erroneous doctrines maintained by Dr. Campbell, professor of divinity in the university of St. Andrews, in his treatise on 'The Necessity of Revelation.' Having sent a copy of his pamphlet to Dr. Warburton and Dr. Doddridge, they both expressed their high approval of it, in a correspondence which it was the means of opening up between them.

In May 1744 Mr. Erskine was ordained minister of Kirkintilloch, in the presbytery of Glasgow. In 1754 he was translated to the parish of Culross, in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and in June 1758 he was called to the New Greyfriars church, Edinburgh. His 'Theological Dissertations' appeared in 1765, and in November 1766, the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D. In July 1767, he was united with his early friend Dr. Robertson in the collegiate charge of the Old Greyfriars parish of that city, a connexion which subsisted till the death of Dr Robertson in 1793. It is not easy to conceive two individuals who differed more in spirit, preaching, and various parts of Christian character, than these two men, both eminent, though in very different respects. Dr. Robertson, a man of the finest taste and talents, and of the most winning and courteous manners, was devoted to the pursuit of literary renown. He was the leader of the anti-evangelical or extreme moderate party in the church, and was more prominent as such than with all his genius, distinguished as a preacher of the gospel. Dr. Erskine, on the other hand, was a man deeply versed in religious know-

ledge, devoted to his Master's work, and alive to everything which involved his glory; who regarded Christianity as a revelation which chiefly relates to things invisible and eternal. Dead to the world, and ambitious only of the approbation of God, he was looked up to as the father of the orthodox clergy, and as the friend of all good men. In every point of view, it was a singular combination. That Dr. Erskine had some way of reconciling his mind to the propriety of a situation, the irksomeness of which he must have felt, in which he every Lord's day listened to doctrines very different from his own, and had to co-operate where there could be no cordial agreement, we are bound to believe. But it often gave rise, it is said, to rather awkward collisions. The story is told that his colleague one morning had given his audience a very flattering picture of virtue, concluding with declaring his conviction, that if ever perfect virtue should appear on the face of the earth, the world would fall down and worship it. Dr. Erskine took an opportunity, as it is reported, of adverting to the same subject in the afternoon, and with equal confidence, and much greater truth, declared, that when the most perfect virtue that ever adorned humanity, descended to the earth, the world, instead of admiring it, cried, 'Crucify it! Crucify it!'

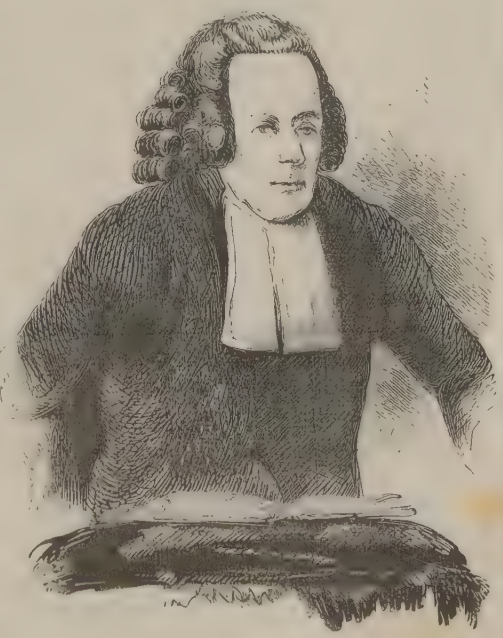
His great desire to obtain the most authentic information as to the state of religion in the provinces of North America, as well as on the continent of Europe, led him into an extensive correspondence with divines and eminent men in all parts of the world. With America, we are told, his intercourse began at a very early period; and there were few of its more celebrated writers or preachers with whom he did not exchange books and letters. This practice, we are told, added much to his labour, not only by an increased and voluminous epistolary intercourse, but in "being called upon, by the friends of deceased divines, to correct and superintend the publication of posthumous works." The celebrated Jonathan Edwards was one of his earliest and most esteemed transatlantic correspondents. To assist him in carrying on the Arminian controversy, Dr. Erskine sent him many useful books, and by his advice and exhortations powerfully contributed to the production of some of his most valuable publications. The greater part of the works of President Edwards, Dickenson, Stoddart, and Fraser of Alness, were edited by him at the request of the relatives of these distinguished men, which necessarily entailed upon him an amount of labour that, though very great, was cheerfully undertaken by him.

For more than half a century Dr. Erskine was the centre of one of the most extensive religious circles in Great Britain, or perhaps anywhere else; and such was his anxiety to be informed of the state of religion, morality, and learning on the continent, that at an advanced period of his life he made himself master of the Dutch and German languages. In 1790 he published the first volume of his valuable 'Sketches and Hints of Church History and Theological Controversy, chiefly translated or abridged from modern foreign writers,' the second volume of which appeared in 1799. His zeal in the cause of religious truth led him to take a principal share in the business of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, of which, so long as his strength remained, he was an active and useful member. In the Church courts he was for many years the leader of the popular party, while his colleague, Dr. Robertson, with whom he always continued on terms of intimate friendship, was the head of the moderate side of the Church.

In political matters Dr. Erskine entertained bold and independent opinions, which he did not scruple to express freely when occasion demanded. The breach with the American colonies he viewed with much concern, and considered the war which followed as on both sides unnatural, unchristian, and impolitic. He published several pamphlets on the subject, before its commencement, and during its progress, which are written with ability and candour. One of these, a discourse, entitled 'Shall I go to War with my American Brethren?' is said to have given so great offence to those in power, that no bookseller would run the risk of its publication, and it appeared at London in 1769, without any publisher's imprint being attached to it. The discourse, however, was reprinted at Edinburgh in 1776, with the author's name, and the addition of a preface and appendix, even more in opposition to the views of government than the discourse itself. He was

opposed to the constitution given to Canada, conceiving that the Roman Catholic religion had been too much favoured. He dreaded the progress of popery, both at home and abroad, and thought it his duty to warn his countrymen against its dangerous doctrines, and insidious wiles. In 1778, when an attempt was made to repeal certain enactments against the Roman Catholics of Great Britain, he entered into a correspondence with Mr. Burke, on the subject, which was afterwards published. The bill of 1780, for relieving the Roman Catholics, was also opposed by him. However tolerant his sentiments, and anxious to admit all classes to equal liberty of worship, he could not but consider popery in its political as well as religious aspect, and as a system of persecution and superstition he utterly condemned it. On the subject of the Catholic controversy, Dr. Campbell of Aberdeen took the opposite side to Dr. Erskine, and published an ably written 'Address to the People of Scotland, upon the alarms that have been raised in regard to Popery.' The General Assembly, on the other hand, supported the views of Dr. Erskine, and deliberately decided against the Catholic claims.

He had been from his infancy of a weak bodily constitution, and as old age approached his appearance was that of a man whose strength was gone. For several winters he had been unable to preach regularly, and for the last sixteen months of his life he had preached none at all, his voice having become so weak as to be incapable of making himself heard. His mental faculties, however, remained unimpaired to the last. Since 1801 he had commenced a periodical publication, five numbers of which were published, entitled 'Religious Intelligence from Abroad;' and the week previous to his death, he sent his bookseller notice that he had materials collected for another number. On Tuesday, January 18, 1803, he was occupied till a late hour in his study. About four o'clock of the morning of the 19th he was taken suddenly ill, and almost immediately expired, in the eighty-second year of his age. Besides the works already mentioned, and various others of less general interest, Dr. Erskine was the author of two volumes of sermons, the one published by himself in 1798, and the other edited after his death by the late Rev. Sir Henry Moncreiff, and published in 1804. In Guy Mannering, Sir Walter Scott has taken occasion to introduce a graphic and interesting description of the person and manner of preaching of this celebrated divine. "His external appearance," he says, "was not prepossessing. A remarkably fair complexion, strangely contrasted with a black wig, without a grain of powder; a narrow chest and a stooping posture; hands which, placed like props on either side of the pulpit, seemed necessary rather to support the person than to assist the gesticulation of the preacher; a gown (not even that of, Geneva), a tumbled band, and a gesture, which seemed scarcely voluntary, were the first circumstances that struck a stranger." The annexed woodcut is a faithful representation of his attitude in the pulpit on commencing his discourse.



His body was interred in the Greyfriars churchyard. By his wife, the Hon. Christian Mackay, third daughter of George third Lord Reay, he had a family of fourteen children, but only four survived him, namely, David Erskine, Esq. of Carnock, and three daughters, one of whom was the

mother of James Stuart, Esq. of Dunearn, who shot Sir Alexander Boswell in a duel in 1822.

Dr. Erskine was remarkable for his simplicity of manners, unaffected humility, and kindly and benevolent disposition. His temper was ardent, his affections warm, and his attachments, like his piety, constant and sincere. Of his good nature the following anecdote is told. For several Sundays he had returned from church without his pocket handkerchief, and could not account for the loss. Mrs. Erskine, suspecting an elderly-looking poor woman who constantly occupied a seat on the stair leading to the pulpit, sewed a handkerchief to the pocket of Dr. Erskine's Sunday coat. On the following Sunday, the doctor was proceeding in his usual manner towards the pulpit, when, on passing the suspected person, he felt a gentle tug from behind. The minister turned gently round, and, clapping her on the head, merely remarked, "No the day, honest woman; no the day." [*Kay's Edinburgh Portraits.*]

During the disturbances in Edinburgh in 1778, occasioned by the bill for the repeal of the penal statutes against the Roman Catholics, a furious mob, incensed at the support which his colleague, Principal Robertson, had given to that obnoxious measure, assembled in the college yard, for the purpose of demolishing the house of the latter, which they would, in all probability, have done, in defiance of the military who had been called to the spot, had not Dr. Erskine appeared, and exhorted them to disperse quietly. So great was his influence and popularity that they immediately obeyed. On the death of the principal, Dr. Erskine preached his funeral sermon, and did ample justice to his great talents, and many estimable qualities.

In the years 1741 and 1742, when Dr. Erskine was a student at college, Mr. Whitefield, the founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, visited Scotland, and excited unusual attention by his powerful eloquence, and the doctrines which he taught. Among the warmest admirers of this celebrated preacher was the subject of this notice, and his merits and character having become the subject of discussion in a literary society, of which Erskine and his friend and fellow-student Dr. Robertson were members, the debate was conducted with so much warmth and asperity on both sides that it is said to have led to the dissolution of the society, and Erskine and Robertson having taken opposite views, a temporary breach of their friendship and intercourse was the consequence. In 1748 when Whitefield again came to Scotland, and visited the west country, he was, as on the former occasions, admitted to the pulpits of many of the established clergy, and among the rest to that of Dr. Erskine, who was then minister of Kirkintilloch, as well as to the churches of some of his friends who held similar views to his in ecclesiastical matters. This liberality was not relished by some of his clerical brethren, and at a meeting of the synod at Glasgow in October 1748, a motion was made with special reference to Mr. Whitefield, who had just been in that district, "That no minister in their bounds should employ a stranger of doubtful character, till after consulting his presbytery." This produced an animated and prolonged debate, in which Dr. Erskine took an active part, and of which he afterwards published a short account, without his name.

Of Mr. Wesley's doctrines he was not so great an admirer as he had been of those of Mr. Whitefield. Some time previous to his being translated to the Old Greyfriars parish of Edinburgh, he became engaged in a controversy with Mr. John Wesley. He published anonymously a small pamphlet entitled, 'Mr. Wesley's principles detected,' in which he endeavoured to expose the enthusiasm, the erroneous views, and religious management of that gentleman. Mr. Wesley was too prudent to enter the lists of theological warfare with Dr. Erskine; but endeavoured to smooth over the affair by a very flattering and complimentary letter to him.

Dr. Erskine's learning was extensive, various, and solid, though he never employed it, nor his natural talents, which were very great, for the purpose of display. As a public speaker he was too little attentive to those external recommendations, which give the great charm to many preachers. His pronunciation was uncommonly broad, and his gestures and action extremely awkward. Neither were his sermons distinguished by studied elegance of language, or by the higher

graces of eloquence, but they possessed what was of far greater value, a native simplicity of style, an energy of sentiment, a richness in scriptural illustration, and a purity of doctrine, which were scarcely excelled by those of any minister of his day. The character of his pulpit oratory is well described by Sir Walter Scott in that passage of Guy Mannering, a small portion of which has been already quoted: "A lecture was delivered," says the novelist, in this case depicting faithfully, "fraught with new, striking, and entertaining views of scripture history—a sermon in which the Calvinism of the kirk of Scotland was ably supported, yet made the basis of a sound system of practical morals, which should neither shelter the sinner under the cloak of speculative faith or of peculiarity of opinion, nor leave him loose to the waves of unbelief and schism. Something there was of an antiquated turn of argument and metaphor, but it only served to give zest and peculiarity to the style of elocution. The sermon was not read—a scrap of paper, containing the heads of the discourse, was occasionally referred to, and the enunciation, which at first seemed imperfect and embarrassed, became, as the preacher warmed in his progress, animated and distinct; and although the discourse could not be quoted as a correct specimen of pulpit eloquence, yet Mannering had seldom heard so much learning, metaphysical acuteness, and energy of argument brought into the service of Christianity." An 'Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Erskine,' by the late Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, baronet, minister of St. Cuthberts, was published in 1818, 8vo, which presents much interesting and valuable information relative to the ecclesiastical state of Scotland during the eighteenth century.

The following is a list of Dr. Erskine's works, besides the various publications edited by him, or for which he wrote prefaces:—

The Law of Nature sufficiently promulgated to the Heathen World; in some miscellaneous reflections occasioned by Dr. Campbell's (professor of Divinity at St. Andrews) Treatise on the necessity of Revelation. Edinburgh, 1741. Republished in 'Theological Dissertations.' London, 1765.

The Signs of the Times considered. Edinburgh, 1742. Anonymous.

The People of God considered as all righteous; or, three Sermons, preached at Glasgow, April, 1745. Edinburgh, 1745. Republished in the first volume of Dr. Erskine's Discourses.

Meditations and Letters of a pious youth, lately deceased, (James Hall, Esq., son of the late Sir John Hall, Bart. of Dunglass), to which are prefixed, Reflections on his death and character, by a friend in the country. Edinburgh, 1746.

An Account of the Debate in the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, October 6, 1748; respecting the employment of Mr. Whitefield to preach in the pulpits of the Synod. Edinburgh, 1748. Anonymous.

An humble attempt to promote frequent Communicating. Glasgow, 1749. Republished in 'Theological Dissertations.'

The Qualifications necessary for Teachers of Christianity, a Sermon preached before the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, 2d October, 1750. Glasgow, 1750.

The Influence of Religion on National Happiness; a sermon preached at the anniversary meeting of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, in the High Church of Edinburgh, January, 1756.

Ministers of the Gospel cautioned against giving offence; a sermon preached before the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, November 3, 1763; to which is added, a charge at the Ordination of the late Mr. Robertson, minister of Ratho. Edinburgh, 1764.

Mr. Wesley's Principles detected; or, a defence of the Preface to the Edinburgh edition of 'Aspasio Vindicated,' written by Dr. Erskine in answer to Mr. Kershaw's Appeal—to which is prefixed the Preface itself. Edinburgh, 1765.

Theological Dissertations, (1) On the Nature of the Sinai covenant, (2) On the Character and Privileges of the Apostolic churches, (3) On the Nature of Saving Faith. London, 1765.

Shall I go to War with my American Brethren? A discourse on Judges xx. 28, addressed to all concerned in determining that important question. London, 1769. Anonymous. Reprinted in Edinburgh with a Preface and Appendix, and the author's name, 1776.

The Education of the poor children recommended; a sermon before the Managers of the Orphan Hospital, 1774.

Reflections on the Rise, and Progress, and probable Consequences of the present contentions with the Colonies; by a Freeholder. Edinburgh, 1776.

The Equity and Wisdom of the Administration, on measures that have unhappily occasioned the American Revolt—tried by the Sacred Oracles. Edinburgh, 1776.

Considerations on the Spirit of Popery, and the intended Bill for the relief of the Papists in Scotland. Edinburgh, 1778.

A Narrative of the Debate in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, May 25, 1779. Occasioned by the apprehensions of an intended repeal of the penal statutes against Papists. With a dedication to Dr. George Campbell, principal of the Marischal College, Aberdeen. Edinburgh, 1780.

Prayer for those in civil and military offices; a sermon preached before the election of the Magistrates of Edinburgh, October 5, 1779, and published at the request of the Magistrates and Town council.

Sketches and Hints of Church History and Theological Controversy, chiefly translated and abridged from modern foreign writers, vol. i. Edinburgh, 1790.

Letters, chiefly written for comforting those bereaved of Children and Friends. Edinburgh, 1790. 2d edition with additions. Edinburgh, 1800.

The fatal Consequences and the General Sources of Anarchy; a discourse on Isaiah, xxiv. 1, 5. Edinburgh, 1173.

A Supplement to Two Volumes, published in 1754, of Historical Collections, chiefly containing late remarkable instances of Faith working by Love; published from the Manuscript of the late Dr. John Gillies, one of the ministers of

prohibiting all ministers from recommending the Marrow. As Mr. Erskine did not choose to comply with this prohibition, he was formally arraigned before the synod for noncompliance, and strictly charged to be more obedient for the future, on pain of being subjected to censure. The synod farther required that he, as well as the other Marrow-men within their bounds, should subscribe anew the Confession of Faith, in a sense agreeably to the Assembly's deed of 1720. Mr. Erskine refused to submit to this injunction; but professed his readiness to subscribe anew the Confession of Faith, as received by the Church of Scotland in 1647. [*Supplement to M'Kerrow's History of the Secession Church*, page 837.] In the famous controversy with the General Assembly, which led to the Secession, concerning the act of Assembly of 1732, with respect to the planting of vacant churches, as related in the life of Ebenezer Erskine, his brother Ralph Erskine adhered to all the protests that were entered in behalf of the four brethren, and was present at Gairney Bridge, in December 1733, when the latter formed themselves into the Associate Presbytery, although he took no part in their proceedings. On the 18th of February, 1737, he formally joined himself to the Seceders, and was accordingly deposed by the General Assembly, along with the other Seceding brethren, in 1740.

Soon after entering on the ministry, he composed his 'Gospel Sonnets,' which have often been reprinted. About 1738 he published his poetical paraphrase of 'The Song of Solomon.' Having frequently been requested by the Associate Synod to employ some of his vacant hours in versifying all the Scripture songs, he published, in 1750, a new version of the Book of Lamentations. He had also prepared 'Job's Hymns' for the press, but they did not appear till after his decease. When the rupture took place in the Associate Synod in 1747 on account of the Burgess oath, Mr. Erskine joined the Burgher section, while his son Mr. John Erskine, minister at Leslie, adhered to the Antiburghers. His son James became colleague and successor to his uncle, Ebenezer, at Stirling in January 1752.

Mr. Erskine died of a nervous fever, November 6. 1752. He was twice married; first, to Margaret daughter of Mr. Dewar of Lassodie, by whom he had ten children; and, secondly, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Simpson, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, by whom he had four children. It is related that the only amusement in which this celebrated divine indulged was playing on the violin. He was so great a proficient on this instrument, and so often beguiled his leisure hours with it, that the people of Dunfermline believed he composed his sermons to its tones.

His son, Henry, in a letter addressed to a relative, giving an account of his father's death, says: "He preached here last Sabbath save one with very remarkable life and fervency. He spoke but little all the time, that the disease did not evidently appear to be present death approaching; the physicians having ordered care to be taken to keep him quiet. But after he had taken the remarkable and sudden change to the worse, which was not till Sabbath, he then spoke a great deal, but could not be understood. Only among his last words he was heard to say, 'I will be for ever a debtor to free grace.'" Mr. Whitefield, giving an account of the last expressions of several dying Christians, in a sermon preached from Isa. lx. 19, says, "Thus died Mr. Ralph Erskine. His last words were, 'Victory, victory, victory!'" Mr. Erskine, as a preacher, is said to have had a "pleasant voice, an agreeable manner, a warm and pathetic address." In his public appearances, he endeavoured to adapt himself to the capacity of his audience; and, instead of using the 'enticing words of man's wisdom,' he addressed to them the truths of the gospel in their genuine purity and simplicity. His style was strictly evangelical and experimental.

On the 27th of June, 1849, a monument to his memory was formally inaugurated at Dunfermline. The monument, which consists of a statue of the venerated Seceder, modelled and sculptured in Berrylaw stone by Mr. Handyside Ritchie, is placed on an appropriate pedestal in the area in front of the Queen Anne Street church, of the congregation attending which Mr. Ralph Erskine was minister. The figure is of large monumental size, and represents Erskine in the dress of the period in which he lived—the full skirted coat, with large cuffs, breeches, and stockings, the clerical costume of the middle of the 18th century.

The greater part of Ralph Erskine's works were originally printed in single sermons and small tracts. The following is a list of them:

Sermons: with a Preface by the Rev. Dr. Bradbury. London, 1738.

Gospel Compulsion: a Sermon, preached at the Ordination of Mr. John Hunter. Edin. 1739, 12mo.

Four Sermons on Sacramental Occasions, on Gal. ii. 20. Edin. 1740, 12mo.

Chambers of Safety in Time of Danger; a Fast Sermon. Edin. 1740, 12mo.

A Sermon. Glasg. 1747, 12mo.

Clean Water; or, The Pure and Precious blood of Christ, for the Cleansing of Polluted Sinners; a Sermon on Ezekiel xxxvi. 25. Glasg. 1747, 12mo.

A New Version of the Song of Solomon, into Common Metre. Glasg. 1752, 12mo.

Job's Hymns; or, a Book of Songs on the Book of Job. Glasg. 1753, 8vo.

Scripture Songs, in 3 parts. Glasg. 1754, 12mo.

Gospel Sonnets; or, Spiritual Songs, in six parts, 25th edition, in which the Holy Scriptures are fully extended. Edin. 1797, 8vo.

Faith no Fancy, or, a Treatise of Mental Images.

The Harmony of the Divine Attributes Displayed in the Redemption and Salvation of Sinners by Jesus Christ; a Sermon preached at Dunfermline, 1724, from Psalm lxxxv. 10. Falkirk, 1801, 12mo.

A Short Paraphrase upon the Lamentations of Jeremiah, adapted to the common times. Glasg. 8vo.

His Works; consisting principally of Sermons, Gospel Sonnets, and a Paraphrase in Verse of the Song of Solomon, were published at Glasgow, 1764-6, 2 vols. fol. Afterwards printed in 10 vols. 8vo.

ERSKINE, Henry, third Lord Cardross, an eminent patriot, eldest son of David, second Lord Cardross, by his first wife, Anne, fifth daughter of Sir Thomas Hope, king's advocate, was born in 1650, and succeeded to the title in 1671. He had been educated by his father in the principles of civil and religious liberty, and he early joined himself to the opposers of the earl of Lauderdale's administration, in consequence of which he was exposed to much persecution. In 1674 he was fined £5,000 for the then serious offence of his lady's hearing divine worship performed in his own house by her own chaplain. Of this fine he paid £1,000, and after six months' attendance at court, in the vain endeavour to procure a remission of the rest, he was, on August 5, 1675, imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh, wherein he continued for four years. In May of that year, while his lordship was at Edinburgh, a party of soldiers went to his house of Cardross at midnight, and after using his lady with much rudeness and incivility, fixed a garrison there to his great loss. In 1677 his lady having had a child baptized by a non-conforming minister, he was again fined in £3,000, although it was done without his knowledge, he being then in prison. In June 1679 the king's forces, on their march to the west, went two miles out of their road, in order that they might quarter on his estates of Kirkhill and Uphall, in West Lothian.

On July 30, 1679, Lord Cardross was released, on giving bond for the amount of his fine, and, early in 1680, he repaired to London, to lay before the king a narrative of the sufferings which he had endured; but the Scottish privy council, in a letter to his majesty, accused him of misrepresentation, and he obtained no redress. His lordship now resolved upon quitting his native country, and accordingly proceeded to North America, and established a plantation on Charlestown Neck, in South Carolina. In a few years he and the other colonists were driven from this settlement by the Spaniards, when his lordship returned to Europe, and arriving at the Hague, attached himself to the friends of liberty and the Protestant religion, then assembled in Holland. He accompanied the prince of Orange to England in 1688; and having, in the following year, raised a regiment of dragoons for the public service, he was of great use under General Mackay in subduing the opposition to the new government. In the parliament of 1689 he obtained an act restoring him to his estates. He was also sworn a privy councillor, and constituted general of the mint. He died at Edinburgh May 21, 1693, in the 44th year of his age.

ERSKINE, John, eleventh earl of Mar, or Marr, as it was originally spelt, eldest son of Charles, tenth earl of the name of Erskine, and Lady Mary Maule, daughter of the earl of Panmure, was born at Alloa, in February 1675. He succeeded his father in 1689, and, on coming to the title, found the family estates much involved. Following the footsteps of his father, who joined the revolution party, merely because he considered it his interest so to do, the young earl, on entering into public life, attached himself to the party then in power, at the head of which was the duke of Queensberry, the leader of the Scottish whigs. He took the oaths and his seat in parliament in Sept. 1696, was sworn in a privy councillor the

obscured, or rather eclipsed, very considerable talents. His imagination was so fertile, that he seemed really to believe in the extraordinary fictions which he delighted in telling. His economy, most laudable in the early part of his life, when it enabled him, from a small income, to pay his father's debts, became a miserable habit, and led him to do mean things. He had a desire to be a great man and a Mecænas—*a bon marché*. The two celebrated lawyers, his brothers, were not more gifted by nature than I think he was, but the restraints of a profession kept the eccentricity of the family in order. Both Henry and Thomas were saving men, yet both died very poor. The latter at one time possessed £200,000; the other had a considerable fortune. The earl alone has died wealthy. It is saving, not getting, that is the mother of riches. They all had wit. The earl's was crackbrained, and sometimes caustic; Henry's was of the very kindest, best-humoured, and gayest sort that ever cheered society; that of Lord Erskine was moody and muddish; but I never saw him in his best days." Lord Buchan's personal vanity was also exhibited in the numerous portraits and busts of him which were taken during his lifetime. An excellent painting, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, adorns the hall of the Scottish Antiquaries. Another, by Alexander Runciman, is in the Museum of the Perth Antiquarian Society. He also presented to the faculty of Advocates a portrait in crayons, with an inscription written by, and highly complimentary to, himself. When Napoleon threatened to invade this country, Lord Buchan, with his pen, endeavoured to promote union among his countrymen, and like other patriotic noblemen and gentlemen of the time, he buckled on his sword, ready, should they have landed, to have repelled the invaders by force of arms. His political principles, however, were opposed to those of the government of that day, and when the influence of the ruling powers had destroyed all form of freedom in the election of the Scottish peers, he stood forward singly in defence of the privileges of his order, and after a long and unaided contest, at last succeeded in securing their independence.—*Douglas' Peerage, edited by Wood.—New Scots Mag.—Lockhart's Life of Scott.—Kay's Edinburgh Portraits.*

ERSKINE, the Hon. HENRY, a distinguished advocate and wit, second son of Henry David, tenth earl of Buchan, and brother of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh, November 1, 1746. He was educated at the universities of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and, while prosecuting his legal studies, he attended the Forum debating society established at Edinburgh, where he cultivated with success those powers of extempore speaking which afterwards brought him into such high eminence as a pleader. He was in 1768 admitted a member of the faculty of advocates; and his transcendent talents and great legal knowledge, together with his quickness of perception, playfulness of fancy, and professional tact, soon placed him at the head of the Scottish bar. The forensic eloquence of Scotland was at that period by no means of a high order, and the then forms of court seemed contrived to prevent anything like oratory on the part of the pleaders. Young Erskine, however, rose above all the trammels that bore repressingly on his brethren at the bar, and introduced a style of pleading, animated and graceful beyond anything that had yet been witnessed in the court of session. He and Robert Blair, afterwards president of the court of session, were generally engaged as opposite counsel, as the two most eloquent and able members of the bar; and the clear reasoning and sound law of the latter were not always a match for the wit and felicity of remark of his opponent. The subjoined woodcut represents Erskine in the act of pleading.

In the General Assembly of the national church, then "the best theatre for deliberative eloquence

to be found in Scotland," and an arena where Henry Dundas, Lord Melville, trained himself for the debates of the senate, Mr. Erskine had opportunities of displaying his oratorical powers to great advantage. He advocated from principle and with great consistency the interests of the Evangelical or popular party, as it was called, in that court; and in the memorable struggle for the office of its clerk between Professor Dalzell and Dr. Carlisle of Inveresk in 1789, the successful issue in favour of the former gentleman, their candidate —the subject of several humorous caricatures by Kay—was due to his judicious precaution of having it provided, before proceeding to the election, that there should be a retrospective scrutiny of the votes. He had, about ten years previous (1779), nearly achieved for it an earlier triumph in his own person, in the election of procurator of the church of Scotland, when, after a keen contest, William (afterwards Lord) Robertson, son of the eminent historian, his opponent, obtained it by a narrow majority.

At the bar his talents were as much at the service of the poor gratuitously as they were at the command of the rich, who could amply remunerate him for his exertions. He was ever ready to rescue innocence from persecution, and to vindicate the cause of the oppressed. One remarkable instance of this, (but little known to the public,) was on behalf of Donald M'Arthur, a poor Baptist missionary preacher, the pastor of a small congregation at Port Bannatyne in Bute, who was violently seized, on the 20th October 1805, while celebrating divine service, by one of the local magistrates, and sent as an impressed seaman into his majesty's navy. Mr. Erskine not only effected his release, after he had been conveyed with rapidity to Ireland, in order to defeat an interdict obtained in the Scotch courts, and thence to the Downs, in order to frustrate an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in that kingdom, by an order from the admiralty served after he had passed from one to another of various ships of war,—but obtained a certificate that he should never again be impressed, and instituted a civil process of damages at his own risk, which resulted in a composition of, it is said, £500 to escape a heavier penalty. To his generous interference in this case, the friends of civil and religious liberty are greatly indebted, as since that time, no one has ventured in Scotland to interfere with the persons of those who are engaged in religious instruction, however humble or unprotected. [*Buchanan's Reports*, pp. 60—72.] So well, indeed, was this generous trait in his character known, that a poor man, in a remote district of the country, when advised by his solicitor not to enter into a lawsuit with a wealthy neighbour, on account of the expense in which it would involve him, at once replied— "Ye dinna ken what ye say, maister; there's nae a puir man in Scotland need to want a friend, or fear an enemy, while Harry Erskine lives!"

Mr. Erskine, like his elder brother, had early embraced Whig principles, and, on the accession of the Coalition ministry in 1783, he succeeded Mr. Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, as lord advocate. On the morning of the appointment he had an interview with Dundas, in the Outer House; when, observing that the latter had already resumed the ordinary stuff gown which advocates are in the custom of wearing, he said gaily that he "must leave off talking, to go and order his silk gown," the official robe of the lord advocate and solicitor-general. "It is hardly worth while," said Dundas, drily, "for the time you will want it—you had better borrow mine." Erskine's reply was exceedingly happy—"From the readiness with which you make the offer, Mr. Dundas, I have no doubt that the gown is a gown made to *fit any party;* but, however short my time in office may be, it shall ne'er be said of Henry Erskine that he put on the *abandoned habits* of his predecessor." The new administration, however, was soon broken up, when he resumed his station at the bar. Mr. Erskine was succeeded, as lord advocate, by Ilay Campbell, Esq., afterwards lord president, to whom he said, upon resigning his gown, "My lord, you must take nothing off it, for I'll soon need it again." Mr. Campbell replied, "It will be *bare enough*, Harry, before you get it." In 1786 he was elected dean of the faculty of advocates, but on account of his liberal politics, was defeated in an election for the same office, some years afterwards.

On the return of the liberal party to power in 1806, he once more became lord advocate, and

was returned member for the Dumfries district of burghs, in the room of major general Dalrymple. On the dissolution of the Whig administration soon after, he again lost his office and his seat in parliament. In consequence of declining health, he retired, in 1812, from public life to his beautiful seat of Ammondell, in West Lothian, where he died October 8, 1817, in the 71st year of his age. In early life he had cultivated a taste for poetry and music, and was throughout his long and distinguished career celebrated for his witticisms. Sir Walter Scott said of him, "Henry Erskine was the best-natured man I ever knew, thoroughly a gentleman, and with but one fault—he could not say *no*, and thus sometimes misled those who trusted him." In person, Mr. Erskine is described as having been above the middle size, and eminently handsome. His voice was powerful, his manner of delivery peculiarly graceful, and his enunciation accurate and distinct. He was long a member of the Scottish Antiquarian Society, founded by his brother, the earl of Buchan, in 1780. One of the members remarked to him that he was a very bad attender of their meetings, adding, at the same time, that he never gave any donations to the Society. A short time afterwards he wrote a letter to the secretary apologising for not attending the meetings, and stating that he had "enclosed a donation, which, if you keep long enough, will be the greatest curiosity you have." This was a guinea of George III. He was universally acknowledged to have been the wittiest man of his time, and his puns and *bon mots* were so numerous that almost every witticism of the day was sure to be attributed to him. Some of his points were very effective. On one occasion, his namesake, Mr. Erskine of Alva, advocate, afterwards a lord of session, under the title of Lord Barjarg, a man of small stature, was retained as counsel in a very interesting case, in which the Hon. Henry Erskine appeared for the opposite party. The crowd in court being very great, in order to enable young Alva to be seen and heard to more advantage, a chair was brought for him to stand upon. On this Mr. Erskine quaintly remarked, "That is one way of rising at the bar." The different modes of spelling the name of Erskine formerly used, Ereskin, Areskin, and sometimes Areseskin, seems to have puzzled Voltaire, for in his 'Letters on the English Nation.' he writes it Hareskins. A common pronunciation of the name in Scotland is *Askin*, which gave rise to one of the best repartees of Henry Erskine. During the time that he was dean of faculty, a silly fellow, an advocate, not liking a question put to him by the dean, testily said, "Harry, I never meet you but I find you *Askin*." "And I," replied the wit, "never meet you but I find an *Anser*," (the Latin word for goose).

Notwithstanding his liveliness of fancy and gaiety of spirit, his habits were eminently domestic, and he delighted in retirement and country employments. His feelings and desires in this respect are pleasingly depicted in the following lines, written by himself:—

"Let sparks and topers o'er their bottles sit,
Toss bumpers down, and fancy laughter wit;
Let cautious plodders o'er their ledger pore,
Note down each farthing gain'd, and wish it more;
Let lawyers dream of wigs, poets of fame,
Scholars look learn'd, and senators declaim;
Let soldiers stand, like targets in the fray,
Their lives just worth their thirteen-pence a-day.
Give me a nook in some secluded spot,
Which business shuns, and din approaches not,—
Some snug retreat, where I may never know
What monarch reigns, what ministers bestow;
A book—my slippers—and a field to stroll in—
My garden-seat—an elbow-chair to loll in—
Sunshine when wanted—shade, when shade invites
With pleasant country sounds, and smells, and sights,
And now and then a glass of generous wine,
Shared with a chatty friend of 'auld langsyne;'
And one companion more, for ever nigh,
To sympathise in all that passes by,
To journey with me in the path of life,
And share its pleasures, and divide its strife.
These simple joys, Eugenius, let me find,
And I'll ne'er cast a lingering look behind."

"These lines," says his relative, Mr. Henry David Inglis, who was allowed to copy them from the author's scrap-book, "were written after Mr. Erskine's second marriage, and refer, no doubt, in the latter part, to his second wife, who proved a most valuable companion and a tender nurse in his declining years. What degree of happiness his first connexion yielded in his early days, I have no access to know; but the extreme nervous

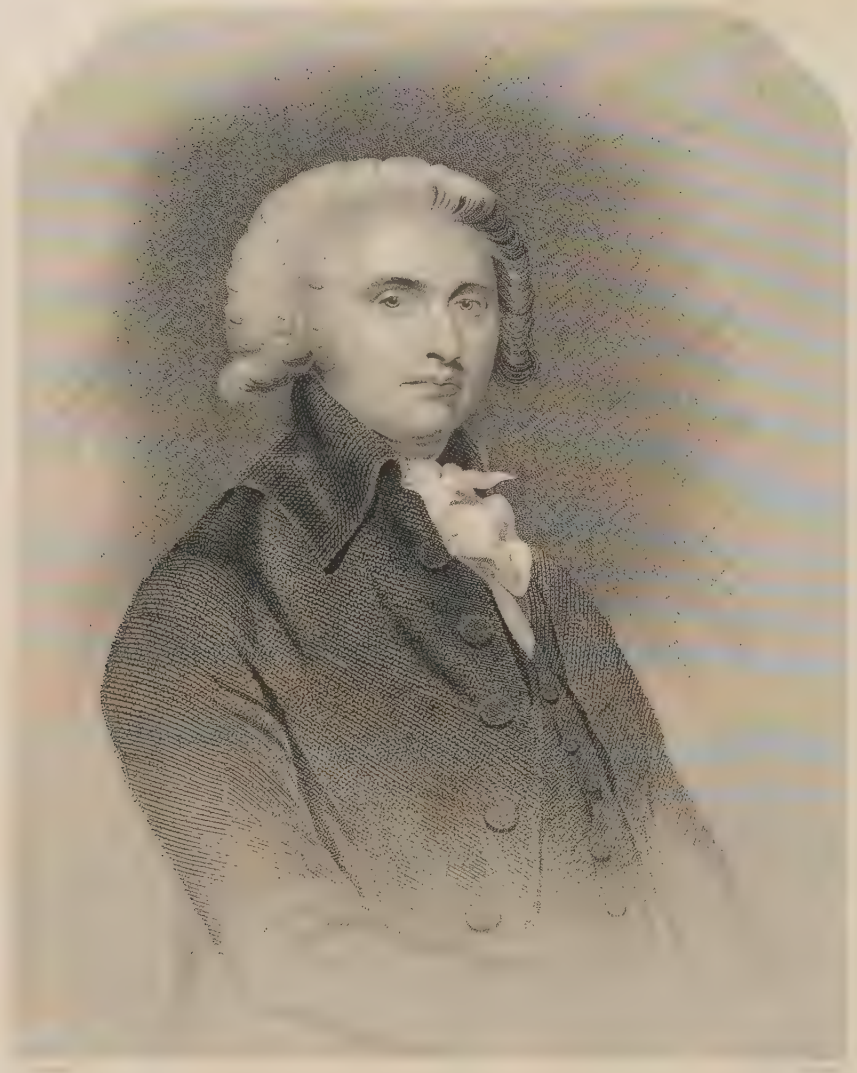
irritability, and somewhat eccentric ways of the first Mrs. Erskine, did not contribute greatly to his happiness in her later years. One of her peculiarities consisted in not retiring to rest at the usual hours. She would frequently employ half the night in examining the wardrobe of the family, to see that nothing was missing, and that everything was in its proper place. I recollect being told this, among other proofs of her oddities, that one morning, about two or three o'clock, having been unsuccessful in a search, she awoke Mr. Erskine, by putting to him this important interrogatory, 'Harry, lovie, where's your white waistcoat?'"

In the very interesting account of Mr. Erskine, after his retirement from the bar, written by Mr. Inglis, and inserted in the Edinburgh Literary Journal, we have the following particulars, descriptive of the almost Arcadian simplicity, in which the latter years of the "old man eloquent" were passed: "The mail-coach," says Mr. Inglis, "used to set me down at Ammondell gate, which is about three-quarters of a mile from the house; and yet I see, as vividly as I at this moment see the landscape from the window at which I am now writing, the features of that beautiful and secluded domain,—the antique stone bridge,—the rushing stream, the wooded banks,—and, above all, the owner, coming towards me with his own benevolent smile and sparkling eyes. I recollect the very grey hat he used to wear, with a bit of the rim torn, and the pepper-and-salt short coat, and the white neckcloth sprinkled with snuff. No one could, or ever did, tire in Mr. Erskine's company. He was society equally for the child and for the grown man. He would first take me to see his garden, where, being one day surprised by a friend while digging potatoes, he made the now well-known remark, that he was enjoying *otium cum diggin a tautie*, (the Scottish word for potato). He would then take me to his melon bed, which we never left without a promise of having one after dinner; and then he would carry me to see the pony, and the great dog upon which his grandson used to ride. Like most men of elegant and cultivated minds, Mr. Erskine was an amateur in music, and himself no indifferent performer on the violin. I think I scarcely ever entered the hall along with him that he did not take down his Cremona—a real one, I believe, which hung on the wall, and, seating himself in one of the wooden chairs, play some snatches of old English or Scottish airs;—sometimes 'Let's have a dance upon the heath,' an air from the music in Macbeth, which he used to say was by Purcel, and not by Locke, to whom it has usually been ascribed—sometimes, 'The flowers of the forest,' or 'Auld Robin Gray'—and sometimes the beautiful Pastoralè from the eighth concerto of Corelli, for whose music he had an enthusiastic admiration. But the greatest treat to me was when, after dinner, he took down from the top of his bookcase, where it lay behind a bust, I think, of Mr. Fox, his manuscript book full of *jeux d'esprit*, charades, *bon mots*, &c., all his own composition. Few men have ever enjoyed a wider reputation for wit than the Hon. Henry Erskine; the epithet then, and even now, applied to him, *par excellence*, is that of the witty Harry Erskine; and I do believe that all the puns and *bon mots* which have been put into his mouth,—some of them, no doubt, having originally come out of it,—would eke out a handsome duodecimo. I well recollect that nothing used to distress me so much as not perceiving at once the point of any of Mr. Erskine's witticisms. Sometimes, half an hour after the witticism had been spoken, I would begin to giggle, having only then discovered the gist of the saying. In this, however, I was not singular. While Mr. Erskine practised at the bar, it was his frequent custom to walk after the rising of the courts, in the Meadows; and he was often accompanied by Lord Balmuto, one of the judges, a very good kind of man, but not particularly quick in his perception of the ridiculous. His lordship never could discover at first the point of Mr. Erskine's wit; and, after walking a mile or two perhaps, and long after Mr. Erskine had forgotten the saying, Lord Balmuto would suddenly cry out, 'I have you now, Harry—I have you now, Harry!'—stopping, and bursting into an immoderate fit of laughter."

When Mr. John Wright, who had been bred a shoemaker, but afterwards became a lecturer on law, applied in 1781, to be admitted a member of the faculty of advocates, some opposition was

shown to his admission by the vice-dean of faculty, Mr., afterwards Lord Swinton, and others, which was thought to have originated in their objections to Mr. Wright's humble birth. Mr. Wright, however, was ably supported by Mr. Erskine, and was ultimately, in January 1783, admitted advocate. It was said that Mr. Erskine had bantered the opposition so much that they at last yielded. After listening to their observations—"Well, well," said he, "they say I am the son of the earl of Buchan,—and you (pointing to one) are the son of the laird of ——;" and thus going over the whole opposition in a strain of inimitable and biting sarcasm, he wound up the enumeration in his usual forcible manner—"Therefore no thanks to us for being here; because the learning we have got has been hammered into our brains!—whereas, all Mr. Wright's has been acquired by himself; therefore he has more merit than us all. However, if any of you can put a question to Mr. Wright that he cannot answer, I will hold that to be a good objection. But, otherwise, it would be disgraceful to our character as Scotsmen were such an act of exclusion recorded in the books of this Society. Were he the son of a beggar, did his talents entitle him, he has a right to the highest distinction in the land." Mr. Wright was the author of a work on mathematics, which brought him a very considerable sum. This he entered in Stationers' Hall; but as the law then only secured copyrights for seven years, at the end of that period he had the mortification to find his treatise inserted in the Encyclopedia Britannica, without permission sought or obtained. Mr. Wright was so much offended at this appropriation of his property that he seriously contemplated bringing the case before the court of session, but he was dissuaded from this step by his friend Mr. Erskine, who, in his usual strain of pleasantry, told him "just to wait the expiry of other seven years, and then, to retaliate, by printing the whole of the Encyclopedia along with his own work." On the day after Wright's death, which took place in 1813, Mr. Sheriff Anstruther, on meeting Mr. Erskine, said, "Well! Harry, poor Johnny Wright is dead." "Is he?" exclaimed Henry. "He died very poor. They say he has left no effects." "That is not surprising," was the rejoinder, "as he had no *causes*, he could have no *effects*."

"The character of Mr. Erskine's eloquence," says one who knew him long and intimately, "bore a strong resemblance to that of his noble brother, Lord Erskine, but being much less diffusive, it was better calculated to leave a forcible impression: he had the art of concentrating his ideas, and presenting them at once in so luminous and irresistible a form, as to render his hearers masters of the view he took of his subject; which however dry or complex in its nature, never failed to become entertaining and instructive in his hands; for, to professional knowledge of the highest order, he united a most extensive acquaintance with history, literature, and science, and a thorough conversancy with human life and moral and political philosophy. In the most rapid of his flights, when his tongue could scarce keep pace with his thoughts, he never failed to seize the choicest words in the treasury of our language. The apt, beautiful, and varied images which constantly decorated his judicial addresses, suggested themselves instantaneously, and appeared, like the soldiers of Cadmus, in complete armour and array to support the cause of their creator, the most remarkable feature of whose eloquence was, that it never made him swerve by one hair-breadth from the minuter details most befitting his purpose; for, with matchless skill, he rendered the most dazzling oratory subservient to the uses of consummate special pleading, so that his prudence and sagacity as an advocate were as decisive as his speeches were splendid. For many years of his life, Mr. Erskine had been the victim of ill health, but the native sweetness of his temper remained unclouded, and during the painfully protracted sufferings of his last illness, the language of complaint was never heard to escape his lips, nor the shadow of discontent seen to cloud his countenance! 'Nothing in his life became him, like the leaving it.' He looked patiently forward to the termination of his painful existence, and received with mild complacency the intelligence of his danger, while the ease and happiness of those, whose felicity through life had been his primary consideration, were never absent from his thoughts."



THOMAS LORD ERSKINE

Erskine 1787

Mr. Erskine was twice married; first to Christina, only daughter of George Fullarton, Esq., collector of customs at Leith, by whom he had three daughters, and two sons, Henry, who succeeded as earl of Buchan, and George; and, secondly, to Mrs. Turnbull, formerly Miss Munro, by whom he had no issue.—*Kay's Edinburgh Portraits.—Edinburgh Ann. Register*, 1819.

ERSKINE, Thomas, Lord Erskine, a distinguished pleader, was the third and youngest son of David Henry, tenth earl of Buchan, by, as already stated, his countess Agnes, daughter of Sir James Steuart of Coltness, baronet, a woman of highly cultivated mind, the sister of Sir James Steuart, whose scientific writings, especially upon political philosophy, have rendered his name celebrated. He was born, according to 'Douglas' Peerage,' on the 10th of January, 1749, old style; but Lord Campbell, in his 'Lives of the Chancellors,' makes the date a year later. He says: "On the 10th of January, 1750, in a small and ill-furnished room in an upper 'flat' of a very lofty house in the old town of Edinburgh first saw the light the Hon. Thomas Erskine, the future defender of Stockdale, and Lord Chancellor of Great Britain." The latter is correct, and the alteration of the style would make the date of his birth the 21st of January 1750. He received the rudiments of his education at the high school of Edinburgh. His father and mother having, for the sake of economy, removed, in the beginning of 1762, with their family to St. Andrews, he completed his studies at the university of that town. His father had a numerous family, with a reduced fortune, his income at one period not exceeding £200 a-year. A profession was in consequence the only resource for both him and his second brother, the Hon. Henry Erskine; and it is singular that each of them became the most eloquent and successful advocate at the bar to which he belonged.

At first, Thomas was destined for the naval service, and, accordingly, embarking at Leith, went to sea, as a midshipman, with Sir John Lindsay, a nephew of the celebrated earl of Mansfield, and, from that period, did not revisit Scotland till a few years before his death. Though he acted for a short time as a lieutenant, through the friendship of his commanding officer, he never rose higher than a midshipman, and, after a service of four years, cruising about in the West Indies and on the coast of America, his ship was ordered home, and on its arrival at Portsmouth, it was paid off. On applying at the admiralty he was told that on account of the great number of midshipmen who had served longer than him, and whose friends were applying for their promotion, he could not yet obtain a lieutenant's commission, and there was no saying when his turn might come. He indignantly resolved not to go to sea again as a midshipman, after having served as a lieutenant. He now determined to try the army, and through the recommendation of John Duke of Argyle, colonel of the Scots Royals, or first regiment of foot, he obtained an ensign's commission in that corps at the regulation price, which absorbed the whole of his patrimony. On 29th May 1770 he married his first wife, Frances, daughter of Daniel Moore, Esq., M.P., with whom he received no fortune, and soon after he went with his regiment to Minorca, where he remained two years.

While in that island he devoted himself to obtaining a thorough acquaintance with English literature, and made himself familiar with Milton, Shakspeare, Dryden, Pope, and other eminent British poets. "He likewise," says his biographer, Lord Campbell, "showed the versatility of his powers by acting as chaplain to the regiment, the real chaplain being at home on furlough by reason of ill health. At first he contented himself with reading the service from the Liturgy, but he found that this was not altogether relished by the men, who were chiefly Presbyterians. Thereupon, his mind being imbued with the religious notions implanted in it by his mother and the godly divines whom she patronised, he would favour them with an extempore prayer, and he composed sermons, which he delivered to them with great solemnity and unction from the drumhead. He used always to remember and to talk of this portion of his life with peculiar satisfaction." In after-life it was his boast that he had been a sailor and a soldier, a parson and a lawyer.

On the return of the regiment from Minorca in 1772, Erskine obtained leave of absence for nearly six months. This space he spent chiefly in Lon-

don, where he became acquainted with Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, the bishop of St. Asaph, Dr. Burney, and other celebrated wits of the day; and acquired considerable reputation for the acuteness and versatility of his conversational powers. In Boswell's Life of Johnson it is recorded of him that he even ventured to controvert some of the opinions of the literary giant, particularly in conversing on the merits of Fielding and Richardson, when Erskine defended the former, whom Johnson, in his characteristic manner, styled a "blockhead" and a "barren rascal." During this year (1772) he published a pamphlet on the Abuses of the Army, without his name, which created no small sensation at the time. On the 21st April 1773, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, but having no money to purchase higher commissions, he became discontented with his position and prospects, and in August 1774 he formed the resolution to study for the bar. Lord Campbell relates that he was led to this determination by the following circumstance: "It so happened," says his lordship, "that the assizes were held in the town in which he was quartered. The lounging lieutenant entered the court in his regimentals. Lord Mansfield, the presiding judge, inquired who he was, and finding that this was the youngest son of the late earl of Buchan, who had sailed with his nephew, invited him to sit on the bench by his side, explained to him the nature of the proceedings that were going forward, and showed him the utmost civility. Erskine heard a cause of considerable interest tried, in which the counsel were supposed to display great eloquence. Never undervaluing his own powers he thought within himself that he could have made a better speech than any of them, on whichever side he had been retained. Yet these gentlemen were the leaders of the circuit, each making a larger income than the pay of all the officers of the Royals put together,—with the chance of being raised by their own abilities to the Woolsack. The thought then suddenly struck him that it might not even now be too late for him to study the law, and be called to the bar. Lord Mansfield invited him to dinner, and being greatly struck with his conversation, and pleased with his manners, detained him till late in the evening. When the rest of the company had withdrawn, the lieutenant, who ever showed great moral courage, in consideration of the connection between the Murrays and the Erskines, and the venerable earl's great condescension and kindness, disclosed to him his plan of a change of profession, with a modest statement of his reasons. Lord Mansfield by no means discouraged him; but advised him before he took a step so serious to consult his near relations. He accordingly wrote to his mother, and she, justly appreciating the energy and perseverance as well as the enthusiasm belonging to his nature, strongly advised him to quit the army for the law. His brothers did not oppose,—although Henry warned him of the thorny and uphill path on which he was entering. His resolution was now firmly taken, and he came up to London to carry it into effect. It was not till the spring of the following year that financial difficulties were so far removed as to render it possible for him to make the experiment. The period of five years was then required by all the inns of court for a student to be on the books of the society, before he could be called,—with this proviso, that it was reduced to three years for those who had the degree of M.A. from either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge. It was resolved that Erskine should immediately be entered of an inn of court; that he should likewise be matriculated at Cambridge, and take a degree there; that he should keep his academical and law terms concurrently, and that as soon as it could be managed, he should become a pupil to some eminent special pleader, so as to be well grounded in the technicalities of his new craft. Accordingly, on the 26th day of April 1775, he was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn, and on the 13th of January 1776, he was matriculated at Cambridge, and entered on the books of Trinity college as a gentleman commoner, with the privilege of wearing a *hat*. He had rooms in college, in which he resided the requisite periods to keep his terms, but being entitled to a degree without examination, he paid no attention to the peculiar studies of the place. But he still assiduously applied to *belles lettres*, and practised English composition both in verse and prose. He gained some applause by a burlesque parody of Gray's Bard. The ode is not

very remarkable for poetical excellence; but he gained the prize given by the college for English declamation. The subject which he chose was the revolution of 1688. He took the honorary degree of A.M. in June 1778. While still a student at Cambridge he contrived to keep his terms at Lincoln's Inn. He had not yet actually quitted the army, having obtained six months' leave of absence. It is said that during Easter and Trinity terms he excited a great sensation in the dining hall by appearing with a student's black gown over the scarlet regimentals of the Royals, probably not having a decent suit of plain clothes to put on. He obtained a supply of cash by the sale of his lieutenancy on the 19th September 1775.

In order to acquire the requisite knowledge of the technical part of his new profession, he became a pupil of Judge Buller, then an eminent special pleader. On the promotion of Mr. Buller to the bench, he went into the office of Mr., afterwards Baron Wood, where he continued for a year after he had obtained considerable business at the bar, to which he was called on the 3d of July, in the end of Trinity term 1778.

At this period, and for three years after his retirement from the army, he was in great pecuniary straits. With an increasing family, and the necessary expenses he incurred in preparing for the bar, notwithstanding the strictest economy, and the kind assistance of some of his friends, he was often put to his shifts for a dinner. He dressed shabbily, resided in small lodgings near Hampstead, and lived chiefly on cow-beef and tripe, because he could not afford anything better. Reynolds, the comic writer, who in his 'Life and Times' mentions these particulars, states, that he expressed the greatest gratitude to Mr. Harris, the manager of Covent Garden theatre, for occasional free admissions to that place of entertainment. He was in the habit of taking part in the debates at the Robin Hood, Coachmaker's Hall, and other spouting clubs, which were attended by all sorts of people, where each person paid sixpence, and over the glass of porter or gin and water which was received in return, political, legal, and literary subjects were publicly discussed.

In the succeeding Michaelmas term, an opportunity was afforded him of distinguishing himself in Westminster Hall. He had been accidentally introduced, at the table of a friend, to Captain Baillie, who had been suspended from the superintendence of Greenwich Hospital, by the earl of Sandwich, then first lord of the admiralty; and the attorney-general having been instructed to move for leave to file a criminal information against that gentleman for an alleged libel on the noble earl, having stated that, for electioneering purposes, his lordship had placed in the hospital a great number of landsmen, Mr. Erskine was retained to oppose the motion. There were four other counsel on the same side, and he being the junior was apprehensive that he would not have an opportunity to speak. Fortunately for him, however, the court adjourned before the case was finished, and next morning he made that display of his powers which at once established his reputation. In the course of his speech, the young advocate hesitated not to attack the noble earl in very indignant terms: "The defendant," he said, "is not a disappointed malicious informer, prying into official abuses because without office himself, but himself a man in office; not troublesomely inquisitive into other men's departments, but conscientiously correcting his own;—doing it pursuant to the rules of law, and what heightens the character, doing it at the risk of his office, from which the effrontery of power has already suspended him without proof of his guilt;—a conduct not only unjust and illiberal, but highly disrespectful to this court, whose judges sit in the double capacity of ministers of the law, and governors of this sacred and abused institution. Indeed, Lord Sandwich has, in my mind, acted such a part" . . . . Here Lord Mansfield, observing Mr. Erskine heated with his subject, and growing personal on the first lord of the admiralty, told him that Lord Sandwich was not before the court. "I know that he is not formally before the court," said the bold and indignant counsel, "but for that very reason I shall bring him before the court. He has placed these men in front of the battle, in hopes to escape under their shelter; but I will not join in battle with *them;* their vices, though screwed up to the highest pitch of human depravity, are not of dignity enough

to vindicate the combat with *me*. I will drag *him* to light who is the dark mover behind this scene of iniquity. I assert that the earl of Sandwich has but one road to escape out of this business without pollution and disgrace; and that is, by publicly disavowing the acts of the prosecutors, and restoring Captain Baillie to his command. If he does this, then his offence will be no more than the too common one of having suffered his own personal interest to prevail over his public duty, in placing his voters in the hospital. But if, on the contrary, he continues to protect the prosecutors, in spite of the evidence of their guilt, which has excited the abhorrence of the numerous audience that crowd this court; if he keeps this injured man suspended, or dares to turn that suspension into a removal, I shall then not scruple to declare him an accomplice in their guilt,—a shameless oppressor, a disgrace to his rank, and a traitor to his trust." The rule was discharged with costs, and such was the impression made by Captain Baillie's counsel, Mr. Erskine, on this his first appearance as an advocate, that, on leaving the court, he received no less than thirty retainers from attorneys who happened to be present on the occasion.

In January 1779 he was engaged as counsel in the famous court-martial held at Portsmouth, on Admiral Keppel, to try the charges brought against him by Sir Hugh Palliser, of incapacity and misconduct in the battle of Ushant, with the French fleet under the command of Count d'Orvilliers. Mr. Erskine was engaged for the defence on the recommendation of Mr. Dunning, as in addition to his abilities, he had the advantage of understanding naval language and naval manœuvres. The trial lasted thirteen days, during all which time Erskine exerted himself for his client with unabated zeal and consummate discretion. He was not allowed to examine the witnesses, nor to address the court, but he suggested questions which were put in writing; and he composed the speech which Admiral Keppel delivered on the merits of his case. The admiral was unanimously and honourably acquitted, and he immediately enclosed to his counsel, Mr. Erskine, the munificent present of a thousand pounds.

In the following May he appeared at the bar of the House of Commons as counsel for Mr. Carnan, the bookseller, against a bill introduced by Lord North, then prime minister, to re-vest in the two English universities the monopoly in almanacs, which Mr. Carnan had succeeded in abolishing by legal judgments; and by his eloquence he prevailed on the House to reject the bill. His reputation was now so much established, that he was henceforth engaged in all the most important causes that took place during a period of twenty-five years. His defence of Lord George Gordon, whose trial for high treason came on in the court of King's Bench, before Lord Mansfield and his brethren, February 5, 1771, placed him immeasurably above all the law orators of the day. In it he completely overthrew the doctrine of constructive treason, and its effect on the audience who heard it, and the tribunal to which it was addressed, was overwhelming. A singular passage, to be found in his speech on this occasion, says the Reviewer of Erskine's speeches in the 16th volume of the 'Edinburgh Review,' "affords a great contrast to the calm and even mild tone of its peroration. It is indeed, as far as we know, the only instance of the kind in the history of modern eloquence; and we might justly have doubted, if even Mr. Erskine's skill, and well-known discretion as a public speaker, had not forsaken him, and allowed his heat and fancy to hurry him somewhat too far, had we not, in the traditional account of the perfect success which attended this passage, the most unequivocal evidence in his favour. After reciting a variety of circumstances in Lord George's conduct, and quoting the language which he used, the orator suddenly, abruptly, and violently breaks out with this exclamation—'I say, by God, that man is a ruffian, who shall, after this, presume to build upon such honest, artless conduct, as an evidence of guilt!' The sensation produced by these words, and by the magic of the voice, the eye, the face, the figure, and all we call the manner, with which they were uttered, is related, by those present on this great occasion, to have been quite electrical, and to baffle all power of description. The feeling of the moment alone,—that sort of sympathy which subsists between an observant speaker and his audience,—which communicates to him, as he goes on, their

feelings under what he is saying,—deciphers the language of their looks,—and even teaches him, without regarding what he sees, to adapt his words to the state of their minds, by merely attending to his own,—this intuitive and momentary impulse could alone have prompted a flight, which it alone could sustain; and, as its failure would indeed have been fatal, so its eminent success must be allowed to rank it among the most famous feats of oratory." The jury acquitted Lord George, and all reasonable men rejoiced at the verdict.

In May 1783 Mr. Erskine received a silk gown, when he had scarcely been five years at the bar. He usually practised in the court of King's Bench, and in the early part of his professional career he belonged to the Home Circuit, but soon ceased to attend it, or any other, except on special retainers, of which it is said that he received more than any man in his time. His fee for a special retainer was not less than £300. The same year (1783) he was elected M.P. for Portsmouth, and unanimously rechosen for the same borough on every succeeding election, until raised to the peerage. The rights of juries he firmly maintained on all occasions, but particularly in the trial of the dean of St. Asaph, who was indicted in 1783, for a seditious libel, in having caused to be republished a tract, written by Sir William Jones, recommending parliamentary reform. The trial was postponed till the summer assizes at Salop in 1784, when Mr. Justice Buller refused to receive the verdict of "Guilty of publishing only." Mr. Erskine insisted on the word "only" being recorded, when the judge said, "Sit down, Sir; remember your duty, or I shall be obliged to proceed in another manner." On which Mr. Erskine replied, "Your lordship may proceed in what manner you think fit. I know my duty as well as your lordship knows yours. I shall not alter my conduct." In allusion to the threat of the judge, he thus concluded his argument:—"It was the first command and counsel of my youth, always to do what my conscience told me to be my duty, and to leave the consequences to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and, I trust, the practice, of this parental lesson to my grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been even a temporal sacrifice. I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth; and I shall point it out as such to my children." In the ensuing Michaelmas, on the ground of misdirection, Mr. Erskine moved for a new trial. On this occasion he went into an elaborate argument to prove that it was the office of the jury, not of the judges, to pronounce upon the intention and tendency of an alleged libel; and to him is ascribed the honour of having prepared the way for the libel bill, introduced by Mr. Fox in 1792, and seconded by himself, in which the rights and province of the jury are clearly defined, and the position established, for which he, in a small minority of his professional brethren, had contended. This, as has been well remarked, was a triumph of which the oldest and most practised lawyer might well have been proud.

His most celebrated argument on the law of libel was that delivered in Percival Stockdale's case in 1789. Mr. Stockdale, a respectable bookseller in London, had published a pamphlet written by Mr. John Logan the poet, in defence of Warren Hastings, in the course of which he had ventured to animadvert very unguardedly on the conduct of the managers of the impeachment then carrying on against the ex-governor of India. The managers complained of this, and the publisher was tried before Lord Kenyon and a special jury, in the court of king's bench at Westminster, on an information filed by the attorney-general. On this occasion, Mr. Erskine, as counsel for Mr. Stockdale, delivered what the Edinburgh reviewer has pronounced to be "the finest of all his orations,—whether we regard the wonderful skill with which the argument is conducted,—the soundness of the principles laid down, and their happy application to the case,—or the exquisite fancy with which they are embellished and illustrated,—and the powerful and touching language in which they are conveyed. It is justly regarded, by all English lawyers, as a consummate specimen of the art of addressing a jury;—as a standard, a sort of precedent for treating cases of libel, by keeping which in his eye, a man may hope to succeed in special pleading his client's case within its principle, who is destitute of the

talent required even to comprehend the other and higher merits of his original. By those merits it is recommended to lovers of pure diction,—of copious and animated description,—of lively, picturesque, and fanciful illustration,—of all that constitutes, if we may so speak, the poetry of eloquence,—all for which we admire it, when prevented from enjoying its music and its statuary."

The fact of the publication being admitted, Mr. Erskine proceeded to address the jury, and after some introductory observations he burst out with the following eloquent passage: "Gentlemen, the question you have therefore to try upon all this matter is extremely simple.—It is neither more nor less than this.—At a time when the charges against Mr. Hastings were, by the implied consent of the commons, in every hand, and on every table;—when, by their managers, the lightning of eloquence was incessantly consuming him, and flashing in the eyes of the public;—when every man was with perfect impunity saying, and writing, and publishing just what he pleased of the supposed plunderer and devastator of nations—would it have been criminal in Mr. Hastings himself to have reminded the public that he was a native of this free land, entitled to the common protection of her justice, and that he had a defence in his turn to offer to them, the outlines of which he implored them in the mean time to receive, as an antidote to the unlimited and unpunished poison in circulation against him?—This is, without colour or exaggeration, the true question you are to decide. Because I assert, without the hazard of contradiction, that if Mr. Hastings himself could have stood justified or excused in your eyes for publishing this volume in his own defence, the author, if he wrote it *bona fide* to defend him, must stand equally excused and justified; and if the author be justified, the publisher cannot be criminal, unless you had evidence that it was published by him with a different spirit and intention from those in which it was written. The question therefore is correctly what I just now stated it to be: could Mr. Hastings have been condemned to infamy for writing this book? Gentlemen, I tremble with indignation to be driven to put such a question in England. Shall it be endured, that a subject of this country (instead of being arraigned and tried for some single act in her ordinary courts, where the accusation, as soon at least as it is made public, is followed within a few hours by the decision) may be impeached by the commons for the transactions of twenty years,—that the accusation shall spread as wide as the region of letters,—that the accused shall stand, day after day, and year after year, as a spectacle before the public, which shall be kept in a perpetual state of inflammation against him; yet that he shall not, without the severest penalties, be permitted to submit anything to the judgment of mankind in his defence? If this be law (which it is for you to-day to decide), such a man has no trial: that great hall, built by our fathers for English justice, is no longer a court but an altar;—and an Englishman, instead of being judged in it by God and his country, is a victim and a sacrifice."

On the merits of the work, it was his argument that the tenor of the whole, and the intentions of the writer were to be regarded, and that if these should be found praiseworthy, or innocent, the introduction of a few detached passages, which, taken separately, might seem calculated to bring the House of Commons into contempt, were altogether insufficient to justify conviction. Among other things urged in defence of Mr. Hastings in the pamphlet was the nature of his instructions from his constituents. Commenting on this, he proceeded as follows: "If this be a wilfully false account of the instructions given to Mr. Hastings for his government, and of his conduct under them, the author and publisher of this defence deserve the severest punishment, for a mercenary imposition on the public. But, if it be true, that he was directed to make the safety and prosperity of Bengal the first object of his attention, and that under his administration it has been safe and prosperous; if it be true that the security and preservation of our possessions and revenues in Asia were marked out to him as the great leading principle of his government, and that those possessions and revenues, amidst unexampled dangers, have been secured and preserved; then a question may be unaccountably mixed with your consideration, much beyond the consequences of the present prosecution, involving perhaps the merit of the impeachment itself which gave it birth; a

question which the Commons, as prosecutors of Mr. Hastings, should, in common prudence, have avoided; unless, regretting the unwieldy length of their prosecution against them, they wished to afford him the opportunity of this strange anomalous defence. For although I am neither his counsel, nor desire to have anything to do with his guilt or innocence, yet in the collateral defence of my client I am driven to state matter which may be considered by many as hostile to the impeachment. For if our dependencies have been secured, and their interests promoted, I am driven in the defence of my client to remark that it is mad and preposterous to bring to the standard of justice and humanity, the exercise of a dominion founded upon violence and terror. It may, and must be true that Mr. Hastings has repeatedly offended against the rights and privileges of Asiatic government, if he was the faithful deputy of a power which could not maintain itself for an hour without trampling upon both; he may and must have offended against the laws of God and nature, if he was the faithful viceroy of an empire wrested in blood from the people to whom God and nature had given it; he may and must have preserved that unjust dominion over timorous and abject nations by a terrifying, overbearing, insulting superiority, if he was the faithful administrator of your government, which, having no root in consent or affection, no foundation in similarity of interests, nor support from any one principle which cements men together in society, could only be upheld by alternate stratagem and force. The unhappy people of India, feeble and effeminate as they are from the softness of their climate, and subdued and broken as they have been by the knavery and strength of civilization, still occasionally start up in all the vigour and intelligence of insulted nature. When governed at all, they must be governed with a rod of iron; and our empire in the East would long since have been lost to Great Britain, if civil skill and military prowess had not united their efforts, to support an authority which Heaven never gave, by means which it can never sanction.

"Gentlemen, I think I can observe that you are touched with this way of considering the subject, and I can account for it. I have not been considering it through the cold medium of books, but have been speaking of man and his nature, and of human dominion, from what I have seen of them myself among reluctant nations submitting to our authority. I know what they feel, and how such feelings can alone be repressed. I have heard them in my youth, from a naked savage, in the indignant character of a prince surrounded by his subjects, addressing the governor of a British colony, holding a bundle of sticks in his hand, as the notes of his unlettered eloquence. 'Who is it,' said the jealous ruler over the desert, encroached upon by the restless foot of English adventure, 'who is it that causes this river to rise in the high mountains, and to empty itself into the ocean? Who is it that causes to blow the loud winds of winter, and that calms them again in the summer? Who is it that rears up the shade of these lofty forests, and blasts them with the quick lightning at his pleasure? The same Being who gave to you a country on the other side of the waters, and gave ours to us; and by this title we will defend it,' said the warrior, throwing down his tomahawk on the ground, and raising the war-cry of his nation. These are the feelings of subjugated man all round the globe; and depend upon it, nothing but fear will control, where it is vain to look for affection. These reflections are the only antidotes to those anathemas of superhuman eloquence which have lately shaken these walls that surround us; but which it unaccountably falls to my province, whether I will or no, a little to stem the torrent of, by reminding you, that you have a mighty sway in Asia which cannot be maintained by the finer sympathies of life, or the practice of its charities and affections. What will they do for you when surrounded by two hundred thousand men with artillery, cavalry, and elephants, calling upon you for their dominions which you have robbed them of? Justice may, no doubt, in such a case forbid the levying of a fine to pay a revolting soldiery; a treaty may stand in the way of increasing a tribute to keep up the very existence of the government; and delicacy for women may forbid all entrance into a zenana for money, whatever may be the necessity for taking it. All these things must ever be occurring. But under the pressure of such constant difficulties, so dan-

gerous to national honour, it might be better perhaps to think of effectually securing it altogether, by recalling our troops and merchants, and abandoning our oriental empire. Until this be done, neither religion nor philosophy can be pressed very far into the aid of reformation and punishment. If England, from a lust of ambition and dominion, will insist on maintaining despotic rule over distant and hostile nations, beyond all comparison more numerous and extended than herself, and gives commission to her viceroys to govern them, with no other instructions than to preserve them, and to secure permanently their revenues; with what colour of consistency or reason can she place herself in the moral chair, and affect to be shocked at the execution of her own orders; adverting to the exact measure of wickedness and injustice necessary to their execution, and complaining only of the excess as the immorality; considering her authority as a dispensation for breaking the commands of God, and the breach of them only punishable when contrary to the ordinances of man. Such a proceeding, gentlemen, begets serious reflections. It would be better perhaps for the masters and the servants of all such governments to join in supplication, that the great Author of violated humanity may not confound them together in one common judgment." The jury in Stockdale's case, after two hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The spirit and independence exhibited by him on every occasion led to his being employed in defence of most of the parties who were prosecuted for sedition or libel by the government. In 1792, being retained in behalf of Thomas Paine, when proceeded against for the publication of the second part of his 'Rights of Man,' he declared that, waiving all personal considerations, he deemed it incumbent on him, as an English advocate, to obey the call; in consequence of which he was suddenly dismissed from his office of attorney-general to the prince of Wales. Five years afterwards he conducted the prosecution of the 'Age of Reason,' when Williams the publisher was found guilty and condemned to a year's imprisonment.

One of the most brilliant, as well as most arduous, events in Mr. Erskine's professional life, arose out of the part cast upon him, in conjunction with Mr., afterwards Sir Vicary Gibbs, on the trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and others, for high treason in 1794. The prisoners were tried separately, Hardy being the first. They were charged with compassing the death of the king, the evidence of this intention being a conspiracy to subvert by force the constitution of the country, under pretence of procuring, by legal means, a reform of the house of commons. Mr. Erskine was their counsel, and as in the case of Lord George Gordon, he completely overthrew the doctrine of constructive treason attempted to be established, and showed that their ostensible object, so far from necessarily involving any evil designs, was one which had been advocated by the earl of Chatham, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Pitt himself; and that the very measures of reform which it was sought to introduce had been openly avowed and inculcated by the duke of Richmond, then holding office in the ministry of which Mr. Pitt was chief. The prisoners were successively acquitted, and the other state prose cutions were then abandoned. On the conclusion of these trials the public gratitude to Mr. Erskine showed itself in the strongest manifestations of popularity. "On the last night of the trials," says Lord Campbell, "his horses were taken from his chariot—amidst bonfires and blazing flambeaux, he was drawn home by the huzzaing populace to his house in Serjeant's Inn,—and they obeyed his injunction, when addressing them from a window, with Gibbs by his side, he said,—'Injured innocence still obtains protection from a British jury, and I am sure, in the honest effusion of your hearts, you will retire in peace and bless God.' The freedom of many corporations was voted to him, and his portraits and busts were sold in thousands all over Great Britain. What was more gratifying, his speeches for the prisoners were read and applauded by all men of taste, and his political consequence was much enhanced with his party. He now occupied a position as an advocate which no man before had reached, and which no man hereafter is ever likely to reach at the English bar." These trials lasted for several weeks, and the ability and energy displayed by Mr. Erskine on this eventful occasion were readily acknowledged by all parties.

He was a warm supporter of Mr. Fox, and

a strenuous opposer of the war with France, on which subject he embodied his sentiments in a pamphlet, entitled a 'View of the Causes and Consequences of the War with France;' and such was the attraction of his name, that it ran through forty-eight editions. In 1802, the prince of Wales not only restored him to his office of attorney-general, but appointed him chancellor of the duchy of Cornwall. In 1803, on the formation of the volunteer body in the metropolis, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Temple corps of lawyers, generally called "The Devil's own."

On the death of Mr. Pitt in 1806, when a new administration was formed by Lord Grenville, Mr. Erskine was raised to the dignity of lord high chancellor of Great Britain, and created a peer by the title of Lord Erskine of Restormel castle, in Cornwall. On this occasion he took for his motto "Trial by Jury." His father's motto was "Judge Nought." On the dissolution of the ministry in the following March, he retired with the usual pension of £4,000 a-year. The short period during which he presided in the court of chancery makes it difficult to estimate how far his extraordinary powers of mind, and in particular the eminently legal understanding which he possessed, would have enabled him to overcome the difficulties of so new a situation. But none of his judgments were appealed against, except one, and it was affirmed. Over the proceedings in the impeachment of Lord Melville, in 1806, he presided as lord-steward, and united the greatest acuteness and readiness with singular firmness of purpose, and all that urbanity which neither in public nor in private life ever quitted him for an instant. In reference to this case it may be said, that to Lord Erskine belongs the merit of showing that this mode of trial may still be so conducted as to prove an efficient safeguard to the constitution, though discredited by the vexatious procrastination which had characterized the last instance of its use, in the case of Warren Hastings.

On quitting the woolsack Lord Erskine retired in a great degree from public life. In 1807 he was one of the principal opposers of the famous 'Orders in Council' respecting neutral navigation, which he truly foretold would lead to a war with America; and in the following year he made a speech against the bill for prohibiting the exportation of Jesuit's bark to the continent of Europe, designed as an act of hostility against France, which both for argument and eloquence is said to have been worthy his most celebrated efforts. In 1809 he introduced into the House of Lords a bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals, which passed that branch of the legislature, but was thrown out by the Commons. In 1815 he was made a knight of the Thistle. In the memorable proceedings of 1820, relative to the Queen's trial, he took a prominent part against the bill of pains and penalties, and was mainly instrumental in causing it ultimately to be abandoned. Soon after the close of these proceedings he visited Scotland, for the first time since he had left it a midshipman in 1764, and was entertained at a public dinner at Edinburgh, by the principal gentlemen of liberal politics of that city. To this dinner, as a mark of high esteem and respect, he had been specially invited.

Owing to an unfortunate purchase of land, and other circumstances, his lordship, in the latter years of his life, laboured under considerable pecuniary difficulties; while his former fame was obscured by an unhappy second marriage with a Miss Sarah Buck, and certain eccentricities of conduct which were very incompatible with his age and station. By his first wife, who died 22d December, 1805, he had four sons and four daughters. He had also issue by his second marriage.

In his leisure hours he occupied himself with editing several of the State Trials. He was the author of the Preface to Mr. Fox's Collected Speeches, as well as of a political romance, in 2 vols., entitled 'Armata,' and some pamphlets in support of the Greek cause. His speeches, on constructive treason, and on subjects relating to the liberty of the press, fill four octavo volumes. A fifth contains his speeches on miscellaneous subjects; among which those on behalf of Hadfield, for shooting at the king, and Mr. Bingham, defendant in a *crim. con.* case, are especially worthy of attention.

In the autumn of 1823 he resolved to revisit Scotland, and to pass the ensuing winter there. Accordingly, accompanied by two of his sons, he embarked at Wapping, in a smack, for Leith,

there being neither railways nor London steamers in those days. When the ship was opposite Harwich, a violent gale arose, and Lord Erskine was severely attacked with inflammation in the chest. On the ship reaching Scarborough, he was so seriously ill that it was deemed necessary to put him ashore. He rallied to a certain degree, and was able, by easy stages on land, to reach Almondale (now called Amondell) House, the seat of his nephew near Edinburgh, where, experiencing a relapse, he expired, on the 17th November, 1823, in the 73d year of his age. He was buried in the family burying-place at Uphall, in the county of Linlithgow. Immediately after his decease the members of that profession of which he had been the ornament and the favourite, caused a marble statue of him to be executed, which was placed in the hall of Lincoln's Inn, where he had presided as chancellor, and where it now stands.

The consummate talents of this advocate shone in their full lustre in the defence of Hardy and the other parties indicted of high treason in the course of 1794, already alluded to; on which occasion his pleadings were unmatched at the bar. His exertions and his success in these trials have thus been comprehensively described: "His indefatigable patience—his eternal watchfulness—his unceasing labour of body and of mind—the strength of an Herculean constitution—his untameable spirit—a subtlety which the merest pleader might envy—a quickness of intellect which made up for the host he was opposed to:—these were the great powers of the man; and the wonderful eloquence of his speeches is only to be spoken of as second to these. Amidst all the struggles of the constitution, in parliament, in council, and in the field,—there is no one man, certainly, to whose individual exertions it owes so much, as to this celebrated advocate; and if ever a single patriot saved his country from the horrors of a proscription, this man did this deed for us, in stemming the tide of state prosecutions."

The most remarkable features of Lord Erskine's personal character were his egotism and vanity, which increased upon him in the later years of his life, and of which many amusing anecdotes are told. He was fond of pet birds, monkeys, and dogs, and believed in ghosts, apparitions, and the second sight. "Tom Erskine," says Sir Walter Scott, in his diary, "was positively mad. I have heard him tell a cock and a bull story of having seen the ghost of his father's servant, John Burnet, with as much gravity as if he believed every word he was saying."

He was not ignorant of the little artifices which tend to give effect to a person's appearance, nor did he deem it undignified to take advantage of them to aid his eloquence. When he went on circuit he examined the court the night before the proceedings, in order to select the most advantageous place for addressing the jury. On the cause being called, the crowded audience were, perhaps, kept waiting a few minutes before the celebrated advocate made his appearance; and when at length he gratified their impatient curiosity, a particularly nice wig and a pair of new yellow gloves distinguished and embellished his person, beyond the ordinary costume of the barristers of the circuit. [*Annual Obituary*, vol. ix. p. 57.]

Like his brother Henry, he was much addicted to punning, and Westminster Hall rang with his jokes as much as ever the parliament house of Edinburgh did with the wit of his brother. When at the bar, he was retained as counsel for the proprietors of a stage coach, against whom Polito, the keeper of the wild beasts in Exeter Change, had brought an action for negligence, his portmanteau having been stolen from the boot of the coach behind, he himself having been riding on the box. "Why did he not," said Erskine, "take a lesson from his own sagacious elephant, and travel with his TRUNK before him?" The joke produced a verdict for the defendant. Once, on being consulted by the duke of Queensberry, as to whether he could sue a tradesman for a breach of contract about the painting of his house, he wrote his opinion in the following words: "I am of opinion that this action will not *lie*, unless the witnesses *do*."

In person Lord Erskine possessed many advantages: his features were regular, intelligent, and animated, and his action is said to have been exceedingly graceful. His constitution was remarkably strong; and it was mentioned by himself in the House of Lords as a singular fact, that during

the twenty-seven years of his practice he had not been for a single day prevented in his attendance on the courts by any indisposition.

Lord Erskine was, perhaps, the most powerful advocate that ever pleaded at the bar of England; and some leading, but, till his appearance, disputed constitutional doctrines, have been firmly established by his exertions, especially on the two great subjects of constructive treason and the liberty of the press. While, however, as a forensic orator, he had no equal, he was only entitled to a secondary rank as a parliamentary speaker. He was succeeded by his eldest son, David Montagu, at one period minister plenipotentiary at the court of Bavaria.

The following is a list of his publications:

Arguments on the Right of Juries, in the Cause of the Dean of St. Asaph, in the Court of King's Bench. London, 1791. 8vo.

The whole Proceedings on a Trial of an Information ex officio, by the Attorney-general, against John Stockdale, for a supposed Libel on the House of Commons, in the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Kenyon. To which is subjoined, an Argument in support of the Right of Juries. 1791, 8vo.

His Speech on the Liberty of the Press. Lond. 1793, 8vo.

His Speech in Defence of Thomas Hardy and John Horne Tooke, Esq. tried on a Charge of High Treason. London, 1795, 8vo.

Speeches of the Hon. T. Erskine, and S. Kyd, Esq. on the Trial of T. Williams, for publishing Paine's Age of Reason; with Lord Kenyon's Charge to the Jury. Lond. 1797, 8vo.

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France. Lond. 1797, 8vo.

Substance of his Speech in the House of Commons, on a Motion for an Address to the Throne, approving of the Refusal of Ministers to treat with the French Republic. London, 1800, 8vo.

An Explanation of all the Acts of Parliament relative to the Volunteer Corps. Lond. 1803.

Speech on Malicious and Wanton Cruelty to Animals. 1809, 8vo.

The Speeches of the Hon. T. Erskine, when at the Bar, on Subjects connected with the Liberty of the Press, and against Constructive Treason. Collected by James Ridgway. Lond. 1810, 3 vols. 8vo.

Armata, a political romance, 2 vols. 8vo, 1811.

Speeches of Lord Erskine, when at the Bar, on Miscellaneous Subjects. Lond. 1812, 8vo.

Letter to Lord Liverpool, a pamphlet in support of the Greeks, 1822.

Agricultural Distress, a pamphlet. 1823.

ERSKINE, Thomas Alexander, sixth earl of Kellie, an eminent musical genius, eldest son of Alexander, fifth earl, by his second wife, Janet, daughter of Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, the celebrated physician and poet, was born September 1, 1732, and succeeded his father in 1756. He possessed a considerable share of wit and humour, with abilities that would have distinguished him in any public employment; but he devoted himself almost exclusively to musical science, in which he attained an uncommon degree of proficiency. After receiving his education, he travelled into Germany. Previous to this, we are told, he could scarcely tune his fiddle, but during his residence at Manheim he studied composition with the elder Stamitz, and "practised the violin with such serious application," says Dr. Burney, in his History of Music, "that, at his return to England, there was no part of theoretical or practical music in which he was not equally well versed with the greatest professors of his time. Indeed, he had a strength of hand on the violin, and a genius for composition, with which few professors are gifted." Unfortunately, however, led away by the pernicious fashion of the times, his convivial habits were as remarkable as his musical taste, and his almost constant intemperance and dissipation tended seriously to impair his constitution.

Robertson of Dalmeny, in his 'Enquiry into the Fine Arts,' styles the earl of Kellie the greatest secular musician in his line in Britain. "In his works," he says, "the *fervidum ingenium* of his country bursts forth, and elegance is mingled with fire. From the singular ardour and impetuosity of his temperament, joined to his German education, under the celebrated Stamitz, and at a time when the German overture or symphony, consisting of a grand chorus of violins and wind instruments, was in its highest vogue, this great composer has employed himself chiefly in symphonies, but in a style peculiar to himself. While others please and amuse, it is his province to rouse and almost overset his hearer. Loudness, rapidity, enthusiasm, announced the earl of Kellie. His harmonies are acknowledged to be accurate and ingenious, admirably calculated for the effect in view, and discovering a thorough knowledge of music. From some specimens, it appears that his talents were not confined to a single style, which has made his admirers regret that he did not apply himself to a greater variety of subjects. He is said to have composed only one song, but that an excellent one. What appears singularly pecu-

liar in this musician is what may be called the velocity of his talents, by which he composed whole pieces of the most excellent music in one night." His lordship died at Brussels, unmarried, October 9, 1781.

EWART, the surname of one of the oldest families in Galloway, formerly proprietors of the estate of Mullock, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The family came originally from Roxburghshire, where the name is said to have been pronounced and spelled 'Ewit.' It may be, however, that it is only the surname Stewart curtailed of its two initial letters. On some of the old Ewart monuments in an ancient churchyard just outside Kirkcudbright, the name is Latinized *Havertus*, and some connexion has even been traced between the names of Ewart and Howard. Andrew Ewart, the first of the family mentioned in the records of Kirkcudbright, was treasurer of that burgh in 1583. His son and successor, John, a merchant and bailie of Kirkcudbright, by purchase became proprietor of the estate of Mullock in 1611, at that time of considerable extent; but it was portioned off into lots from time to time, and ultimately sold in 1816 to John Halliday, Esq. A large part of the old Ewart estate passed into the hands of the earl of Selkirk. John, 1st of Mullock, was succeeded by his eldest son, also named John, who was chief magistrate of Kirkcudbright in 1630, and commissioner of the burgh for settlement of exchequer dues. His eldest son was "John Ewart, Esq. of Mullock, chief magistrate of Kirkcudbright," 1649, and "commissioner for the collection of imposts raised for maintaining public tranquillity, and restoring crown prerogatives by order of Charles II.'s first parliament." This laird of Mullock was also a merchant in Kirkcudbright. The records say that "he had a great trade with Holland;" and "undertook to furnish sufficient arms for defence of Kirkcudbright, 1644." He had two sons. John, the elder, succeeded his father. He represented Kirkcudbright in King William's first parliament, and up to his death in 1697. He married Marian, daughter of John Brown, Esq. of Carsluith, of an old and wealthy family, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the Rev. Andrew Ewart, who was the first parish clergyman of Kells, in Galloway, and married Agnes, 2d daughter of John Grierson of Capenoch in Holywood, son of James Grierson of Capenoch (of the Lag family.) The Rev. Andrew Ewart died 8th Dec. 1758, aged 75, leaving two sons, James and John. James, the elder son, succeeded to the estate, and held various public offices in Dumfries. He was twice married, and had 7 sons and 2 daughters. His first son died 26th Nov. 1777; the second was killed by a fall from his horse in 1768; and the third, Archibald, a merchant at Barcelona, succeeded his father, and died there a bachelor. His brother John succeeded him. This gentleman was twice married, 1st, to Miss Patterson of Inverary, grand-daughter of The MacIver Campbell of Asknish, Argyleshire, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. The eldest son, James A. Ewart, 93d Highlanders, *m.* Miss Eliza Russell, Limerick, with issue; the 2d, Walter, an officer 36th regiment, was killed at Salamanca, unmarried; the 3d son, Archibald, Hon. East India Company's service, *m.* Miss Lunielli, and had a son, Archibald John, in 16th regiment, India, having a *d.* Margaret, *m.* to James Pollock, Esq., Glasgow, issue, 2 *drs.*; 1. *m.* Charles James Tennant, Esq., St. Rollox, Glasgow; 2. *m.* Dr. Syme. By his 2d wife he had a son and 5 daughters. Eldest daughter *m.* Colonel Walker, issue, a son, John Walker, M.D., London; 2d daughter *m.* Captain Flint, and had 14 children; 3d, Agnes, *m.* Mr. Sandford, barrister-at-law, London; 4th, Katherine Alicia, *m.* Dr. Boyd, M.D., Madras, with issue; and the 5th, Jemima, Gen. Carthew, India, issue, 3 sons and 4 *drs.*; the eldest son, Morden, succeeded in 1859, as heir of entail, to the estate of Craigenvey, Dumfries-shire, *m.* a *d.* of Colonel Sir Archibald Boyle, with issue. John sold Mullock, at least what remained of it, in 1816. John, 2d son of said Rev. Andrew Ewart of Kells, was minister of the parish of Troqueer. He *m.* Mary, daughter of Joseph Corrie, Esq. of Carlinwark and Kelton, Kirkcudbrightshire, issue, 7 sons and 5 daughters.

The eldest son, Joseph Ewart, was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the court of Prussia, and married the Countess Wartensleben, daughter of the prime minister of Prussia, issue, a son and two daughters. Elder daughter, Elizabeth, *m.* Mr. Birt of Hallgrove, Surrey; younger, Mary, *m.* Mr. Shaw, M.P., banker, London, issue, a son, Benjamin, barrister-at-law. The envoy's son, J. F. Ewart, a general in the British army, married Lavinia Isabella, daughter of Admiral Sir Charles Brisbane, K.C.B., issue, five sons and a daughter, 1st, Frederick, captain R.N.; 2d, William, a clergyman of the Church of England in Dorsetshire; 3. John Alexander, C.B., aide-de-camp to the queen; in 1859 colonel in the army, and lieutenant-colonel 78th Highlanders; lost an arm in India whilst serving with the 93d Highlanders. He married Frances, eldest daughter of Spencer Stone, Esq. of Callingwood, Staffordshire, issue, a daughter, Frances Lavinia. 4. Charles, a major royal engineers, *m.* his cousin, Emily, daughter of Rev. Peter Ewart; 5th, Douglas, died young. The daughter, Lavinia Lisette, *m.* the Rev. D. Butler of the Church of England, issue, 2 sons and 3 daughters.

The second son, William Ewart, merchant, Liverpool, married Miss Margaret Jaques, issue, 4 sons and 3 daughters. The eldest daughter, Margaret, married William Gott, Esq., Leeds, with issue. The 2d died young. The 3d, Charlotte Mary, married William Rutson, Esq. of Newby-Wiske, Yorkshire, issue, 4 sons and 2 daughters. Sons: 1st, John, (deceased,) married the only daughter of Colonel Cheney of Gadderly, Leicestershire, issue, a son. 2d, William Ewart of Broadleas, Devizes, represented Bletchingley, Liverpool, Wigan, and became M.P. for the Dumfries district of burghs, married his cousin, Mary Ann, daughter of George A. Lee, Esq., merchant, Manchester, with issue, a son, William Lee, and 5 daughters. 3d, Joseph Christopher Ewart, M.P. for Liverpool. 4th, Rev. Peter Ewart, married Miss Salisbury, issue, 2 sons, William Salisbury, captain grenadier guards, and Henry Peter, lieutenant 2d life guards, and 3 daughters.

The third son, John, died at Bath. The fourth, Peter, a merchant in Manchester, married Mary Ann Kerr, of Edinburgh, issue, 5 sons and 2 daughters. His eldest son, John, a colonel in 1st Bengal native infantry, was, with his wife and youngest child, murdered at Cawnpore in 1857. Three other sons of Rev. John Ewart died young.

Of the daughters, Agnes married 1st, Mr. Carson, 2d, Mr. Porter of Troquhain, merchant, St. Petersburg; Mary, married George A. Lee, Esq., merchant, Manchester, issue, a son and three daughters; Jane, married Colonel Hamilton; Marion, married John Gilchrist, Esq., M.D., Dumfries, one of the chief founders and promoters of the Dumfries and Galloway royal infirmary, issue, two daughters; Grace, died young. A daughter of Mrs. Gilchrist *m.* John Clark, M.D., issue, a son, John G. Clark, Esq. of Speddoch, Dumfries-shire, and a daughter, Mary, *m.* William Maxwell of Carruchan, claimant of the title of earl of Nithsdale.

EWEN, a surname which appears to be the same as Ewing, though differently spelled, and derived from *Eoghan*, the Gaelic for Eugenius; hence the name of the Highland clan

Eoghan, or MacEwen. It seems also to be the same name as Evan, and was borne by a king of the Picts, and two kings of the Scots. Owen is the Welsh form of the name.

The author of the fine ballad, 'Weel may the Boatie Row,' John Ewen, jeweller in Aberdeen, was born in Montrose in 1741, of such poor parents that they were unable to give him more than the most ordinary education. Having by frugality and industry saved a few pounds, he went to Aberdeen in 1760, and opened a small shop for the sale of hardware goods. For the first six years he was not particularly prosperous, but on his marriage, in 1766, to Janet, one of the two daughters of John Middleton, yarn and stocking maker in Aberdeen, who was then dead, he became, in right of his wife, possessor of one half of the property, chiefly heritable, of his deceased father-in-law. Mrs. Ewen died soon after giving birth to a daughter, Elizabeth, who married in 1787, a younger son of Graham of Morphie. Mr. Ewen did not marry a second time, and died 21st October 1821, leaving, after payment of various sums to the public charities of Aberdeen, about fourteen thousand pounds to the magistrates and clergy of Montrose, his native place, for the purpose of founding an hospital, similar to Gordon's Hospital in Aberdeen, for the maintenance and education of boys. This settlement was challenged by his daughter, and after various conflicting decisions in the court of session, was finally set aside by the House of Lords, on appeal, on the 17th November 1830, on the ground that the deed was void, in consequence of its uncertainty and want of precision both as to the sum to be accumulated by the trustees before commencing to build the hospital, and as to the number of the boys to be educated in it when built. A full report of this lawsuit is contained in Wilson and Shaw's 'Cases decided in the House of Lords on appeal from the Courts of Scotland,' vol. iv. pp. 346—361. In the projected hospital he had anticipated a monument to his memory in his native place, but he has a better and more enduring one in his immortal song of 'The Boatie Rows,' which has given his name a world-wide reputation. His grandson, Baron Grahame, Esq., inherited Morphie, Kincardineshire, and Ballindarg, Forfarshire.

Ewing, an Anglified form of the surname Ewen. Of this name was Greville Ewing, an eminent minister of the Congregational church, son of a teacher of mathematics at Edinburgh and author of a pamphlet against the atheistical doctrines of Thomas Paine. Born in that city, April 27, 1767, he was educated at the High School of his native place, and at an early age was apprenticed to a seal engraver. On the conclusion of his apprenticeship he commenced business on his own account, but impelled by a strong predilection for the ministry, in the winter session of 1787–8 he entered the university of Edinburgh, and applied himself assiduously to the usual course of literary and theological study. In the subsequent May he became tutor to the son of James Lockhart, Esq. of Cambusnethan, attending college always during winter. In 1792, after passing the usual examinations, he was, by the presbytery of Hamilton, licensed to preach the gospel, in connexion with the Established church of Scotland, and became very popular as a preacher. On 17th October of the following year he was ordained assistant to Dr. Jones in Lady Glenorchy's church, Edinburgh. In the cause of missions he early took a deep interest, and by his exertions and writings contributed much to excite a strong feeling in regard to them. He was one of the small party of Christian friends, consisting principally, besides himself, of the Rev. David Bogue, D.D., of Gosport, the Rev. William Innes, then one of the ministers of Stirling, afterwards of the Baptist church, Elder Street, Edinburgh, and Robert Haldane, Esq. of Airthrey, Stirlingshire, who had formed a plan for proceeding to India, to preach the gospel to the native population, the expenses being to be defrayed by Mr. Haldane. Owing, however, to the refusal of the East India Company and the government to permit their going out, the scheme was abandoned, and Mr. Ewing and his friends, in consequence, resolved to exert themselves for the promotion of evangelical religion at home. A periodical, under the title of 'The Missionary Magazine,' was accordingly started in July 1796, of which Mr. Ewing was for three years the editor. It afterwards got the title of 'The Christian Herald,' and under that of 'The Scottish Congregational Magazine,' ultimately became the recognised organ of the Congregational churches of Scotland. After he had ceased to conduct it, he often sent communications to its pages under the signature of "Onesimus."

Finding his efforts cramped in the Establishment, and being prosecuted before the church courts, for pursuing a course incompatible with the established notions of propriety and order, he resolved to quit the national church, and on 29th November 1798, a day appointed for a general thanksgiving, he preached his last sermon in connexion with the Establishment, and shortly after went on an itinerancy to various parts of Perthshire. In July 1799 he commenced his ministry in Glasgow as pastor of a Congregational church, which met in the 'Tabernacle,' Jamaica Street, the use of which had been kindly allowed them by Mr. Haldane, to whom it belonged. In this building Mr. Ewing preached, for several years, to crowded congregations. In consequence, however, of an unfortunate misunderstanding with Mr. Haldane, he and his people removed, in 1811, to a neat and commodious place of worship erected for him in Nile Street, and there he continued to exercise his pastoral duties for the remainder of his life. He had been appointed professor or tutor in the Glasgow Theological Academy by the Congregational Union, an office in which he was associated with Dr. Wardlaw, the venerable pastor of the Congregational church, George Street, Glasgow. The department of study presided over by Mr. Ewing was that of Biblical Criticism and Church History. In 1821 he received from the college of Princetown, New Jersey, the degree of D.D., but as he disapproved of all religious titles, he declined to be addressed as Doctor.

Mr. Ewing was three times married. His first wife, the sister of his friend Mr. Innes, died soon after their marriage. His second wife, whose maiden name was Jamieson, also died soon. His third wife was a daughter of Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, baronet. In the summer of 1828, she and her husband and a party of friends went on an excursion to the Falls of the Clyde, when the carriage being overturned, the whole party were precipitated down a steep declivity, and Mrs. Ewing received injuries which caused her death in a few days after. From the shock of this sudden calamity Mr. Ewing never fully recovered, and his health began gradually to decline. He continued, however, to officiate, both as a minister and a professor, for several years afterwards, until his growing infirmities compelled him to resign the latter office, and only occasionally to engage in the duties of the former. At length a stroke of apoplexy destroyed his physical powers, though it did not impair his mental faculties, and on 2d August 1841, "he fell asleep," so gently, that, says Dr. Wardlaw, who preached his funeral sermon, "it could hardly be called death—it was the imperceptible cessation of life, a breathing out of his spirit—delightful emblem of his entering into peace." By his second marriage he had one child, a daughter, who published an interesting memoir of her father, and who became the wife of the Rev. Dr. Matheson of London.

Mr. Ewing's works are:

A Defence of Missions from Christian Societies to the Heathen world. A Sermon preached before the Edinburgh Missionary Society. Edin. 1797.

The Duty of Christians to Civil Government. A Sermon. Edin. 1799.

A Defence of Itinerant and Field Preaching. A Sermon. Edin. 1799, 8vo. Second edition, Glasgow, 1832.

Animadversions on some passages of a pamphlet, entitled 'Lay Preaching Indefensible,' &c. Glasgow, 1800.

Remarks in Reply to the Same. Glasgow, 1800.

The Rudiments of the Greek Language shortly Illustrated; and a Compendious Lexicon. 1801.

Remarks on a Sermon concerning the call and qualifications of Missionaries. Glasgow, 1801.

The Ignorance of the Heathen and the Conduct of God towards them. A Sermon preached before the London Missionary Society. 1803.

A Lecture on part of the Fifteenth Chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. 1804.

An Exposure of some things contained in 'A Vindication of Presoyterian Church Government.' 1805.

An Attempt towards a statement of the doctrine of Scripture on some disputed points, respecting the Constitution, Government, &c. of the Church of Christ. Glasgow, 1807.

Memorial on Education for the Ministry of the Gospel. Glasgow, 1808.

Facts and Documents respecting the Connexions which have subsisted between Robert Haldane, Esq. and Grēville Ewing. 1809.

Essays to the Jews. London, 1809, 2 vols.

The Encouragement due from Christians to Preachers of the Gospel. A Sermon. Glasgow, 1815.

Sermon preached on the day of the Funeral of the Princess Charlotte Augusta of Wales. 1817.

The Testimony of God against Massacre and Rapine. A Sermon. 1820.

Two Discourses delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Archibald Jack. 1820.

The Duty of Abstaining from Debt. A Sermon. 1821.

Essay on Baptism, 1823. 2d edition, enlarged, Glasgow, 1824.

The Sympathy of Christ. A Sermon. 1823.

Address to the Rev. William Orme, on his settlement at Camberwell, London, 1824. 3d edition.

Tract relative to the Apocrypha Question. 1826.

Elements of the Greek Language and a Greek and English Lexicon, for the use of those who wish to make themselves acquainted with the New Testament in the original, as also containing all the words which occur in the Septuagint and Apocrypha, as well as the Testament. 2d edition royal 8vo, 1812; much enlarged 1827.

Memoir of Mrs. Barbara Ewing, 1829.

The Nursing Fathers and Mothers of the Children of the Church. A Sermon. 1831.

A Funeral Sermon on William M'Gavin, Esq. 1832.

A Sermon preached on the occasion of the death of Mr John Aikman. 1834.

Eythen, Lord, a title in the peerage of Scotland, now extinct, conferred, in 1642, by Charles the First, on Sir James King of Barracht and Birness, or Burnhouse, in Aberdeenshire, who had attained the rank of lieutenant-general in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. In 1641 he was sent for by the Scots Estates to answer a charge of disaffection to his native country, in levying horses and men in Denmark for the service of his majesty, and on his appearance in parliament on the 2d November of that year, he solemnly protested that he was neither counsellor nor actor in the unhappy disputes that had arisen betwixt the king and his subjects, and although he had been urged by his majesty to undertake the levying of troops for him, he had altogether refused it on any condition whatever, in respect it was against his native country and his conscience also; on which the house acquitted him, and declared him a good and honest patriot and deserving of the thanks and approbation of his country. [*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iii. p. 130.] He was subsequently appointed by Charles, lieutenant-general of his army, under the earl of Newcastle. He also created him a peer of Scotland under the above title, with limitation to the heirs-male of his body, by patent dated at York, 28th March 1642. In the patent the word is spelled Eythin, the title being assumed from the river Ythan in Aberdeenshire. Clarendon says that the marquis of Newcastle being unacquainted with the art of war, the chief command of the army was in effect vested in General King, who had served with the highest reputation under Gustavus Adolphus. In 1644, Lord Eythen returned to Sweden, where he was created Baron Sanshult. On July 26, 1644, the Scots parliament passed a decreet of forfeiture against Lord Ythan, but on January 14, 1647, they passed another rescinding his forfeiture. In 1650 he was included in the act of classes. He died in 1652, aged 63, and was buried at Stockholm. His titles became extinct at his death. (See King, surname of.)

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FAIRFAX of Cameron, Lord, a title in the Scottish peerage, conferred in 1627, on Sir Thomas Fairfax of Denton, belonging to an ancient family of Saxon origin, which about the time of the Conquest was seated at Towcester in Northumberland, but afterwards removed into Yorkshire. The name is Saxon, Fairfax meaning fair hair. The first lord had in 1591 accompanied the earl of Essex, when he was sent with an English army to the assistance of King Henry the Fourth of France against the Spaniards, and was knighted by the earl in the camp before Rouen. He was afterwards employed by Queen Elizabeth in various negociations, and was sent by her on an embassy to King James VI. of Scotland, by whom he was highly esteemed. Charles the First created him Lord Fairfax of Cameron in the peerage of Scotland, by patent, to him and his heirs male, dated May 4, 1627. He died in May 1640, in the eightieth year of his age. He had four sons killed in battle abroad in one year, 1621, namely, Major William Fairfax, in defence of the city of Frankendale in the Palatinate; Peregrine, at Rochelle in France; John, in the Palatinate; and Thomas, in Turkey. His own brother was the eminent poet Edward Fairfax of Newhall, the translator of Tasso's heroic poem of 'Godfrey of Boulogne,' who died in 1632.

His eldest son, Ferdinando, second Lord Fairfax, was member for the city of York, and at the beginning of the civil war, was appointed the parliamentary general for Yorkshire. In 1642 he repulsed the earl of Newcastle at Tadcaster, and in January 1643 routed Lord Byron, with his Irish forces, at Nantwich in Cheshire. In April 1644 he defeated Lord Bellasis at Selby, and took him prisoner, with sixteen hundred men. At the battle of Marston Moor in the following July, he commanded the centre, along with the earl of Leven, and contributed much to the defeat of the royal army. Being made governor of the city of York, he, in a short time, took all the garrisons in Yorkshire, which had continued to hold out for the king. He died in 1647. He was the author of a 'Letter to his Excellency, Robert Earl of Essex, relating to his late prosperous success against the Popish Fr. Army in the North,' London, 1643, 4to; and a 'Letter concerning the great Victory obtained at Selby in Yorkshire,' 1644, 4to.

His eldest son, Thomas, third Lord Fairfax, born in 1611, was the famous parliamentary general, Sir Thomas Fairfax, whose actions enter so largely into the history of the civil wars. After Naseby fight, in June 1645, where he gained a complete and decisive victory, he reduced the western counties to obedience, and by the capture of Ragland castle in August 1646, put an end to all opposition to the parliament's authority throughout England. On the execution of Charles the First, to which he was no party, he was appointed general in chief of the forces in England and Ireland, but in 1650, being ordered to march against the Scots, he resigned the command of the army to Cromwell, and retired, on a pension of five thousand pounds a-year, from public life for a time. In 1659, just previous to the Restoration, he again came forward, and it was chiefly through his influence that the Irish brigade forsook Lambert and joined the army of Monk, after the latter had resolved to bring in the king. He was chosen a member of the healing parliament, and was at the head of the committee appointed to wait upon Charles the Second at the Hague and invite him over to England. His latter years were spent in retirement at his seat in Yorkshire, his leisure hours being devoted to literary occupations. He died November 12th, 1671, in the sixtieth year of his age. He has obtained a place in Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors (Park's edition, vol. v. p. 110) as the author of 'Short Memorials of Thomas Lord Fairfax, written by himself,' London, 1699, 8vo. He also left in manuscript, 'The Psalms of David, the Song of Solomon, the Canticles, and Songs of Moses, Exodus xv. and Deut. xxii., and other parts of Scripture done into verse;' a 'Poem on Solitude;' 'Notes of Sermons,' by his lordship, by his lady, daughter of Horace Lord Vere, and by their daughter, Mary, wife of George, second duke of Buckingham; and a 'Treatise on the Shortness of Life.' He also wrote some verses on the horse which Charles the Second rode to his coronation, and which had been bred and presented to the king by his lordship. Several other treatises in MS. than those above-mentioned, composed by him, are said to be preserved in his own handwriting in the library of Denton in Yorkshire, with others of his grandfather. In Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica there is a long list, extending to nearly two columns and a half, of the various proclamations, letters and declarations published in his name during the civil wars. His portrait subjoined is from a fine engraving of him in Walpole.

His lordship was a great patron and encourager of literature. In the year 1650, he gave to the Bodleian library at Oxford twenty-nine ancient manuscripts and forty-nine modern ones;

among the former was the history of Scotland, supposed to have been written by Bishop Elphinston of Aberdeen—to which reference has already been made, (see conclusion of Elphinston's life, page 138 of this volume).

When Oxford was garrisoned by the parliament forces, Lord Fairfax exerted his utmost diligence in preserving the libraries from pillage. He also allowed a considerable pension to Roger Dodsworth the antiquary, whose collections were among the manuscripts left to the Bodleian library.

Having no male issue, but only two daughters, he was succeeded by his cousin, Henry Fairfax of Oglethorpe, grandson of the first Lord Fairfax, through his second son the Hon. and Rev. Henry Fairfax. The fourth lord dying in 1680, his eldest son, Thomas, became fifth lord. The latter concurred heartily in the Revolution of 1688, and in December that year was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the third regiment of horseguards. In January 1693 he was promoted to the King's own regiment of horse, and in 1701 he was made a brigadier-general. He represented the county of York in several of the English parliaments till the union of the two kingdoms, and died in 1709.

His eldest son, Thomas, sixth Lord Fairfax, inherited from his mother, Catherine, only child of Thomas, Lord Colepepper, Leeds castle and several manors in Kent, with estates in the Isle of Wight, and about five million seven hundred thousand acres of land in Virginia, North America, called the Northern Neck, comprised within the boundaries of the rivers Potomack and Rappahannock. He studied at the university of Oxford, and is said to have been one of the writers in the Spectator. He had a commission in the horseguards blue. In 1739 he visited his American property, and was so much captivated by the soil, climate, and beautiful scenery of Virginia, that he resolved to settle there. He returned to England to arrange his affairs, and after generously bestowing his English estates on his brother Robert, in 1747 he sailed for America, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Frederick county, and presided at the provincial courts of Winchester, where, during the session, he always kept open table. He also acted as surveyor or overseer of the public roads. He died, unmarried, in February 1782, aged ninety-one.

His brother, Robert, seventh lord, major of the first troop of lifeguards, resigned his commission in 1746, and in 1759 became lieutenant-colonel of the West Kent militia. He was also a member of parliament for several years, at first for Maidstone and afterwards for the county of Kent. At his residence at Leeds castle, in Kent, he had the honour of entertaining King George the Third and his queen three days in November 1779. He died 15th July 1793, in his 87th year, and although he had been twice married, he left no issue. His estates devolved on his nephew (the son of his eldest sister, Frances) the Rev. Denny Martin, who assumed the name of Fairfax, and the title on his male heir, Bryan Fairfax, third and only surviving son of William, fourth son of the fourth lord's second son Henry. This William Fairfax had been settled in New England, but at the request of his cousin the sixth lord, he removed to Virginia, to undertake the management of his property there, and died in 1757.

Bryan, his third son, on the death of the seventh lord, was in holy orders in America, but proceeding to England, he preferred his claim to the peerage of Fairfax of Cameron, which the House of Lords determined in his favour, when he returned to America. He married Miss Elizabeth Cary, by whom he had several children. He died about 1812.

His son, Thomas, ninth lord, born in 1762, resided in Fairfax county in Virginia, and died there April 21, 1846, when he was succeeded by his grandson, Charles-Snowdon, tenth lord, whose seat is Woodburne, Maryland, United States of America.

A baronetcy was conferred, 21st February, 1836, on Sir Henry Fairfax of Holmes, Roxburghshire, descended from the same stock as the lords Fairfax. His father, Vice-admiral Sir William George Fairfax, born in 1738, entered the navy at an early age, and continued in it for the long period of sixty-three years. In 1759 he was present at the taking of Quebec under General Wolfe, and in 1778 when in command of the 'Alert,' he captured 'Le Coureur,' the first ship taken in the French war, a service greatly enhanced from the 'Arethusa' being engaged at the same time in her celebrated action with the 'Belle Poule.' In the memorable battle of Camperdown, on the 11th October 1797, he acted as flag-captain to Lord Duncan on board the 'Venerable,' and in consideration of his gallant conduct on that occasion, he received the honour of knighthood, and was soon after appointed colonel of marines. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the red. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Samuel Charteris, Esq., solicitor of the customs for Scotland, he had a son, Sir Henry, and a daughter, Mary, married, first, to Samuel Greig, Esq., captain and commissioner in the Russian navy; and, secondly, to William Somerville, Esq. This lady is the celebrated Mrs. Somerville, authoress of the 'Mechanism of the Heavens,' and other scientific works. The son, Sir Henry, first baronet, who got the title in consideration of his father's distinguished naval services, was born in 1790, and attained the rank of colonel in the army in November 1841. He married, first, in 1830, 3d daughter of Thomas Williamson, Esq. of Lixmount, county of Edinburgh (afterwards Williamson Ramsay), by whom he had a son, William George Herbert Taylor, born in 1831, an officer in the army, served in the Crimea, 1855–56, and at Sebastopol; 2dly, in 1851, eldest daughter of William Astell, Esq. M.P., many years a director of the East India Company.

Fairfoul, a seemingly contradictory surname, derived from Fair fowl, those who bear it carrying three parrots or papingoes in their arms as relative to the name. In June 1662, Andrew Fairfowl, the son of John Fairfowl of the town of Anstruther, was consecrated archbishop of Glasgow. He had first been chaplain to the earl of Rothes, and next minister of North Leith, afterwards at Dunse. It is stated that Charles the Second having heard him preach several times when in Scotland in 1650, on his restoration, inquired after Mr. Fairfowl, and unsolicited preferred him to the see of Glasgow, on a vacancy occurring in November 1661. He did not, however, long enjoy his new dignity, for he sickened the very day of riding the parliament in November 1663, and died in a few days thereafter, when he was buried in the abbey church of Holyroodhouse.

Fairley, the surname of an old family in Ayrshire, now extinct, descended from Robert de Ross, a branch of the Rosses of Tarbet in Cunningham, mentioned in the Ragman Roll as proprietors of the lands of Fairley, whence they took their name. [See *Remarks on Ragman Roll*, *Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. ii. p. 29.] In 1335, Willam de Fairley was included in a list of twenty Scotsmen who received letters of pardon from Edward the Third, for all the crimes they had committed in war with England. [*Rot. Scot.* vol. i. p. 381.]

About the year 1540 there was a John Fairley of Fairley, who is supposed to have been succeeded by David Fairley of that ilk. The latter had three daughters, coheiresses, the

eldest of whom, Margaret, married Sir Robert Crawford, eldest son of William Crawford of Drumsoy, and her husband, by some family arrangement, succeeded to the whole property, and became Fairley of that ilk.

The family continued in possession of the estate till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it was sold to David, earl of Glasgow. Fairley castle, a square tower, situated on the coast of the parish of Largs, and built in 1521, is remarkable as the scene of the ballad of 'Hardyknute.' It commands one of the finest views on the Frith of Clyde, but is now in ruins.

The Fairlies of Bruntsfield in the vicinity of Edinburgh (a cadet of the Fairlies of Braid in the same neighbourhood), stated by Nisbet (*System of Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 295) to have been descended from a natural son of King Robert the Second, on the extinction of the original family of Fairley in Ayrshire, assumed the title of that ilk, or chief of the name, although they appear to have been a different family altogether. The first of this family was John Fairlie, burgess in Edinburgh, who received, by charter dated 2d July 1603, from Alexander Lauder of Halton, the lands of Bruntsfield, originally Brownsfield, from Richard Brown of Burrowmuir, to whom they at one time belonged. This John Fairlie died before the 24th February 1607.

His son, William Fairlie, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him soon after succeeding to the estate of Bruntsfield, which he disposed of to his son, William Fairlie, in his lifetime, and died before the last day of March 1626.

The son of this William, also William Fairlie of Bruntsfield, acquired the lands of little Dreghorn in Ayrshire, by purchase from the family of Fullarton, and in 1689 was appointed one of the commissioners for ordering out the militia. In Law's Memorial occurs the following note: "Rowallan, elder and younger, and *Bruntsfield* does retire and darn (that is, hide themselves) for a time;" suspected of being concerned in the Bothwell Brig insurrection in 1679. He was apprehended in London in June of that year, but does not appear to have been long detained in prison. He died before 22d May 1696.

His son, William, on succeeding to the estates, dropped the designation of Bruntsfield, and assumed that of Fairlie, the name now given to the lands of Little Dreghorn, which had been acquired by his father.

William, his son by his first wife, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Brisbane of that ilk, had a son, Alexander, and a daughter, Margaret. His second wife, by whom he had a daughter who died in infancy, was Elizabeth Craufurd, second daughter of John Craufurd of Craufurdland, who survived him more than sixty years, and remarried, in 1744, John Howieson of Braehead, in the county of Edinburgh. [See vol. i. p. 702, second col., art. CRAWFORD.]

Alexander Fairlie, the son, a gentleman of considerable talent, took a lead in most matters relating to the county of Ayr in his time, and was a great promoter of agricultural improvement. He died, unmarried, at an advanced age, in the year 1803, and was succeeded by his sister, Margaret Fairlie of Fairlie, who had married William Cuningham, afterwards of Auchenskeith, served heir, in 1778, to the deceased Sir David Cuningham of Robertland, baronet, when he assumed the title, and became the seventh baronet of that family. He died in 1781, and was succeeded by his son, Sir William Cuningham, who assumed the additional name of Fairlie, the conjoined name being now that of the family. [See vol. i. p. 747, top of 1st column, art. CUNINGHAM.]

Sir Charles Cuningham-Fairlie, born 22d September, 1780, succeeded his brother as 8th baronet, Feb. 28, 1852, and died June 1, 1859; succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Percy Arthur, 9th baronet, born in 1815.

FALCONER, a surname derived from the ancient office of keeper of the falcons of the king. The first on record of this name was Ranulph, the son of Walter de Lenorp, falconer to King William the Lion, about 1200. From that monarch he had a charter of the lands of Luthra, now called Luther, Balbegno, and others in the Mearns, which he called Hawkerton (afterwards Halkertoun) from his office, having charge of the king's hawks. The arms, ancient and modern, of the Falconer family, are relative thereto.

He was succeeded by Walter le Falconer, called sometimes de Lunkyr, or Lumgair. His grandson, who is witness to a charter of the lands of Drumsleid about 1250, had two sons, Robert and Peter, *clericus regius* under Alexander II.

Robert, the elder son, first assumed the name of Falconer de Halkertoun, and his name is in the Ragman Roll as being obliged to swear allegiance to Edward the First in 1296.

His grandson, David Fauconer, had a charter from his godfather, King David the Second, dated at Munros (Montrose) 2d April 1365.

His son, Andrew Falconer of Lethenbar, was one of the barons who attended Alexander Stewart, earl of Buchan, the king's lieutenant in the north, 11th October, 1380.

His son, Alexander Falconer of Lethens, is mentioned as father of David, who succeeded him, and Robert Falconer, who had a charter of the lands of Newton in 1473, and whose grandson, Robert Falconer, had a charter of Balendro, in 1504.

From this David was descended, in the fourth generation, Sir Alexander Falconer of Halkertoun, who had a charter of the hill of Halkertoun 24th April 1544. By his wife, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, he had four sons and a daughter. Archibald, the second son, was ancestor of the Falconers of Phesdo, one of whom, Sir James Falconer of Phesdo, a lord of session at the Revolution, was the son of Sir John Falconer, one of the wardens of the mint, who, upon learning that he was to be pursued for malversation in his office, took it so much to heart that he died suddenly at Phesdo, in November 1682. Sir James was admitted advocate 6th January 1674. He took his seat on the bench, 1st November 1689, as Lord Phesdo, and was admitted a lord of justiciary 27th January 1690. He represented the shire of Kincardine in the parliament of 1703-4, and died at Edinburgh 9th June 1705. The last of this branch of the family, John Falconer of Phesdo, advocate, died 21st November 1764, in the 91st year of his age, leaving his estate to the Hon. Captain George Falconer, fifth son of David, fifth Lord Falconer of Halkertoun.

Samuel, the third son of the above Sir Alexander Falconer of Halkertoun, was designed of Kincorth, county of Elgin, and William, the fourth son, styled of Dunduff, was father of Colin Falconer, bishop of Argyle, 5th September 1679, and the following year translated to the see of Moray.

The eldest son, Sir Alexander Falconer of Halkertoun, had three sons. Patrick, the second son, designed of Newton, was ancestor of James Falconer of Monktoun, county of Edinburgh, and James, the third son, had a charter of the lands of Middlehaugh, county of Elgin.

The eldest son, Sir Alexander Falconer of Halkertoun, by his wife, Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir David Carnegie of Culluthie, had four sons. Sir Alexander, the eldest, a lord of session, was the first Lord Falconer of Halkertoun, of whom afterwards. Sir David, the second son, designed of

Glenfarquhar, was one of the commissaries of Edinburgh. His eldest son, Sir Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar, was created a baronet, 20th March 1670-1. His son succeeded as fourth Lord Falconer of Halkertoun.

Sir David's second son, Sir David Falconer of Newton, was sometime lord president of the court of session. He studied the law under the eye of his father, and having passed advocate, 3d July 1661, was afterwards appointed one of the commissaries of Edinburgh, and received the honour of knighthood. On 24th May 1676, he was nominated a lord of session, and on 2d March 1678, was admitted a lord of justiciary. On 5th June 1682, he was appointed president of the court, and in the parliament of 1685 he represented the county of Forfar. He was elected a lord of the articles, and a member of three commissions then appointed: one for trade, another for the plantation of kirks, and a third for the regulation of inferior judicatories. He died at Edinburgh, after four days' illness, on 15th December 1685, in the forty-sixth year of his age, and was buried in Greyfriars churchyard, where a monument was erected to his memory. The inscription upon it is quoted at length in the Scottish Elegiac Verses from 1629 to 1729, printed at Edinburgh in 1842. President Falconer collected the decisions of the Court of Session from November 1681 till 9th December 1685, being the very last day he sat in court; they were published in 1705 by John Spottiswood, advocate. His eldest son, David, became fifth Lord Falconer, and his third daughter, Catherine, married Joseph Hume of Ninewells in the county of Berwick, and was the mother of David Hume the historian.

Sir John Falconer, of Balmakellie, third son of the above Sir Alexander Falconer of Halkertoun and his wife Agnes, and younger brother of the first Lord Falconer of Halkertoun, was master of the mint in the reign of Charles the Second. He had a son, Robert, a merchant in London. James, the fourth son, was designed of Coatfield in the county of Elgin.

Sir Alexander Falconer of Halkertoun, the eldest son, was a lord of session under the title of Lord Halkertoun. He was one of the commissioners for the shire of Kincardine in the Scots parliament of 1643, and took an active part in the public proceedings of that stirring period. In 1644 he was appointed a commissioner for the plantation of kirks, and on 1st February 1645, a commissioner of exchequer. In reward for his great zeal and loyalty in the parliament of 1647, for relieving King Charles, when he was a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, he was raised to the peerage of Scotland, 29th July of that year, by the title of Lord Falconer of Halkertoun, and he was a member of the committee of estates appointed soon after. On 15th February 1649 he was deprived of his seat on the bench, on account of what was then termed "malignancy," that is, loyalty to the king, but at the Restoration he was reinstated. He died 1st October 1671. By his wife, Anne, only child of John, ninth Lord Lindsay of the Byres, he had, with a daughter, Agnes, married to the second Lord Banff, a son, Alexander, second Lord Falconer of Halkertoun, whose only son, David, third lord, was served heir to his father in 1685, and on 24th March 1710, was found *non compos mentis*, and had been so for twenty years previous. He died, unmarried, in February 1724, when the title devolved on Sir Alexander Falconer, grandson of Sir David Falconer of Glenfarquhar, as above mentioned.

Sir Alexander, second baronet and fourth lord, died without issue, 17th March 1727, when the baronetcy is presumed to have become extinct, and the title of Lord Falconer of Halkertoun devolved on David Falconer, eldest son, (by his second wife, Mary, daughter of George Norvell of Boghall, in the county of Linlithgow) of Sir David Falconer of Newton, lord president of the court of session, the first of Glenfarquhar.

David, fifth Lord Falconer of Halkertoun, was served heir to his father, on 23d February 1693, in the barony of Newton, in the counties of Forfar and Kincardine, and succeeded his cousin in the title in 1727. He died at Inglismaldie, Kincardineshire, 24th September 1751, in the 71st year of his age. He married Lady Catherine Margaret Keith, eldest daughter of the second earl of Kintore. This lady was only thirteen years and five months old when she became his wife, and she died at Edinburgh 1st March 1762, in the 72d year of her age, having had five sons and four daughters. The eldest son succeeded to the title. The Hon. David Falconer, the third son, was an insurance broker in London; and the Hon. George Falconer, the youngest, an officer in the navy, died commander of the Invincible, 3d May 1780.

The eldest son, Alexander, sixth Lord Falconer of Halkertoun, born about 1707, went abroad in early youth, and attached himself to the earl Marischal and field-marshal Keith, with whom he remained till his father's death in 1751, when he succeeded to the title, on which he returned to Scotland, and died without issue, at Edinburgh, 5th November 1762, aged fifty-five.

His next brother, William, became the seventh lord. He was a colonel in the Dutch service, and settled at Groningen in Holland, where he died 12th December 1776. He married a Dutch lady, and by her had three sons. The Hon. William Falconer, the second son, was killed in battle at Quebec.

The eldest son, the Hon. Anthony-Adrian, eighth lord, on the death of the earl Marischal in 1778 (see MARISCHAL, earl) succeeded to the estate and title of Kintore, and became fifth earl of Kintore (see KINTORE, earl of).

FALCONER, WILLIAM, an ingenious poet, the son of a barber and wigmaker at Edinburgh, was born in that city in 1730. He had a brother and sister who were both deaf and dumb from their birth. He received but a scanty education, and when quite young, was bound apprentice on board a merchant vessel belonging to Leith. He subsequently rose to the situation of second mate in the Britannia. The earliest production of his muse, published at Edinburgh in 1751, was entitled 'A Poem, Sacred to the Memory of Frederick, Prince of Wales.' He also wrote several minor pieces, none of which displayed much merit.

In 1762 appeared his principal poem, 'The Shipwreck,' in three cantos, dedicated to Edward, duke of York, brother of George the Third. The main subject of this admirable composition is the loss of the ship Britannia bound from Alexandria to Venice, which touched at the island of Candia, whence, proceeding on her voyage, she encountered a violent storm that drove her on the coast of Greece, off Cape Colonna, where she was shipwrecked, three only of the crew being left alive, of whom Falconer himself was one. By the pa-

tronage of the duke of York, he was appointed, in 1763, a midshipman on board the Royal George; for which he gratefully addressed to his royal highness 'An Ode on his second departure from England as Rear-admiral.' His ship being paid off at the close of the war, Falconer next became purser of the Glory frigate. Soon after, he married a Miss Hicks, daughter of the surgeon of Sheerness Yard. His next poetical effort was a satire, called 'The Demagogue,' in which he zealously defended the Bute administration, and attacked with great acrimony the public character and conduct of Mr. Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, Wilkes, Churchill, and others. In 1764 he published a second edition of 'The Shipwreck,' enlarged to the extent of one thousand lines more than the first edition. In 1769, at which time he was living in London, he brought out his 'Universal Dictionary of Marine, or a copious explanation of the technical terms and phrases employed in the construction, equipment, furniture, machinery, movements, and military operations of a Ship, illustrated with plates; as also a translation of the French sea-terms and phrases,' a work of the greatest practical utility, which soon became in general use in the navy, and was frequently reprinted. Soon after he published a third edition of his 'Shipwreck,' with considerable improvements.

Having been appointed purser to the Aurora frigate, which was ordered to carry out to India several officers of the East India Company, that vessel sailed from England, September 30, 1769, and was never heard of after touching at the Cape of Good Hope, in the succeeding December. It was generally conjectured that she had either taken fire, or had foundered at sea, and that all on board had perished.

As a poet Falconer's fame rests entirely on 'The Shipwreck,' which is a didactic as well as descriptive poem; and may be recommended to a young sailor, not only to excite his enthusiasm, but to improve his seamanship.

FALKLAND, Viscount, a title in the peerage of Scotland, first conferred in 1620, by James the Sixth, on Sir Henry Cary of Berkhamstead, county of Hertford, the son of Sir Edward Cary of Aldenham, in the same county, master of the jewel office to Queen Elizabeth and King James, and descended from a family long seated in the counties of Devon and Somerset. In Douglas' Peerage, it is stated that Sir Henry was the first who brought intelligence of the death of Queen Elizabeth to Scotland in 1603. This, however, is a mistake, as the messenger on that occasion was Robert Cary, earl of Monmouth. Sir Henry Cary was one of the gentlemen of King James' bedchamber, and in 1608 he was made a knight of the Bath at the creation of Henry prince of Wales. In 1607 he was appointed controller of the household, and on November 10, 1620, he was created, in the Scottish peerage, Viscount Falkland, (that is, Falcon-land, from the Suio-Gothic *falk*, the Anglo-Saxon *vealth*, or the Teutonic *valck*, a species of hawk,) which title, with his naturalization, was confirmed by Charles the First, by diploma, in 1627. On 6th November 1622, he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, but in 1629 he was recalled, by the intrigues of the papists. Having broken his leg by accident in Theobald's Park, he died in September 1633. A letter by his lordship to James the First, being a petition to the king for the release of his son Lucius, who for challenging Sir Francis Willoughby had been thrown into the Fleet prison, preserved in the Harleian MSS. (in which there are four original letters of his lordship to the duke of Buckingham,) has been printed in the Cabala; and an Epitaph by him on Elizabeth Countess of Huntingdon is given in Wilford's Memorials. Walpole also copies it, in which there is a portrait of him. There was found among his papers, and published in 1680, 'The History of the most unfortunate Prince, King Edward II., with choice political observations on him and his unhappy favourites, Gaveston and Spencer,' folio and 8vo, with preface by Sir James Harrington. By a remarkable invention of his lordship, to prevent his name from being counterfeited, by artfully concealing in it the successive years of his age, he detected a forger who had not observed so nice a peculiarity His second son, Sir Lawrence Cary, was killed, fighting under Sir Charles Coote, when he defeated the Irish rebels at Swords in 1642.

His eldest son, Lucius, second viscount, born about 1610, celebrated for his virtues and rare qualities, previous to entering on public life, devoted himself to retirement and study, but after succeeding to the title he went to court, and was appointed one of the gentlemen of the king's bedchamber. In 1639 he served as a volunteer in an expedition under the earl of Holland, to oppose an expected irruption on the Scottish borders, when Waller addressed some complimentary verses to him on his departure, and Cowley wrote a congratulatory poem on his return. In 1640 he was chosen member for Newport in Cornwall, and at first was on the parliament's side, but afterwards, distrusting the designs of its leaders, he joined the king's party, and in 1642 was prevailed on to accept of a seat in the privy council, and was appointed secretary of state. He attended the king at Edgefield fight, at Oxford, and at the siege of Gloucester, and was so much concerned at the civil war in which the country was involved that, frequently when sitting among his friends, after a long silence, he would exclaim, with deep sighs, "Peace," declaring that he could not live in such a state of perpetual grief and anxiety. On the morning of the first battle of Newbury (20th September 1643) he called for a clean shirt, and being asked the reason, said that if he were slain, they should not find his body in foul linen. Venturing himself in the first rank of Lord Byron's regiment, he received a musket ball which killed him. "Thus Falkland died, the generous and the just," in the thirty-fourth year of his age. He was generally esteemed the most virtuous public character of his time, and his intimate friend, Lord Clarendon, has highly eulogized him in his History of the Rebellion. His praises indeed, have been so resounded by poets, historians and

moralists that they are, as it were, interwoven with English literature. He is said to have been in no degree attractive in his person, being small of stature, and ungraceful of motion, and his voice so harsh that it offended the ear. It was a saying of his that he pitied unlearned gentlemen on a rainy day. A portrait of his lordship is given in Park's edition of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, volume v., which contains a list of his political speeches, and pamphlets concerning episcopacy and against the papacy. His celebrated speech against the bishops is dated February 9, 1640. He is said to have assisted Chillingworth in his book called 'The Religion of Protestants,' and he wrote an Eclogue on the death of Ben Jonson, published in the collection called 'Jonsonus Viribus,' which is not remarkable for either elegance or pathos.

His eldest son, Henry Lucius, third viscount, also distinguished for his abilities, and well versed in every kind of literature, was in 1645 elected a member of parliament for Newton in Hampshire, but it would appear that on account of his being disabled, a new writ was issued in his place. It is related that on one of the older members of the House of Commons objecting to his youth, and saying that he looked as if he had not sown his wild oats, he at once replied, "Then I am come to the properest place, where there are so many geese to pick them up." In August 1659 he was sent to the Tower, on suspicion of being concerned in Sir George Booth's rising in favour of Charles the Second. After the Restoration he was chosen for Arundel in Sussex, in the Convention parliament, but in the parliament of 1661 he took his seat for the county of Oxford, of which he had been appointed lord-lieutenant. He was the author of 'The Marriage Night,' a comedy, and died in 1644, in the prime of his age.

His son, Anthony, fourth viscount, was also a member of the House of Commons, and paymaster of the navy. He early joined the Revolution, and in 1691 was sworn a member of the privy council. He was twice a commissioner of the admiralty. On 17th January 1693-4, on a charge of having unduly obtained two thousand pounds from the king, he was, by the House of Commons, committed to the Tower, where he died the same year

His only son, Lucius Henry, fifth viscount, served in Spain under General Stanhope, and died at Paris 31st December 1730. The Hon. George Cary, his second son, was a general in the army, and died in April 1792.

The elder son, Lucius Ferdinand, sixth viscount, died 27th February 1785. His only son, the Hon. Lucius Ferdinand Cary, an officer in the army, was appointed in 1762, governor of Goree, and on 18th September 1779 he became lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the 89th foot, which regiment he had raised. He died commander of the British forces in Tobago, August 20th, 1780, before his father, leaving with five daughters, two sons, Henry Thomas, seventh viscount, and Charles John, eighth viscount.

Henry Thomas, seventh viscount, a lieutenant of foot, succeeded his grandfather, on his death, February 27, 1785, and dying, May 22, 1796, unmarried, in the 31st year of his age, his brother, Charles-John, became eighth viscount. He was born in November 1768, and was a captain in the royal navy. He was mortally wounded in a duel with Alexander Powell, Esq., 28th February, 1809, and died two days afterwards. "He lost his life," said Lord Byron, "for a joke, and one, too, which he did not make himself." His third son was named after Lord Byron. Writing to his mother, Mrs. Byron, of date March 6, 1809, his lordship says, "My last letter was written under great depression of spirits from poor Falkland's death, who has left without a shilling four children (three sons and a daughter) and his wife. I have been endeavouring to assist them, which, God knows, I cannot do as I could wish, from my own embarrassments, and the many claims upon me from other quarters." At the baptism of his godson, Byron left a five hundred pound note for him in a coffee-cup. He also introduced an allusion to the untimely death of his friend into his 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' with the following note: "I knew the late Lord Falkland well. On Sunday night I beheld him presiding at his own table, in all the honest pride of hospitality; on Wednesday morning at three o'clock, I saw stretched before me all that remained of courage, feeling, and a host of passions. He was a gallant and successful officer; his faults were the faults of a sailor—as such, Britons will forgive them. He died like a brave man in a better cause; for had he fallen in like manner on the deck of the frigate to which he was just appointed, his last moments would have been held up by his countrymen as an example to succeeding heroes." In 1790 Lord Falkland published a pamphlet entitled 'Considerations on the Competency of the Parliament of Ireland to accede to the union with Great Britain.

His eldest son, Lucius Bentinck, 9th viscount, born 5th Nov. 1803, succeeded his father in 1809. He married 1st, in 1830, Lady Amelia Fitzclarence (died in 1858), a natural daughter of William IV.; issue, a son, born in 1831; 2dly, in 1859, Elizabeth, Dowager Duchess of St. Albans, widow of 9th Duke. His lordship was created Baron Hunsdon in the peerage of the United Kingdom 16th May 1832. In 1837 he was sworn a member of the privy council; governor of Nova Scotia from 1840 to 1846; and governor of Bombay, from Feb. 1848 to Dec. 1853.

FARQUHAR, a surname derived from the Gaelic word Fearchar, or Ferchard, which appears to have its foundation in Ferg or Fearg (Gaelic, meaning anger or wrath), the root of Fergus, which see. Farquhar is the name of an old family in the county of Ayr, which have enjoyed the lands of Gilmilnescroft, or Guildmidscroft, sometimes written Gilmercroft, in Kyle-Stewart, for many generations, the representative of which, James Gray Farquhar, Esq., eldest son of the heiress of Gilmilnescroft, wife of John Gray, Esq. of Kilmerdenny, descended from the youngest son of Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, ancestor of Lord Gray, succeeded in 1809.

A branch of the Ayrshire family seems to have settled very early in Aberdeenshire, to which belonged Sir Robert Farquhar, of Lenturk, knight, who was provost of Aberdeen in 1661. His great-great-grandson was the eminent physician, Sir Walter Farquhar, baronet, son of the Rev. Robert Farquhar, for many years minister of Chapel of Garioch. He was born at Peterhead, and was one of a large family, several of whom distinguished themselves, particularly his brother John, who died young, but had acquired a high character as a divine. His sermons, after his death, were edited by Principal Campbell and Professor Gerard of Aberdeen, and have gone through many editions. After studying for the medical profession for four years at the university of King's college, Old Aberdeen, and taking his degree of M.A., Sir Walter went to the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. Afterwards, through the patronage of Lord Howe, he was appointed surgeon in the 19th foot, and attended his lordship when wounded at the siege of Belleisle. The regiment being subsequently ordered to Gibraltar, he obtained leave of absence, and proceeded to France, where he remained for a year and a half, visiting the hospitals in the provinces and in Paris, and associating with the most eminent men of the

period, in the several branches of medicine and surgery. He studied several months under the great Le Cat, at Rouen in Normandy, taking up his abode in the house of that celebrated anatomist, who was the founder and director of the famous hospital there. On his return to Gibraltar, his practice became considerable, but he was obliged, from ill health, to resign his situation there, when he settled in London, and soon after married Mrs. Harvie, the widow of a physician from Jamaica. In a short time his practice became the most extensive of any physician in the metropolis, and on March 1, 1796, he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom. He was the confidential medical adviser of Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville, and he was appointed one of the physicians to the prince of Wales, afterwards George the Fourth, when Regent. In 1813 he gave up general practice, and confined his attendance exclusively to the prince regent and to those families who classed him with their friends. Sir Walter died 26th March 1819, leaving three sons and four daughters.

His eldest son, Sir Thomas Harvie Farquhar, second baronet, born 27th June 1775, died in January 1836, leaving 3 sons and 3 daughters. The eldest son, Sir Walter Rockcliffe Farquhar, third baronet, born 4th June 1810, married 28th November 1837, the lady Mary Octavia Somerset, youngest daughter of the sixth duke of Beaufort, with issue.

Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar, the second son of Sir Walter Farquhar, the eminent physician, born October 14, 1776, was for many years commercial resident at Amboyna, and afterwards lieutenant-governor of Pulo-Penang. At the peace of Amiens in 1802, he was appointed commissioner for adjusting the British claims in the Moluccas, and to deliver up those islands to the Batavian republic. In 1812 he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the island of Mauritius, and resigned that office in 1823. He was created a baronet 21st August 1821, and assumed the additional name of Townsend by sign manual in 1824. He died 16th March 1830, aged 53. At the time of his death he was M.P. for Hythe, a director of the East India Company, and of the Alliance Insurance Company. In 1807 he published a pamphlet entitled 'Suggestions for counteracting any injurious effects upon the population of the British West India Colonies from the abolition of the Slave Trade.'

His son, Sir Walter Minto Townsend Farquhar, second baronet of this branch, born 26th October 1809, married in 1835, the daughter of the seventh Lord Reay, with issue.

FARQUHAR, JOHN, an eccentric and very wealthy individual, in the latter years of his life known as Farquhar of Fonthill, was born at Bilbo, parish of Crimond, Aberdeenshire, in 1751, of poor parents. Early in life he went to India, as a cadet in the Bombay establishment, where he was a chum of the late General Kerr, and soon after his arrival he received, in an engagement, a dangerous wound in the hip, which caused lameness, and affected his health so much that he was recommended to remove to Bengal. He soon quitted the military service, and became a free merchant. Chemistry was his favourite pursuit, and from its practical application the foundation of his immense fortune was laid. There happened to be some defect in the mode of manufacturing gunpowder, in the interior, at Pultah, and Mr. Farquhar being selected by the marquis Cornwallis, then governor-general of India, as a fit person to superintend the manufactory, ultimately became the sole contractor to the Government. In this way, wealth and distinction rapidly poured in upon him, and he attained the particular favour and confidence of the governor Warren Hastings. In Bengal he was always remarkable for the closeness of his application, his unabating perseverance, and extraordinary mental vigour.

After a number of years he returned to England with a fortune estimated at half a million of money. On landing at Gravesend, it is said that, to save coach hire, he walked to London, and, requiring a few pounds, his first visit was to his banker. Covered with dust and dirt, with clothes not worth a guinea, he presented himself at the counter, and asked to see Mr. Hoare. Believing him to be some poor unimportant personage come to solicit charity, the clerks paid no attention to his request, but allowed him to wait in the cash-office, until Mr. Hoare, accidentally passing through it, after some explanation, recognised his Indian customer, a man whom he expected to see with all a nabob's pomp. Mr. Farquhar requested £25, and took his leave.

Having subsequently hired a house in Upper Baker Street, Portman Square, London, his residence became remarkable for its dingy appearance, uncleaned windows, and general neglect. An old woman was his sole attendant, and she was not allowed to enter his own apartment, to which a brush or broom was never applied. His neighbours were not at all acquainted with his character; and there have been instances of some of them offering him money as an object of charity, or as a reduced gentleman. The parsimonious habits, which poverty had compelled him to adopt in early life, never forsook him, even when master of a princely fortune, but adhered to him through life.

He became a partner in the great agency house in the city, of Basset, Farquhar, and Co., and also purchased the late Mr. Whitbread's share in the brewery. Part of his wealth was devoted to the purchase of estates, but the great bulk was in-

vested in stock, and allowed to increase on the principle of compound interest. Every half year he regularly drew his dividends, his mercantile profits, and his rents, and purchased in the funds. In this manner his wealth accumulated to an enormous amount. In the summer of 1822 he bought Fonthill Abbey, at the sum of £330,000; and afterwards occasionally resided there, sometimes visited by his relations, till the fall of the tower in December 1825.

Slovenly in his dress, and disagreeable at his meals, Mr. Farquhar was yet courteous and affable in his manners. He was deeply read in the classics; and though adverse through life to writing and figures, when prevailed upon to pen a letter or a note, his style was found to be at once terse, elegant, and condensed. In the more difficult sciences, as a mathematician, chemist, and mechanic, he greatly excelled. His religious opinions were said to be influenced by an admiration of the purity of the lives and moral principles of the Brahmins. It is stated that he offered to appropriate £100,000 to found a college in Aberdeen on the most enlarged plan of education, with a reservation on points of religion; to which, however, the sanction of parliament could not be procured, and the scheme dropped. He was diminutive in person, and by no means prepossessing in appearance. His wealth, at his death, was computed to amount to a million and a half! Though penurious towards his own comforts, he was liberal and generous to the poor; and many mornings when he had left his house with a crust of bread in his pocket, to save the expense of a penny at an oyster shop, he has given away hundreds of pounds in acts of charity. Mr. Farquhar died suddenly of apoplexy, July 6, 1826. Having left no will, his immense property was divided between seven nephews and nieces, almost all of them belonging to Aberdeenshire.

FARQUHARSON, the surname of one of the Highland clans, a division of the great clan Chattan; particular badge of distinction, the foxglove or red whortleberry; rallying cry, *cairn-na-chuimhne*, 'the cairn of remembrance;' chiefship claimed by Farquharson of Finzean, on the ground of being heir male of the clan, of which the heir of line is Farquharson of Invercauld. It had large possessions in the district of Braemar, in the south-west extremity of Aberdeenshire, and also, at a later period, in Perthshire.

The immediate ancestor of the family of Invercauld was Farquhar or Fearchard, a son of Shaw Macduff of Rothiemurchus in Strathspey, lineally descended, according to tradition, which has been accepted by Nisbet (*Heraldry*, vol. i p. 283, and *App.* vol. ii. p. 26), and generally adopted, from a younger son of the ancient thanes of Fife, but without good grounds, as from the MS. of 1450, discovered by Mr. Skene, the Farquharsons, like the Macintoshes and all the other branches of the great native sept of clan Chattan, appear to have been, from the beginning, a purely Celtic race. Shaw Macduff joining the Macphersons, was very active in the expulsion of the Cummings of Badenoch, and is said to have obtained several large grants of land from Robert the Bruce. It is certain that his son Farquhar, who lived in the reigns of Robert the Second and Robert the Third, settled in the Braes of Mar, and was appointed bailie or hereditary chamberlain thereof. The sons of the latter were called Farquharson, the first of the name in Scotland. It is stated in Skene's History of the Highlanders (vol. ii. p. 177) that the leader of the clan Yha, in the celebrated conflict on the Inch at Perth in 1396, with the clan Quhele, is by old authorities styled Sha Fercharson.

Farquhar's eldest son, Donald, by his wife, a daughter of Patrick Duncanson or Robertson, first of the family of Lude, had an only son, Farquhar, who married a daughter of Chisholm of Strathglas, and died in the end of the reign of King James the Third. The younger sons of this Farquhar settled in the Braes of Angus, and founded there several considerable families of the name. His eldest son, Donald, married a daughter of Duncan Stewart, commonly called Duncan Downa Dona, of the family of Mar, and obtained a considerable addition to his paternal inheritance, for faithful services rendered to the crown.

Donald's son and successor, Findla or Findlay, commonly called, from his great size and strength, Findla Mhor, or great Findla, lived in the beginning of the sixteenth century. His descendants were called MacIanla or Mackinlay. Before his time the Farquharsons were called in the Gaelic, clan Erachar or Earachar, the Gaelic for Farquhar, and most of the branches of the family, especially those who settled in Athol, were called MacEarachar. Those of the descendants of Findla Mhor who settled in the Lowlands had their name of Mackinlay changed into Findlayson. [*Family MS. quoted by Douglas in his Baronage.*]

Findla Mhor, by his first wife, a daughter of the baron Reid of Kincardine Stewart, had four sons, the descendants of whom settled on the borders of the counties of Perth and Angus, south of Braemar, and some of them in the district of Athol. By his second wife, Beatrix, a daughter of Gardyne of that ilk or Banchory, he had five sons and five daughters. He was killed, bearing the royal standard, at the battle of Pinkie in 1547.

His eldest son, William, who died in the reign of James the Sixth, had four sons. The eldest, John, after succeeding to the estate, was in 1641 ordered by the Scots parliament to levy one hundred men for securing the shires of Angus, Mearns, Mar, and Banff for two months; the country to compensate him, and the committee to give him an ample commission, and instructions from the parliament. [*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iii. p. 38.] He had an only son, Robert, who succeeded him. He died in the reign of Charles the Second.

Robert's son, Alexander Farquharson of Invercauld, married Isabella, daughter of William Macintosh of that ilk captain of the clan Chattan, and had three sons.

William, the eldest son, dying unmarried, was succeeded by the second son, John, who carried on the line of the family. Alexander, the third son, got the lands of Monaltrie

and married Anne, daughter of Francis Farquharson, Esq. of Finzean.

The above-mentioned John Farquharson of Invercauld, the ninth from Farquhar the founder of the family, was four times married. His children by his first two wives died young. By his third wife, Margaret, daughter of Lord James Murray, son of the first marquis of Athol, he had two sons and two daughters. His elder daughter, Anne, married Eneas Macintosh of that ilk, and was the celebrated Lady Macintosh, who, in 1745, defeated the design of the earl of Loudoun, to make prisoner Prince Charles, at Moy castle. By his fourth wife, a daughter of Forbes of Waterton, he had a son and two daughters, and died in 1750.

His eldest son, James Farquharson of Invercauld, greatly improved his estates, both in appearance and product. "No place that I have seen," says Dr. Stoddart, in his 'Remarks on Local Scenery and Manners in Scotland,' (published in 1801,) "is more characteristically adapted to the residence of a Highland chieftain than Invercauld, and few are more judiciously preserved in an appropriate state of decoration. There are many natural woods, but the extent of plantation is still greater, Mr. Farquharson himself, in the course of a long possession, having planted no less than sixteen millions of fir, and two millions of larch. But the most remarkable of Mr. Farquharson's improvements are the roads, which he has carried, in a variety of directions, through his estate, for purposes both of utility and pleasure. They are in all considerably more than twenty miles; they are excellently constructed, and their level so well kept, that you reach, by a regular progress, the very tops of the mountains, ere you are well aware of having ascended." He married Amelia, the widow of the eighth Lord Sinclair, and daughter of Lord George Murray, lieutenant-general of the Pretender's army, and had a large family, who all died except the youngest, a daughter, Catherine. On his death, in 1806, this lady succeeded to the estates. She married, 16th June 1798, Captain James Ross, R. N., (who took the name of Farquharson, and died in 1810,) second son of Sir John Lockhart Ross of Balnagowan, baronet, and by him had a son, James Farquharson, (married, and has issue,) a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, representative of the family.

The Farquharsons of Whitehouse are descended from Donald Farquharson of Castleton of Braemar, and Monaltrie, living in 1580, eldest son, by his second wife, of Findla Mhor, above mentioned. This Donald, usually called Macan-Toisach, 'a son of the leader,' was chamberlain and bailie to George Earl of Huntly, in Strathdee, then administrator of the earldom of Mar, under Queen Mary. He had seven sons, namely, Donald, who succeeded his father; Robert of Finzean; Alexander of Allanquoich; James of Inverey; John of Tullycairn; George of Milltown; and Thomas, who went abroad. Donald M'Fheanlay of Castleton and Monaltrie, had for his second wife Elspet Ogilvie, daughter of Ogilvie of Inverquharity, and left by her three sons and two daughters.

The above Donald Farquharson of Castleton of Braemar was elder brother of Robert of Invercauld.

Donald, the eldest son, by his wife Beatrix, a daughter of Gordon of Knockespock, had five sons. The eldest, Donald Oig Farquharson of Monaltrie, called 'the pride of Braemar,' in 1639, at the head of some hundreds of the Highlanders of Strathdee, Braemar, Strathawine, or Strachan, Glenlivet, &c. appeared in arms against the Covenanters, having with him Lord Ludovick Gordon, third son of the marquis of Huntly, who had escaped from his grandmother at the Bridge of Gight and from school. This truant lad, in Highland garb, had the name of leader of this royalist band. [*Gordon of Rothiemay's Hist. of Scots affairs, printed for the Spalding Club*, 1841, vol. ii. p. 361.]

In 1645, as colonel of the Braemar and Strathdee men under the great marquis of Montrose, Donald Oig distinguished himself alike by his gallant conduct and his mild and affable manner. A contemporary writer, Patrick Gordon of Ruthven, in a chronicle of the period from 1639 to 1649, entitled 'Britanes Distemper,' published in an abridged form by the Aberdeen Spalding Club in 1844, speaks of him in the most eulogistic terms, as one generally beloved. He was six months at court, and so won upon the good graces of the king, that he ever after called him his man. At the parliament in Edinburgh, on being informed of his being threatened in a fray by some Covenanters, the king angrily exclaimed, "Who dares be so bold as to touch my man, Donald Farquharson?" When a party of royalists had possession of Aberdeen, Sir John Urry, with a troop of Covenanters' horse, was sent for from Montrose at night, and on his arrival, Colonel Gordon and other royalist officers fled from the town, but Colonel Farquharson, on the first alarm, hastened into the street, with some of his friends and servants, and was attacked, and slain by a pistol-shot, 16th March 1645. For his great losses in the cause of the king he never received any compensation, and his son Charles found it necessary in 1702 to dispose of his patrimonial property, the lands of Monaltrie, to Alexander Farquharson, younger brother of John Farquharson of Invercauld. James, the second son, a writer to the signet in Edinburgh, was properly the first of this branch of the Farquharsons, as he purchased the lands of Whitehouse in Cromar. On his death in 1666 he was succeeded in the lands of Ballabrach and Whitehouse, by his son Harry, whose eldest son, Francis, purchased the lands of Shiells, in the parish of Cluny, Aberdeenshire. The latter's son, Harry Farquharson of Shiells, was twice married. His eldest daughter by his first wife married John Henderson, Esq. of Caskieben, Aberdeenshire, and had an only son, Alexander Farquharson Henderson of Caskieben, M.D.

Harry Farquharson, the only surviving son, a captain in a regiment of infantry commanded by Colonel Francis Farquharson of Monaltrie, was killed at the battle of Culloden in 1746. He had four sons and two daughters. His second daughter, Grace, was the wife of the Rev. George Campbell, D.D. and F.R.S., principal and professor of divinity in Marischal college, Aberdeen.

His eldest son, Harry, having predeceased him, his second son, William Farquharson, M.D. of Dundee, succeeded. The latter's son, Patrick Farquharson, Esq. of Whitehouse, a justice of peace for Aberdeenshire, died about 1854, and was predeceased by his eldest son, George. Andrew Farquharson, a younger son, succeeded, and is now proprietor of Whitehouse.

From the Inverey branch descended the Farquharsons of Balmoral, as well as several others.

Farquharson of Baldovie in Forfarshire, is descended from Lauchlan Farquharson of Broughdarg in Perthshire, third son of Findla Mhor, above mentioned, the common ancestor of the various families of Farquharson.

John Farquharson of this branch married, in 1766, Elizabeth Ramsay, and with her acquired the estate of Baldovie, which she inherited from her uncle, Dr. Thomas Ogilvie. His son, Thomas Farquharson of Baldovie, born in 1770, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Forfarshire, succeeded to the estate. He died Nov. 21, 1860, aged 90.

Farquharson of Finzean is heir male of the clan. His estate forms nearly the half of the parish of Birse, Aberdeenshire. The family, of which he is representative, came originally from Braemar, but they have held property in the parish for many generations. On the death of Archibald Farquharson, Esq. of Finzean, in 1841, that estate came into the possession of his uncle, John Farquharson, Esq., residing in London, who died in 1849, and was succeeded by his third cousin, Dr. Francis Farquharson. This gentleman, before succeeding to Finzean, represented the family of Farquharson of Balfour, a small property in the same parish and county, sold by his grandfather.

The Farquharsons of Inverey, also in Aberdeenshire, on succeeding to the property of Ballogie in Birse, towards the end of last century, by the extinction of the family of Innes of Balnacraig and Ballogie, in the parish of Aboyne and adjacent parishes, assumed the name of Innes in addition to their own. On the death of Lewis Farquharson Innes of Ballogie in 1840, that estate devolved upon his four sisters, the Misses Farquharson. Of these, Louisa married L. N. Barron of Denmore, staff-surgeon, and another is Mrs. Lynch of London. Their father was the male representative of the ancient house of Inverey. Balmoral, the seat of the Farquharsons of Inverey, was purchased in 1848 by the Prince Consort, and is the favourite autumn residence of Queen Victoria and the royal family.

The Farquharsons, according to Duncan Forbes, "the only clan family in Aberdeenshire," and the estimated strength of which was 500 men, were among the most faithful adherents of the house of Stuart, and throughout all the struggles in its behalf constantly acted up to their motto, "*Fide et Fortitudine*," with faith and fortitude. The old motto of the clan was, "We force nae friend, we fear nae foe." They fought under Montrose, and formed part of the Scottish army under Charles II. at Worcester in 1651. They also joined the forces under the viscount of Dundee in 1689, and at the outbreak of the rebellion of 1715, they were the first to muster at the summons of the earl of Mar. It was from the house of Invercauld, the seat of the chief of the Farquharsons, that the latter addressed that singular letter to his bailie or factor on his estate of Kildrummy, desiring him to inform his own tenants, that if they did not join his standard, he would send a party to burn "what they shall miss taking from them," even though it should be to his own loss, for an example to others, and that he expected the gentlemen "in their best accoutrements on horseback, and no excuse to be accepted of." The Farquharsons accompanied the division under Brigadier Macintosh of Borlum into England, and behaved with great courage at Preston, where Captain Peter Farquharson of Rohailly, "a gentleman of invincible spirit and almost inimitable bravery," was shot in the leg, and being carried into the White Bull inn, where all the wounded were conveyed, "he called," says Patten, "for a glass of brandy, and thus addressed his comrades, 'Come, lads, here is our master's health, though I can do no more: I wish you good success.' His leg was cut off by an unskilful butcher rather than a surgeon, and he presently died."

The family of Rohailly was a Perthshire branch, a cadet of the family of Farquharson of Broughdarg, being a third son of Lauchlan Farquharson of Broughdarg. The property has been long alienated. The Broughdarg family is said to be represented by W. Macdonald Macdonald, Esq. of Rossie and St. Martins, who assumed that name, his own being Farquharson

In 1745, the Farquharsons joined the Pretender, and formed two battalions, the one under the command of Farquharson of Monaltrie, and the other of Farquharson of Balmoral; but they did not accompany the prince in his expedition into England. Under Lord Lewis Gordon they contributed greatly to the defeat of the Macleods at Inverury, and afterwards marched to the general rendezvous of the Pretender's forces at Perth, from which, with the other reinforcements, they were ordered to proceed to the main body of the insurgent army at Stirling, after its return from England. At the battle of Falkirk the battalion of Farquharsons under Balmoral occupied a position on the right of the first line, while the other battalion, under Farquharson of Monaltrie, had the charge of the cannon belonging to the prince's army, and were not in the battle. At Culloden they fought in the centre of the front line, along with the Macintoshes, Frasers, Maclachlans, and Macleans. Farquharson of Invercauld was treated by government with considerable leniency for his share in the rebellion, but his kinsman, Farquharson of Balmoral, was specially excepted from mercy in the act of indemnity passed in June 1747.

The Farquharsons of Haughton, in the parish of Alford, Aberdeenshire, are descended from the Cummings of Altyre, their immediate progenitor being Ferquhard, ancestor of the Cummings of Kellas, Morayshire, who, on account of the refusal of their chief to allow them to bury their dead in the family burial-place, and other causes, adopted the surname of Farquharson, instead of that of Cumming, as descendants of Ferquhard. The fourth in direct male descent from him, William Farquharson, married about 1580, Jean, third daughter of John, grandson of Findla Mhor, progenitor of the clan Farquharson, by his second wife, a daughter of Baron Roy, as above mentioned, and had issue. He was one of the barons of the north, who signed a "band" or roll for the protection of James the Sixth, after the Gowrie conspiracy.

The Farquharsons of Kellas adhered faithfully to King Charles the First, whom they followed to York, and in consequence lost their estate. They were all killed in battle but one, named John Farquharson, who, on his return to Scotland, took up his abode at Monymusk, Aberdeenshire, and purchased the estate of Haughton. He married, in 1656, a daughter of Donald Farquharson, fifth son of Invercauld.

His son and successor, John Cumming Farquharson, of Kellas and Haughton, had two sons and a daughter. John, the elder son, married Anne Stewart, countess of Blessington, in the peerage of Ireland, but died before his father, without issue. Mary, the daughter, married the Rev. Alexander Ogilvie of Cairnstown, Morayshire, the son of John Ogilvie, Esq. of Cairnstown, a lineal male descendant of Ogilvie of Findlater and Deskford.

The only surviving son, Francis Farquharson of Haughton, purchased the two baronies of Alford, and having only a daughter, who died young, he was succeeded at his death by his nephew, Alexander Ogilvie, who assumed, upon inheriting the Haughton estate, the name and arms of Farquharson. He had two sons and two daughters, and died in 1788.

His elder son, Francis Farquharson of Haughton, died, unmarried, in 1808, and was succeeded by his brother, John Farquharson of Haughton, born in 1779, married in 1812, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, with issue. His eldest son, John Alexander Ogilvie Farquharson, was succeeded by his brother Robert, who married Mary, a daughter of Leith of Glenkindy and Freefield The dormant earldom of Findlater is claimed by this family.

FENTON, a secondary title of the earl of Kellie, derived from the village of Fenton, East Lothian (see KELLIE, earl of). It is also a surname. In the Ragman Roll occurs the name of Willielmus de Fenton, as among those barons of Scotland who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. This Sir William de Fenton, styled dominus de Beaufort, married Cecilia de Bisset, daughter of one of the barons of Lovat of that name, and appears to have been of the family of the Fentons of Baky, in the barony of Ard, Inverness-shire, mentioned under the article Chisholme (see vol. i. of this work, p. 640).

FENWICK, a surname derived from the parish of Fenwick, Ayrshire, so named from its situation in a fen or moss, on the water of Irvine; the Saxon word *wick* or *wich* meaning a town upon the bend of a river, as well as on the sea-coast.

FERGUS, a surname derived from *feargachus*, wrathful, or of a fiery disposition, *fearg* in the Gaelic signifying anger, or wrath, and *feargach*, one of a bold, irascible, haughty, or imperious temper, having nearly the same meaning as the Teutonic word fierce. The conjecture that *fear*, a man, and *ghais*, (both Gaelic words,) a spear, constitute the Erse roots of the name, does not seem entitled to much consideration. Fergus is a name of great antiquity in Scotland, the Scoti having arrived and settled in Argyle from Ireland in 496, or according to some writers, in 503, under King Fergus, the founder of the Scottish monarchy. Like most other surnames, it is often used as a first or Christian name.

Fergus, lord of Galloway, in the 12th century the most potent feudatory subject of the Scottish crown, was a frequent witness to the charters of David I., but threw off his allegiance to David's son, Malcolm IV., and declared himself independent of the Scottish throne. Malcolm, in consequence, twice invaded his territories, and though twice repulsed and discomfited, he eventually, on a third invasion, in 1160, overpowered him, and obliged him to resign the lordship of Galloway to his sons, Uchtred and Gilbert. Fergus retired to the abbey of Holyrood, where he died of a broken heart in 1161. He was a prince of great piety, and founded, in 1142, the abbey of Dundrennan. He married Elizabeth, illegitimate daughter of Henry I. of England, and his descendants ranked high among the nobles of England and Scotland.

FERGUSHILL, the surname of an old family, now extinct, who possessed the lands of Fergushill, Ayrshire. John Fergushill, an eminent minister of the 17th century, a life of whom was left in manuscript by Wodrow, was the son of David Fergushill, merchant and for some time provost of Ayr, and received the first part of his academical education at the university of Edinburgh, but in consequence of the plague he went for a time to France. His name occurs twice in the register of matriculations of the university of Glasgow; first in March 1605, and again in 1611. Licensed to preach about the end of 1616, he afterwards became minister of Ochiltree. In March 1620 he was cited before the court of high commission at Glasgow, for nonconformity to the Perth articles. As he declined the jurisdiction of the court, he was suspended and sentenced to confinement within the town of Perth, but by the good offices of Robert Boyd of Trochrig, who was his relation, and Mr. John Chalmers, the last part of his sentence was modified, and he was allowed to return to his parish, under certain restrictions. Appointed minister of Ayr, Aug. 1639, in Nov. 1643 he presided at the administration of the solemn league and covenant to his people. He died 11th June 1644.

FERGUSON, or FERGUSSON, the surname (son of Fergus) of a Highland sept, which had its seat on the borders of the counties of Perth and Forfar, immediately to the north of Dunkeld, and the distinctive badge of which was the little sunflower. In the Roll of 1587, they are named as among the septs of Mar and Athol, where their proper seat as a clan originally lay, having chiefs and captains of their own. In Galloway, the Craigdarroch Fergussons, of whom afterwards, have flourished from an early date, and in Fife the Fergusons of Raith have long held a high position as landholders.

In Ayrshire, the family of Fergusson of Kilkerran have been settled from an early period. From the loss of most of the early writings of the family, their origin and first settlement in that county has not been ascertained. Robert the Bruce granted a charter to "Fergusio Fergusii filio," (Fergus the son of Fergus,) and King James the Third granted one, dated 21st April 1466, to "Fergusio Fergusson and Janetæ Kennedy," his spouse. This last is the first clear and undoubted charter of the family to be met with in the public register, and from this Fergus Fergusson, who was the son of John Fergusson of Kilkerran, is supposed to have descended, Sir John Fergusson of Kilkerran, knight, who was possessed of a large estate in the shire of Ayr, and also of property in Galloway, but having by his adherence to the interest of Charles the First, for which he was knighted, contracted large debts, and his estate being forfeited, the lands of Kilkerran were adjudged from his eldest son, Alexander, and transferred to the lord Bargeny. Honourable mention is made of him in Burnet's Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton, as one who had firmly adhered to the king, and who had received several marks of his majesty's favour. He had four sons: Alexander, who succeeded his father; James and John, who were both captains in the army during the civil wars, and died unmarried; and Simon, proprietor of the lands of Auchinwin, and other parts of the estate of Kilkerran, which he acquired by adjudication led at his instance against his brother.

Simon's son, John, afterwards Sir John Fergusson, acquired considerable wealth as an advocate, and with the concurrence of his cousin, Alexander Fergusson, and of John Fergusson, son of the latter, he advanced the money necessary for clearing off the adjudication of the lands held by Lord Bargeny; and Alexander, with his sons John and William, having, by a formal declaration in his favour, renounced their right to the estate, or to the reversion thereof, Sir John assumed the title of Fergusson of Kilkerran; of which family upon the extinction of the male issue of Alexander Fergusson and his sons, his descendants became, of course, the lineal representatives. Nesbit (*Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 412) states that John, the eldest son of Alexander, the heir to Kilkerran, with his father, sold these lands to Sir John, the first baronet, in the year 1700. He also adds that he saw a separate writ, signed by Alexander, the father and the sons, John and William, by which they renounced all interest and title to the lands, and wished a happy enjoyment thereof to the said Sir John, and his; "yet still the primogeniture and right of blood, as heir male, is in the person of William Fergusson of Auchinblain," who acquired that property by marriage with the eldest daughter and coheiress of John Kennedy of Auchinblain. In 1703 Sir John was created a baronet, by patent, from Queen Anne, to him and the heirs male of his body. He died in 1729. By his wife, Jean, daughter of James Whiteford of Dinduff, he had two sons, the second of whom, Adam, a major in the army, died in 1770.

The elder son, Sir James, second baronet, an eminent lawyer, was admitted advocate, 20th February, 1711, and elected member for the county of Sutherland in parliament, in 1734.

He was appointed a lord of session 7th November 1735, when he took the judicial title of Lord Kilkerran, and nominated a lord of justiciary, 3d April 1749. He died 20th January 1759, aged seventy-one. He collected the decisions of the court of session from 1738 to 1753, digested in the form of a dictionary, which were published by his son in 1775. Lord Woodhouselee states that he was one of the ablest lawyers of his time, and in his Life of Lord Kames (vol. i.) he gives a very high character of him. By his wife, Lady Jean Maitland, only child of James, Lord Maitland, eldest son of James earl of Lauderdale, he had nine sons and five daughters, but only five of the former attained the age of manhood, namely, John, cornet in Sir John Mordaunt's dragoons, who died in the 22d year of his age, unmarried; Adam, who succeeded his father; Charles, a merchant in London, who married Anne, daughter of John Fordyce, Esq. of Ayton, and was father of James, who succeeded as fourth baronet; George, a lord of session under the title of Lord Hermand, of whom afterwards; and James, who died in the island of Tobago in 1778. The youngest daughter, Helen, married Sir David Dalrymple, the celebrated Lord Hailes, senator of the college of justice, and lord of justiciary.

George, already mentioned, the eighth but fourth surviving son, was admitted advocate 17th December 1765, appointed a lord of session, 11th July 1799, when he took the title of Lord Hermand, from a small estate of that name which he possessed about sixteen miles west of Edinburgh, and was constituted a lord of justiciary, 4th August, 1808. He was one of the last of the old race of Scottish advocates, and when on the bench was distinguished by his hasty temper, sarcastic remarks, and other peculiarities. He was a great favourite with the younger advocates especially, and at the convivial board, his vast store of anecdotes and amusing stories, with a vein of dry caustic humour peculiarly his own, rendered his society most fascinating. He was a keen farmer, and during the vacations of the court of session, spent his time entirely in the country. He was, however, a "capital lawyer," and an honest upright judge. In Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk it is stated that he was so much delighted with the picture of the life of the old Scottish lawyers in Guy Mannering, that when that novel came out, he carried it about with him, and actually read aloud a passage from it from the bench! He married Miss Graham M'Dowall, daughter of William M'Dowall of Garthland, Esq., but had no issue. He resigned his offices as a lord of session and justiciary in 1826, and died at Hermand 9th August 1827, upwards of eighty years of age. He left the liferent of his estate of Hermand to his widow; and, after her death, to her niece, the wife of Thomas Maitland, Esq., advocate, (afterwards a lord of session under the title of Lord Dundrennan,) and their second son; with special legacies to the second son of each of his other nieces, Mrs. Cockburn and Mrs. Fullerton, the wives of Lords Cockburn and Fullerton, also lords of session.

The second son of the second baronet, Sir Adam, third baronet, was M.P. from 1774 to 1796, having sat for Ayrshire eighteen years, and for the city of Edinburgh, four. On the death of the last earl of Glencairn in 1796, Sir Adam Fergusson entered a claim to the House of Lords for the titles of earl of Glencairn and Lord Kilmaurs, as lineally descended from, and heir-general to, Alexander Cunningham, created earl of Glencairn in 1488, and to Alexander, earl of Glencairn, who died in 1670, whose eldest daughter, Lady Margaret Cunningham, was the wife of John earl of Lauderdale, and mother of James Lord Maitland, Sir Adam's grandfather. The judgment of the Lords was: "That Sir Adam Fergusson has shown himself to be heir-general of Alexander earl of Glencairn, who died in 1670, but hath not made out the right of such heir to the dignity of earl of Glencairn.' He died 23d September 1813, without issue.

His nephew, James, already mentioned, born 22d October 1765, became fourth baronet. He was twice married; first, to his cousin Jean, daughter of Sir David Dalrymple, baronet, Lord Hailes, (by Helen, his wife, daughter of Lord Kilkerran,) issue, a son, Charles Dalrymple, his successor, and two daughters; 2dly, to Henrietta, daughter of Admiral Viscount Duncan, issue, 8 sons and 5 daughters. He died 14th April 1838.

His eldest son, Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson, born 26th August 1800, became an advocate in 1822. He was a member of the Speculative Society, and at its meetings read two essays, one on the Origin and Progress of Criminal Jurisprudence, and another on the History of Painting. He married Helen, second daughter of Right Hon. David Boyle, lord-justice-general of Scotland, issue two sons and five daughters. On the death of his aunt, Miss Christian Dalrymple of New Hailes, 9th January 1839, he succeeded her in that estate (see DALRYMPLE, Sir David, Lord Hailes), and died in 1851.

His eldest son, Sir James Fergusson, born in Edinburgh 11th March 1832, became the sixth baronet. Educated at Rugby, and appointed lieutenant and captain of the grenadier guards in 1851, he was wounded at the battle of Inkermann. He retired from the army in 1855, and became lieutenant of the Ayrshire yeomanry, and lieutenant-colonel Royal Ayrshire Rifles in 1858. In 1853 he was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Ayrshire, and was M.P. for that county from Dec. 1854 to April 1857; re-elected in Oct. 1859. He married Lady Edith Christian, 2d daughter of 1st Marquis of Dalhousie.

In Ayrshire were also the Fergussons of Monkwood. John Fergusson of Doonholm, one of the most enterprising British merchants of his day in Calcutta, where he established an extensive mercantile house, which long continued to perpetuate his name, left the following bequests, namely one thousand pounds, the interest of which to be divided yearly between the two ministers of Ayr, and the same sum for behoof of the public teachers of that town, which formed the germ of the fund for the formation of the Ayr Academy established in 1798; also one thousand pounds for the behoof of the poor of Ayr. His descendant, James Fergusson of Monkwood, born in 1769, passed advocate in 1791, was a member of the Speculative Society, and became one of the principal clerks of the court of session. In 1817 he published 'Reports of Decisions by the Consistorial Court of Scotland in Actions of Divorce,' having been previously a judge in that court; and in 1829, 'A Treatise on the present state of the Consistorial Law in Scotland, with Reports of Decided Cases.' He died in 1842.

The Fergussons of Craigdarroch are of old standing in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfries-shire, and several families derive their origin from them. Burns celebrates them as

"A line that have struggled for freedom with Bruce."

According to an account of the family inserted in the Appendix to Nisbet's Heraldry (vol. ii. p. 97), the first charter that is extant among the family muniments was granted by John of Crawford, son of the laird of Dalgarnock, to John Fergusson "dominus de Craigdarroch," his cousin, "pro suo consilio et auxilio," of the mill of Balmacannie in Jedburgh, barony of Glencairn, Dumfries-shire. This charter is without a date, but is supposed, from the names of the witnesses, to have been executed in the early half of the fourteenth century

From John Fergusson of Craigdarroch who, in 1484, was infeft as son and heir of Matthew Fergusson of Craigdarroch, lineally descended Alexander Fergusson of Craigdarroch, chosen M.P. in 1717, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Lawrie of Maxwelton, and had, with a daughter, Jean, married in 1731 to Robert Riddell, Esq. of Glenriddell, two sons, James and Robert, from one of whom descended Alexander Fergusson, Esq. of Craigdarroch, an eminent advocate, "so famous for wit, worth, and law," the hero of Burns' ballad of 'The Whistle.'

His eldest son, the Right Hon. Robert Cutlar Fergusson of Craigdarroch, celebrated as an accomplished lawyer and scholar, was born in 1768. Besides his own family he was the representative also of the old and honourable family of the Cutlars of Orroland in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. One of his ancestors was among the first that signed the solemn league and covenant; another headed a small handful of men, who, in 1651, defeated a portion of Cromwell's army at Glencairn; and another fell at the battle of Killiecrankie.

Mr. Fergusson received a liberal education, and early gave proofs of future eminence. Mrs. Riddell of Glenriddell, writing to Mr. William Smellie, the celebrated naturalist, in 1793, thus mentions him:—"Craigdarroch has a source of happiness and comfort few parents can boast of, in his eldest son, who seems everything that is elegant and accomplished." From some hints contained in the same letter, and others to be found in 'Kerr's Life of Smellie,' it appears that young Fergusson was an admirer of the writings of Mirabeau and the French Jacobins. His political opinions being liberal in the extreme, he became a member of "the friends of the people," and connected himself with Lord Daer and the other parliamentary reformers of that period. So early as 1792 he had published a pamphlet entitled 'The proposed Reform in the Representation of the Counties of Scotland considered.'

With the intention of studying the English law, Mr. Fergusson entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in July 1797. Being connected with Arthur O'Connor and others, who were apprehended when going to France with O'Coighly, he was in the court at Maidstone during their trial for high treason, and an attempt having been made to assist O'Connor in his escape, the earl of Thanet and Mr. Fergusson were charged with joining in the rescue; for which they were tried, and being found guilty, were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment; his lordship in the Tower of London, and Mr. Fergusson in the King's Bench prison. On this occasion he published 'Proceedings against the Earl of Thanet, Robert Fergusson, Esq., and others, upon an information, *ex officio*, for a Riot; to which are added Observations on his own case,' 1799, 8vo.

Mr. Fergusson afterwards proceeded to Calcutta, and commenced there the practice of his profession. His success was so great that he was soon regarded as at the head of that bar, and he acted for some time as attorney-general. After a brilliant career of about twenty years, he returned to his native country with a liberal fortune; and at the general election in 1826, was chosen member of parliament for the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which he continued to represent till his death. In 1834 he was appointed judge-advocate-general, and sworn a privy councillor on the 16th of July. He resigned this office on Sir Robert Peel being nominated prime minister, but was re-installed on the return of Lord Melbourne to power. Late in life he married a French lady, named De Beauchamp, by whom he had two children. He died November 16, 1838, and was succeeded by his son, Robert Fergusson, Esq. of Craigdarroch and Orroland.

A family of the name of Fergusson possessed the estate of Auchtererne in Cromar, from the time of David the Second to that of James the Fifth, when it seems to have become extinct. Another family of the name possessed the lands of Badiforrow, near Inverury, in the sixteenth century, and afterwards acquired the estate of Pitfour, in the parish of Old Deer. One of the later members of this family, James Fergusson of Pitfour, was distinguished, in his day, by his agricultural improvements, planting, &c., and was the first to introduce the alternate system of husbandry on his estates.

A family of the same name possess the lands of Kinmundy, in the same county. The ancestor of this branch of the name is said to have settled in Aberdeenshire about the year 1690.

The family of Ferguson of Raith in Fife is also an ancient one. They have possessed that estate since the death of the first earl of Melville, to whom it belonged, in 1707. The uncle of the present representative of the family, Robert Ferguson, Esq. of Raith, M.P. for the Kirkcaldy district of burghs, and lord-lieutenant of the county of Fife, was the eldest son of William Ferguson, Esq., by Jane, daughter of Ronald Crawford of Restalrig, and sister of Margaret, countess of Dumfries. He was elected in 1806 for Fifeshire, and in 1831 was returned for the Kirkcaldy district of burghs. In 1835 he was chosen for Haddingtonshire, but at the general election of 1837 he was defeated by Lord Ramsay, and again returned for Kirkcaldy. He was a cordial supporter of the measures of the Whig government, and died 3d December 1840. He married Mary, only child and heiress of William Hamilton Nisbet, Esq. of Dirleton, who had previously been countess of Elgin (see *ante*, p. 128 of this volume), but had no children by her.

His brother, General Sir Ronald Crawford Ferguson, colonel of the 79th regiment, and M.P. for Nottingham, succeeded him, but died 10th April 1841, aged 68. He was born at Raith House in 1773, and entered the army at the age of seventeen as an ensign in the 53d foot, and in 1793, with the rank of captain, accompanied his regiment to Flanders. With the 14th and 37th regiments it was formed into a brigade, commanded by Sir Ralph Abercromby, which served at Valenciennes and Dunkirk. In the course of this campaign Captain Ferguson received a severe wound in the knee. In 1794 he became major in the 84th foot. Upon a second battalion being raised, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, and was employed in the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1800 he attained the rank of colonel, and was employed in the expedition under Brigadier-general Maitland, destined to attack various ports on the French coast. In 1804 he was appointed brigadier-general, with the command of the York district, and at the conclusion of 1805 he was appointed to the command of the Highland brigade, consisting of the 71st, 72d, and 93d regiments, in the expedition under Major-general Sir David Baird, for the recapture of the Cape of Good Hope. On the surrender of Cape Town, 10th February 1806, ill health obliged him to return to England. In 1808, with the rank of major-general, he was appointed to the command of a brigade under Sir Arthur Wellesley, (afterwards duke of Wellington,) who, in his despatches relating to the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, fully detailed the operations of the troops under Major general Ferguson, and dwelt with high commendation on the conduct of their commander. After the convention of Cintra, he returned to England, and was examined by the court of Inquiry appointed on that business. He was presented with an honorary medal by his majesty for his distinguished

conduct, and included in a vote of thanks which both houses of parliament bestowed upon the gallant officers engaged at Roleia and Vimiera. On 25th January 1809, he was appointed colonel of the Sicilian regiment, and in the same year was nominated to a command in the army under Sir David Baird; but he did not arrive at Corunna until the British troops had quitted that place. In the following year he was appointed second in command at Cadiz, but in a few months the return of a liver complaint, to which he was subject, rendered it necessary for him to resign his command and repair to England. On 4th June 1813, he received the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1814 he was appointed second in command of the troops in Holland. At the enlargement of the order of the Bath in 1815, he was nominated a knight commander, and subsequently a grand cross. He attained the full rank of general 22d July 1830. He first sat in parliament for the Kirkcaldy burghs, and subsequently for Nottingham.

Sir Ronald's son, Robert Ferguson, Esq., born in 1802, succeeded to the estate of Raith, and in January 1841 became M.P. for the Kirkcaldy burghs. He married in 1859, Emma, daughter of James Henry Mandeville, Esq.

FERGUSON, DAVID, one of the early ministers of the Church of Scotland, supposed to have been descended from a respectable family of that surname in Ayrshire, was born about 1532, and received his education in the university of Glasgow. In 1559, he was one of the reformed teachers, and appears first to have been settled at Carnock, but in July 1560 the committee of parliament, when distributing ministers to the chief places in the kingdom, allotted Mr. Ferguson to the town of Dunfermline. He was moderator of the Assembly which met at Edinburgh on the 6th of March 1573, and again on the 24th October 1578, and was usually afterwards, for many years, chosen one of the assessors to the moderator, to prepare matters to be treated in the Assembly. He took a prominent part in all the ecclesiastical proceedings of the period, and was one of the ministers who were with the regent Morton previous to his execution, June 2, 1581. On that occasion, with two of his brethren, he was sent to the king at Holyroodhouse, to report to him the exact truth of Morton's confession. In 1582 he was appointed by the Assembly, commissioner for the west end of Fife, to plant ministers and establish churches in that district, and was often one of the ministers sent to wait upon the king on the affairs of the church. In July 1583, when Mr. Robert Pont, Mr. Robert Lindsay, and Mr. John Davidson were directed, by the presbytery of Edinburgh, to go to the king at Falkland, and admonish him to beware of innovations at court, &c., they were accompanied thither by Mr. Ferguson. On being admitted to the king's cabinet, his majesty asked "where were all their admonitions that time twelvemonth?" Mr. Ferguson replied, "If it were not for love of your grace, we could have found another place to have spoken our minds than here;" which saying made the king 'to shrink in his face.' Mr. Ferguson then merrily said, "Sir, I would there were not a surname in Scotland, for they make all the cummer." The king answered, "And so would I." "No, Sir," he continued in the same strain, "if you go to surnames with it, I will reckon with the best of you in antiquity, for King Fergus was the first king in Scotland, and I am Fergus-son; but, always, because, Sir, you are an honest man, and hath the possession, I will give you my right," which put the king in a good humour, and he exclaimed, "See, will you hear him!" He afterwards said, "There was no king in Europe would have suffered the things that he had suffered;" to which Mr. Ferguson answered, "I would not have you like any other king in Europe. What are they all but murderers of the saints of God? the king of France especially; but you have been otherwise brought up." "I am catholic king of Scotland," said the king, "and may choose any that I like best to be company with me, and I like them best that are with me for the present." Some of the ministers were not well pleased with this speech. Mr. Ferguson, addressing them, said, "No, brethren, he is universal king, and may make choice of his company, as David did, in the 110th Psalm." He had previously told the king that he had seen his version in metre of that psalm, and, commending it highly, he exhorted him that, as he had acquainted himself especially with it, so he should follow David's example. On Mr. Davidson making some severe remarks to the king, Mr. Ferguson, fearing that he was going too far, said to his majesty, "There was no wisdom in keeping the murderers that slew his 'goodschir' and father, or their posterity, about him." He subsequently directed his speech to Colonel Stewart, (created earl of Arran,) the king's favourite at that time, and exhorted him to beware what counsel he gave to the king; "for, assure yourself," said he, "if you counsel him to place

and displace the nobility as you please, they will not bear it at your hands, who is but a mean man." The colonel, we are told, stormed at the first, but was soon glad to cool down. After some fair speeches, they took their leave, the king laying his hands upon every one of them. [*Calderwood's Hist. of the Kirk of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 717. and App. vol. viii. pp. 247, 248.] In the following month he and six other ministers were cited by the king to attend a convention at St. Andrews, when they appeared and gave in a paper, in answer to certain allegations made against them, but nothing of importance was done, except the issuing of a new proclamation against those engaged in the Raid of Ruthven.

On the renewal of the covenant in the synod of Fife, 12th May 1596, after an exhortation and address by the moderator, Mr. Ferguson "spoke," says Melville, "very pleasantly and comfortably" of the beginning and success of the reformation in Scotland, when the ministers were few in number, only six, whereof he was one, but they went mightily forward in the work, without fear or care of the world, and prevailed, when there was no mention of stipend, and the authorities, both ecclesiastical and civil, opposed themselves, and scarcely a man of name or reputation gave the cause their support; but now it had fallen to that, that the fear or flattery of men, care of getting, or fear of losing stipend and means of life, had weakened the hearts of a multitude of ministers, and others. He concluded by joining to his remarks an exhortation suitable to the occasion. [*Melville's Diary*, p. 236.]

At the meeting of the synod of Fife in February 1597, Mr. Ferguson, the oldest minister at that time in Scotland, spoke 'gravely, clearly, and at length,' against the bishops, showing how that the corruptions of that office had been espied by the Church of Scotland from the beginning, and what pains had been taken both in doctrine from the pulpits and in assemblies, for purging and altogether putting away thereof, but now he perceived a design of erecting them again, conveyed in such a manner as he could compare to nothing better than that which the Grecks used for the overthrow of the ancient city and kingdom of Troy, busking up a brave horse, and by a crafty Sinon persuading them to pluck down the walls with their own hands, to receive that in for their honour and welfare, which served for their utter wreck and destruction. Therefore, he would, with the brethren who had given good warning, cry, 'Equo ne credite Teucri!' [*Ibid.* p. 289.]

Mr. Ferguson died the following year (1598). Three years before, his daughter Grizel was married to Mr. John Row, minister of Carnock, one of the sons of Mr. John Row, the eminent reformer. In all the church histories, Mr. Ferguson is spoken of in the most respectful terms. Spottiswood says of him that "he was jocund and pleasant in his disposition, which made him well regarded in court and country," and that "he was a wise man and a good preacher." Some of what were called his "wise and merry sayings," which he directed against the prelates, whom he always opposed, have been recorded. It is supposed that he was the person who first applied the ludicrous name of 'Tulchan bishops' to those ministers who accepted of bishoprics, the revenues of which were chiefly enjoyed by the nobles and great barons. A tulchan in the old Scottish language means a calf's skin, stuffed with straw, set up beside a cow, to make her yield her milk. While the new order of bishops, established in 1572, nominally held the benefices, the greater part of the revenues were drawn by some nobleman or another, and thus the term was a very appropriate one.

Mr. Ferguson began a History of the Church of Scotland, which was continued by his son-in-law, the minister at Carnock, whose son, Mr. John Row, principal of King's college, Old Aberdeen, enlarged it with additional information. The work bears the name of Row's manuscript, and consists chiefly of an abridgment of the acts of the General Assembly. A collection of Scots Proverbs, published at Edinburgh, shortly after his death, were said to have been collected by the minister of Dunfermline, who both in speaking and preaching, used to talk proverbs; and there is no doubt that we owe to him many of those colloquial sayings which have long, in Scotland at least, been "familiar as household words."

FERGUSON, Robert, styled "The Plotter," a famous Independent preacher and political intriguer, was born in Scotland about 1638. It is

stated in some of the accounts regarding him that he at one time held a benefice in the county of Kent, from which he was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. He afterwards taught an academy at Islington, in the neighbourhood of London, and preached at a chapel in Moorfields. His intriguing disposition, restless and unprincipled character, and great influence as a popular preacher in the city, recommended him to the earl of Shaftesbury as a fit person to engage in the plans then in agitation against the government. His chapel was crowded by fanatics, whom he fired by his political sermons, and occasionally excited by libels and pamphlets, printed from a private press of which he had the management. His style was of that diffuse, coarse, and periphrastic nature, which is most suited to the mob. Among other pamphlets he wrote an 'Appeal from the Country to the City,' in which he plainly pointed out the duke of Monmouth as successor to the crown.

In the Ryehouse plot, and particularly with regard to the ten thousand London boys whom Shaftesbury was to head, Ferguson acted a prominent part, and was intrusted with the secret of that statesman's place of retirement in the neighbourhood of Wapping, while it was concealed from Russell and Monmouth. In the proclamation, dated August 2, 1683, issued for apprehending the conspirators, he is thus described: "Robert Ferguson, a tall lean man, dark brown hair, a great Roman nose, thin-jawed, heat in his face, speaks in the Scotch tone, a sharp piercing eye, stoops a little in the shoulders. He has a shuffling gait that differs from all men; wears his periwig down almost over his eyes; about 45 or 46 years old" When Shaftesbury left England, Ferguson was one of the companions of his flight. He soon, however, returned from Holland, and engaged in a new conspiracy for assassinating the king and the duke of York, on their return from Newmarket. As treasurer of those involved in it, he paid for the arms, and by his daring language encouraged them to the enterprise; offering, in mockery, to consecrate the blunderbuss which was to be fired into the carriage. When the plot was discovered, he took leave of his associates with so much gaiety that he was suspected of having correspondence with the Government.

Ferguson now retired a second time to Holland, where he joined the unfortunate Monmouth, and drew up the declaration issued on his landing. He earnestly entreated Monmouth to assume the title of king; and at their last interview, the duke informed his uncle that Ferguson had been the chief instigator of the whole affair. Ferguson was taken the third day after the battle of Sedgemoor, and James freely pardoned and dismissed him; when he returned to Holland, and took an active part in the intrigues which preceded the Revolution. He secured the support of the Dissenters for the prince of Orange, and endeavoured to press upon William a due sense of the importance of that section of the people. After the Revolution, he was rewarded with the post of housekeeper to the Excise Office, worth five hundred pounds a-year. But he was only in his element when engaged in "treasons, stratagems, and spoils;" and having taken an active share in all the cabals which had for their object the expulsion of James from the throne, he now joined with the same zeal in endeavouring to get him restored to it. In 1689 he became deeply engaged with Sir James Montgomery and the other presbyterians, who, discontented with King William, had united with the Jacobites. The marquis of Annandale having absconded, Ferguson secreted him for several weeks; a kindness which the marquis repaid by betraying him to the Government. With his usual good fortune, he was dismissed without trial or punishment; yet still continued to show himself worthy of the title of "the Plotter," by engaging in every new conspiracy; and every year published one or two political pamphlets, the last being an attack upon Trenchard, the secretary of state, for the use of blank and general warrants. What was perhaps the most remarkable feature in the character of this extraordinary individual was, that although he was an active agent in all the plots of that period, and was intrusted with the secrets of all parties, he never betrayed any of his associates. He died in 1714. His publications are:

Justification only upon a satisfaction. Lond. 1668, 12mo.

Enquiry into the Nature of Moral Virtue, and in distinction to Gospel Holiness. Lond. 1673, 8vo.

The Interest of Reason in Religion, of the use of Scripture Metaphors, and of the Union betwixt Christ and Believers;

with Reflections on a Discourse by Mr. Sherlock. London, 1675, 8vo.

A just and modest Vindication of the Scots design for the having established a Colony at Darien. Lond. 1699, 12mo.

Qualifications requisite in a Minister of State. Lond. 1710, 8vo.

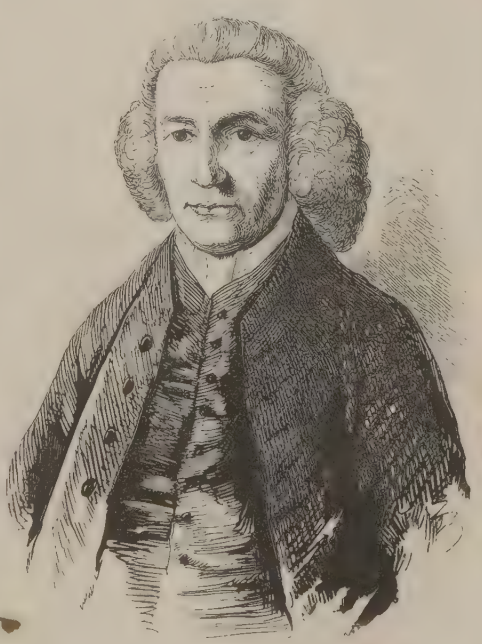
An account of the Obligations the States of Holland have to Great Britain. Lond. 1711, 8vo

History of the Revolution. Lond. 1727, 8vo.

FERGUSON, WILLIAM, a painter of some eminence, who flourished in the seventeenth century, was a native of Scotland, and after learning the rudiments of his art in his native country, travelled to Italy and France. He excelled in painting dead fowls, particularly pigeons and partridges, and other subjects of still life. He died about 1690.

FERGUSON, JAMES, an eminent self-taught experimental philosopher, mechanist, and astronomer, was born of poor parents in the neighbourhood of Keith in Banffshire, in 1710. He learned to read by hearing his father teach his elder brother the Catechism, and very early discovered a peculiar taste for mechanics, which first arose on seeing his father use a lever in mending a part of the roof of the house which had become decayed. He afterwards made a watch in wood-work, on being once shown the inside of one. When very young he was employed by a neighbouring farmer to tend his sheep, in which situation he acquired a knowledge of the stars, and constructed a celestial globe. By another self-informed genius, one Alexander Cantley, butler to Thomas Grant, Esq. of Achoynamey, he was taught decimal arithmetic, algebra, and the elements of geometry. His extraordinary ingenuity introduced him to Sir James Dunbar of Durn, and some of the neighbouring gentlemen, who assisted him by their countenance and advice; and having learned to draw, he soon began to take portraits in miniature with Indian ink, by which employment he supported himself and family (for he had married in May 1739) for several years, at first in Edinburgh, and afterwards in London. It appears that having acquired, during his first residence in Edinburgh, some knowledge of anatomy, surgery, and physic, he endeavoured to establish himself as a doctor in that part of the country where his father lived; but to his mortification he found that all his medical theories were of little use in practice, and he soon relinquished the attempt.

In 1740 he invented his Astronomical Rotula for showing the new moons and eclipses, and having got the plates engraved, he published it; and this ingenious invention sold very well till 1752, when the change in the style rendered it useless. In 1743 he went to London, where he published some Astronomical Tables and Calculations, and afterwards delivered public lectures in experimental philosophy, which were very successful. He was the author of various other works in astronomy, mechanics, &c., a list of which is subjoined. But his greatest work is his 'Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, and made easy to those who have not studied mathematics.' His delineation of the complex line of the moon's motion procured him, in 1763, the honour of being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, without the payment of the usual fees. His dissertations and inventions in mechanics and other branches of the mathematics introduced him to the notice and favour of George the Third, who, when prince of Wales, attended his lectures, and on his accession to the throne, conferred on him a pension of fifty pounds a-year. Subjoined is his portrait:



Mr. Ferguson died November 16, 1776. By occasional presents, which were privately sent to

him, under the belief that he was very poor, as well as by his own frugality and prudence, he had saved money to the amount of six thousand pounds. His works are:

Description of a new Orrery. Lond. 1746, 4to.

Dissertation on the Phænomena of the Harvest Moon; also The Description and Use of a new four-wheeled Orrery; and an Essay upon the Moon's turning round her own axis. Lond. 1747, 8vo.

A brief Description of the Solar System; to which is subjoined, An Astronomical Account of the year of our Saviour's Crucifixion. Lond. 1754, 8vo.

An idea of the Material Universe, deduced from a Survey of the Solar System. Lond. 1754, 8vo.

Astronomy explained, upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, and made easy to those who have not studied Mathematics. Lond. 1756, 1757, 4to. The same; to which is added, A plain Method of finding the distances of all the Planets from the Sun, by the transit of Venus over the Sun's disk. Lond. 1764, 4to. 5th edit. 1772. A new edit. by Dr. Brewster. 1811, 2 vols. 8vo. And Plates, 4to.

Lectures on Select Subjects in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics; with the Art of Dialling, and the use of Globes, and the Calculation of the mean times of new and full Moons and Eclipses. Lond. 1760, 8vo. 1764, 4to.

Supplement to Mr. Ferguson's book of Lectures on Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics; containing 13 copperplates, with descriptions of the machinery which he has added to his apparatus since that book was published. Lond. 1767, 4to. 4th edit. 1772. 1790, 8vo. Of this work an improved edition was published, Edin. 1805, 2 vols. 8vo, by Dr. Brewster.

A plain Method of determining the Parallax of Venus, by her transit over the Sun; and from them, by analogy, the Parallax and distance of the Sun, and of all the rest of the Planets. Lond. 1761, 4to.

A Letter to Mr. John Kennedy, in answer to his Examination of M. F.'s Remarks (inserted in the Critical Review for May, 1763) upon Mr. Kennedy's System of Astronomical Chronology. Lond. 1763, 8vo.

Astronomical Tables, and Precepts, for calculating the true times of new and full Moons, &c. Lond. 1763, 8vo.

Tables and Tracts relative to several Arts and Sciences. Lond. 1767, 8vo.

An Easy Introduction to Astronomy, for young Gentlemen and Ladies. Lond. 1768, 8vo. 2d edit. Lond. 1769. 8vo.

Introduction to Electricity, &c. Illustrated with copperplates. Lond. 1770, 8vo. 2d edit. 1775. 1790.

Select Mechanical Exercises, showing how to construct different Clocks, Orreries, and Sun-dials, on plain and easy principles. Illustrated with plates; to which is prefixed, A short Account of the Author, written by himself. London, 1773, 8vo.

The Art of Drawing in Perspective, made easy to those who have no previous knowledge of Mathematics. Plates. Lond. 1775, 8vo.

The Phenomena of Venus, represented in an Orrery. Phil. Trans. Abr. ix. 226. 1746.

An improvement of the Celestial Globe. Ib. 351. 1747.

Description of a piece of Mechanism contrived by him, for exhibiting the time, duration, and quantity of Solar Eclipses, in all places of the earth. Ib. x. 456. 1754.

A Delineation of the Transit of Venus, expected in the year 1769. Ib. xi 685. 1763.

Of a remarkable Fish taken in King's Road, Bristol. Ib. 717. 1763 The Long Angler of Pennant, or Sophius Conubicus of Shaw

On the Eclipse of the Sun, April 1, 1764. Ib. xii. 5. 1763.

Description of a new Crane which has four different powers. Ib. 86. 1764.

Observations made at Liverpool of the Lunar and Solar Eclipses. Ib. 113. 1764.

Description of a new Hygrometer. Ib. 151.

The quantity of time in any number of Lunations, &c. &c. &c. Ib. 197. 1765.

A new Method of constructing Sun-dials, for any given Latitude, without the assistance of Dialling Scales, or Logarithmic calculations. Ib. 454. 1767.

FERGUSON, ADAM, LL.D., an eminent historian and moral philosopher, was born, in 1724, at Logierait, Perthshire, of which parish his father was minister. He was the youngest of a numerous family of children, by a lady who was a native of Aberdeenshire. He was educated at the school of Perth, from whence he removed, in October 1739, to the university of St. Andrews, and after obtaining his degree of M.A. he went to Edinburgh to attend the divinity class. The Scottish capital, at this period, seemed justly to merit the appellation, subsequently bestowed by Dr. Johnson, of "a hot-bed of genius;" and soon after his arrival young Ferguson became a member of a philosophical society, which numbered among its members Dr. Robertson, Dr. Blair, Mr. John Home, the author of 'Douglas,' Mr. Alexander Carlyle, and other distinguished names. By the influence of Mr. Murray, brother to the celebrated Lord Elibank, Mr. Ferguson obtained the situation of chaplain to the 42d regiment, with which he served in Flanders till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, when he returned home on leave of absence. In 1757 he resigned his chaplaincy, and soon after became tutor in the family of the earl of Bute, in which situation he continued for two years.

In 1759 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, which chair he resigned, in 1764, for that of moral philosophy. In 1767 he published his 'Essay on Civil Society,' a work which contributed not a little to raise him in public estimation, and the university accordingly hastened to confer on him the degree of LL.D. Soon after this he married a Miss Burnet, the niece of Dr. Black. In 1773 he accompanied the late earl of Chesterfield in his

travels on the Continent. After an absence of a year and a half he resumed his former occupations, the chair of moral philosophy having been, in the meantime, filled by Dugald Stewart.

In 1778, through the influence of his friend, Mr. Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, he was appointed secretary to the commissioners sent out to America, to endeavour to effect a reconciliation with the revolted colonies, and accordingly accompanied them to Philadelphia; but the mission, as might have been expected, proved a failure. On his return, Dr. Ferguson resumed the duties of his professorship, and proceeded with the preparation of his 'History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic,' on which he had been engaged before going to America. In 1785 he resigned the chair of moral philosophy in favour of Mr. Dugald Stewart; while he himself was permitted to retire on the salary of the mathematical class. The subjoined woodcut is from a portrait by Reynolds:

Being now in the enjoyment of good health and a competent fortune, he again visited the Continent, with the intention of proceeding to Rome, but was prevented by the events of the first French Revolution. On his return he settled at St. Andrews, where he died, February 22, 1816, at the patriarchal age of ninety-three, leaving three sons and three daughters. He was the last of the great men of the preceding century whose writings did honour to their age and to their native country. His works are:

An Essay on the History of Civil Society; treating of the general characteristics of human nature, of the history of rude nations, of the history of policy and arts, of the consequences that result from the advancement of civil and commercial arts, of the decline of nations, and of corruption and political slavery. Edin. 1767, 4to. 7th edit. Lond. 1814, 8vo.

Institutes of Moral Philosophy, for the use of Students. Edin. 1769, 1770, 12mo.

Answers to Dr. Price's Observations on Civil and Religious Liberty. 1776.

The History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic. Illustrated with maps. Lond. 1783, 3 vols. 4to. Also in 5 vols. 8vo.

Principles of Moral and Political Science; being chiefly a retrospect of Lectures delivered in the College of Edinburgh. Lond. 1792, 2 vols. 4to.

Lectures on select subjects; with Notes, and an Appendix, by David Brewster. Edin. 1805, 2 vols. 8vo.

FERGUSSON, Robert, a poet of considerable merit, was born at Edinburgh, September 5, 1750, the third son of William Fergusson, who came originally from Tarland, Aberdeenshire, and Elizabeth, his wife, youngest daughter of John Forbes, tacksman of Templeton, Hillockhead, and Wellhead in the same county, a cadet of the family of Tolquhon. His father was first a clerk to a haberdasher, afterwards to a company of upholsterers, subsequently to a namesake, a writer to the signet, and ultimately he became managing clerk in the linen department of the British Linen Company, now one of the wealthiest banking establishments in Scotland. After being for about six months at the school of a Mr. Philp, a teacher of English in Niddry's Wynd, of his native city, the poet was removed to the High School, in 1756, where he remained for four years, his attendance being occasionally interrupted by ill health. While yet a mere child, he took great delight in reading the Bible, and as a proof of the impression which at this period its precepts made on his susceptible mind, one of his biographers (Peterkin) relates that one day, after perusing a portion of the Proverbs, he entered his mother's apartment in tears, calling on her to "whip him." On his mother asking him why? he answered, "O mother! he that spareth the rod, hateth the child." Through the influence of the earl of Findlater.

then chancellor of Scotland, to whom his uncle, Mr. John Forbes, was factor, a presentation was procured for him by his father, to a bursary, (or exhibition, as it is called in England,) by the Rev. David Fergusson of Strathmartine, which provided for "the maintenance and education of two poor male children," of the name of Fergusson, at the Grammar school of Dundee and the college of St. Andrews, and he was accordingly removed in 1762 to Dundee, at the school of which town he remained for two years. At the age of fourteen he was transferred, in terms of the bursary, to the university of St. Andrews, and entered in the united colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, with an allowance of ten pounds sterling yearly. He was originally intended for the church, and on matriculating in February 1765, he became a student in the Latin and Greek classes, but although his attainments were respectable, he had no great predilection for the classics. Possessing an inexhaustible fund of wit and good nature, with a natural talent for mimicry, he indulged, whilst at college, in many youthful frolics, one of which caused him to be "extruded" for four days, (not "formally expelled," as inconsiderately stated by one of his biographers) from the university. From his excellent voice, he was required frequently to officiate as precentor in the college chapel, and to get rid of this to him distasteful employment, he had given up the name of a person to be prayed for, in the following very indecorous terms: "Remember in prayer, a young man (then present) of whom, from the sudden effects of inebriety, there appears but small hope of recovery." He had also taken part in a riot. It was while at college that he first began to rhyme, and 'certain Macaronic satires against some of the masters' were early ascribed to him. His biographers generally have agreed that none of the college productions of his muse are among his published pieces. The author, however, of his life prefixed to the edition of his poems published by A. Fullarton and Co. in 1851, thinks the 'Elegy on the death of Dr. Gregory' one of these early pieces, written when Fergusson had not attained his fifteenth year, and he has accordingly placed it first in the poems. His superior abilities, playful disposition, and turn for poetry, recommended him to the favour of Dr. Wilkie, author of the 'Epigoniad,' then professor of natural philosophy at St. Andrews, who occasionally employed him to transcribe his lectures. While at the university, it seems, that mathematics was his favourite study, and he had made considerable progress in natural philosophy.

At the close of the session 1767-8, his bursary course being concluded, Fergusson left St. Andrews, and his father having died the previous year, he returned to his 'widowed mother in Edinburgh.' He had abandoned the design of becoming a minister, and after some time spent at home undecided what to do, he paid a visit early in 1769 to his uncle (a brother of his mother), Mr. John Forbes, at Round Lichnot, near Aberdeen, who was in good circumstances, in the hope of procuring some employment through his influence. He had previously during a college vacation spent several weeks with him, and he now, in consequence of a renewed invitation, remained with him six months. Much unmerited obloquy has been thrown by Fergusson's biographers on this uncle for his treatment of the poet. According to Dr. Irving, who seems to have received very incorrect information on the subject, his clothes beginning to assume a shabby appearance, he received a hint that he was no longer considered a proper guest at his uncle's table, on which, in a highly indignant mood, he retired to a public-house in the neighbourhood, and wrote a letter of remonstrance to his relative, which induced the latter to send him a few shillings to assist him on his return to Edinburgh, which journey he performed on foot. The author (A. B. G.) of the Life of Fergusson published in 1851, deriving his information from Mr. John Forbes, writer, Old Meldrum, grandson of the poet's uncle, gives the following account of the real circumstances attending the departure of the poet from his uncle's house, on the occasion in question: "The earl of Findlater, having occasion to travel north to Mr. Forbes' residence, wrote to him that he intended to pass his house on a given day, and that he should dine with him. Mr. Forbes, in consequence, invited Keith Urquhart, Esq., of Meldrum, his nearest employer, to meet his lordship; and on the day appointed he instructed Fergusson

to dress himself, and to be in waiting to come into the dining-room, along with his own sons, one of whom was the father of the present Mr. Forbes, and my narrator, when he should send for them after dinner, as he was very desirous to introduce his nephew to his guests, who might, from their high station and influence, materially forward his future prospects. Fergusson timeously appeared in his 'best suit;' but finding the intervening hours hang heavily on his hands, he proceeded to the Wood of Lichnot at about a quarter of a mile's distance, and there consumed the time in climbing trees and swinging on the branches. He returned in the nick of time to answer the summons to the dining-room, but without having had leisure either to brush the 'green' and soil from his clothes, or to get some unseemly 'rents' repaired. Seeing him appear in such a sorry plight, Mr. Forbes was greatly irritated, and from his disreputable appearance, to a certain extent lost his 'temper,' and sharply ordered Fergusson out of the room. On the party rising from table some hours afterwards, it was found that the poet had disappeared. On inquiry being made, a servant remembered seeing him, 'with a bundle under his arm,' on the road which led to Aberdeen. His uncle at once surmising, from his peculiarly sensitive nature, that he had 'left,' despatched a messenger on horseback after him, to 'entreat his return;' or, at all events, his acceptance of the means to carry him comfortably to Edinburgh, which he sent with the servant. The messenger overtook him, a dozen of miles or so on his journey; but he peremptorily declined coming back, nor would he accept the proffered supplies." It is farther stated that no inn or public-house existed within miles of Round Lichnot, and no letter of remonstrance or otherwise from Fergusson was ever received by Mr Forbes. "As a proof," continues the biographer, "that the mother of the poet entertained no ill feeling against her brother for the (apocryphal) ungenerous treatment of her son, it may be mentioned that, after his death, she was accustomed to visit the north, when she invariably resided with her brother at Forresterhill." He relates, on the authority of his informant above mentioned that while at Round Lichnot, the poet was accustomed to assemble the servants who had been detained from public worship on the Sabbaths; and, taking his stand at the mouth of the peat-stack, he would address them for more than an hour at a time, in language so eloquent and fervid, that Mr. Forbes (the uncle) distinctly remembered to have often seen them bathed in tears. [*Life*, 1851, p. lxxi.]

Shortly after his return to Edinburgh he obtained an inferior situation in the commissary clerk's office, his sole occupation being the copying of law papers at so much per page. This he soon relinquished, and, after some months' idleness, he accepted a similar situation in the office of the sheriff-clerk, where he continued for the remainder of his life. Before he had reached his twentieth year, many of his poems had made their appearance in Ruddiman's 'Weekly Magazine.' The great merit of his productions soon began to be acknowledged; he became a knight or member of the famous "Cape club," and as his powers of song and convivial qualities rendered him at all times an attractive companion, his society was eagerly sought after, and he was thus led into habits of excess and dissipation, which impaired his feeble constitution, and brought on, first, religious melancholy, and ultimately insanity. Having experienced a temporary relief from this dreadful malady, he resumed his visits to his friends, but had one night the misfortune to fall down a stair, when he received a severe contusion on the head. He was carried home insensible, but at length in his delirium became so outrageous, that it was not without difficulty that the united force of several men could restrain his violence. The humble circumstances of his mother compelled her to remove him to the public lunatic asylum, or Bedlam. Two of his most intimate friends called and induced him to go into a sedan-chair, as if he had been about to make an evening visit. When they reached the place of their destination, and stopped within the porch, the poor youth discovered instantaneously the deception. He looked with a strange, wild, questioning glance all around: and with choking agony raised such a piteous and fearful cry as never departed from the memory of those who accompanied him. He was restless and desperate the whole of the first night; but in the morning when his mother and sister visited him

he was calm and resigned. He had at first imagined himself a king, and had placed on his head a crown of straw neatly plaited with his own hands. This delusion, however, had vanished. He thanked his mother and sister for their kindness. He reminded them of his presentiment of the calamity that was now upon him. He entreated his sister to bring her 'seam' and sit beside him. To all which they could only reply with tears. He checked their grief; told them he was well cared for; and expressed a hope that he should soon be restored to them. At other times, however, he was greatly and painfully excited, exclaiming that he 'should be a minister of the glorious gospel,' that they 'should all see him a burning and a shining light.' Frequently too he would sing with a beauty and pathos and tremulous tenderness the 'Birks of Invermay,' and other favourite Scottish melodies, such as before he had never reached. At the end of two months he died in the asylum, October 16, 1774, aged only twenty-four. The circumstances of his death are peculiarly touching. "The evening was chilly and damp. His feet felt very cold. He asked his mother to gather up the bed-clothes and sit upon them. She did so. He looked wistfully at his mother, and said, 'Oh! mother, this is kind indeed:' but again he complained that his feet were 'cold, cold.' When they prepared to leave he entreated them to remain. 'O do not go, mother, yet,—do not leave me.' It was the time however for 'shutting up.' They parted. And in the silence of that night, and alone, he died."

He was buried in the Canongate churchyard, and his grave remained without a stone to tell the place, till the kindred spirit of Robert Burns led him, in 1787, to erect one at his own expense, with the following inscription:

"No sculptur'd marble here, nor pompous lay,
No storied urn, nor animated bust!
This simple stone directs pale Scotia's way,
To pour her sorrows o'er her poet's dust."

One of Fergusson's early associates of the name of Burnet, belonging, it is understood, to the Burnets of Kemnay, having prospered in the East Indies, had sent a pressing invitation to Fergusson to go out to India, enclosing a draught of a hundred pounds to defray the expenses of his outfit, but it arrived a few days after the poet's death. The relatives in Scotland of the generous donor ordered the amount to be retained by his afflicted mother.

The first edition of Fergusson's Poems, being a collection of such pieces as had appeared in the 'Weekly Magazine,' with the addition of a few others, was published in 1773, the year before his death, and they have often been reprinted. It is gratifying to know that the belief that Fergusson never reaped any pecuniary benefit from his poems, is not founded in fact. According to a statement made by Miss Ruddiman to his biographer of 1851, for his contributions to the 'Weekly Magazine' the poet received from the proprietors thereof, W. and T. Ruddiman, "not large but regular payment, and two suits of clothes, an everyday and Sabbath suit every year." Moreover, his volume of 1773 was published by a subscription obtained the previous year, and "he sold upwards of five hundred copies, many of them at an advanced price. He had a balance remaining of at least £50; a sum which was to him a little fortune." [*Life of* 1851, p. lxxxv.] An edition of his poems published at Glasgow in 1800, contains an account of his life by Dr. Irving. A Life by Peterkin is also prefixed to the London edition of his Poems, which appeared in 1807.

Fergusson is represented by all his biographers as being of a humane and amiable disposition. To the most sprightly fancy, we are told, he joined the more engaging qualities of modesty, a gentle temper, and the greatest goodness of heart; and such was the benevolence of his disposition that he would often bestow the last farthing upon those who solicited his charity. His poems are admired by all who are capable of appreciating true poetry, and he is justly considered the third of Scotland's national poets, Burns and Ramsay only being classed before him.

Of his personal appearance, Sommers, one of his biographers, who knew him personally, has left the following account:—He was about five feet six inches high, and well-shaped. His complexion fair, but rather pale. His eyes full, black, and piercing. His nose long, his lips thin, his teeth

well set and white. His neck long, and well proportioned. His shoulders narrow, and his limbs long, but more sinewy than fleshy. His voice strong, clear, and melodious. Remarkably fond of old Scots songs, and the best singer of the 'Birks of Invermay' I ever heard. When speaking, he was quick, forcible, and complaisant. In walking he appeared smart, erect, and unaffected. "Fergusson's manners," says the author of the Life prefixed to his Works published in 1857, "were always accommodated to the moment: he was gay, serious, set the table in a roar, charmed with his powers of song, or bore with becoming dignity his part in learned or philosophical disquisition." "In short, he had united," remarks Alexander Campbell (Life, p. 300), "the sprightliness and innocence of a child, with the knowledge of a profound and judicious thinker."

The poet had a brother, Henry, who was at one time a teacher of fencing and sword exercise in Edinburgh. His class book, entitled, 'A Dictionary, explaining the terms, guards, and positions, used in the art of the small sword. By Hary Fergusson,' was 'Printed [at Edinburgh] in the vear MDCCLXVII. Tract, pp. 23,' with the motto,

> "Ah me! what perils do environ,
> The man who meddles with cold iron.'

Not meeting, it appears, with anything like adequate success as a teacher, he became a sailor, and served as master-at-arms on board the Tartar man-of-war, on the breaking out of hostilities with America. He procured his discharge from the Tartar on 12th Feb. 1776, and it is believed that he settled in America, where he is supposed to have died. One sister, Barbara, was married to Mr. David Inverarity, cabinetmaker, Edinburgh, whose son was father of Miss Inverarity, afterwards Mrs. Martyn, a vocalist of some eminence in her day, who died at Newcastle in 1846, and was considered to bear a striking resemblance to her unfortunate grand-uncle. Margaret, another sister of the poet, married a Mr. Alexander Duval, purser in the navy. She also had a taste for poetry.

FERME, or FAIRHOLME, CHARLES, a learned divine of the sixteenth century, and author of the Analytical Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, was born and educated in Edinburgh. Crawford, in his History of the University of Edinburgh, says that he was of obscure parentage, and was bred up in the family of Mr. Alexander Guthrie. After he had acquired a knowledge of Latin, he was about the year 1584 transferred to the university, then recently opened under the auspices of the celebrated Robert Rollock, where he continued for four years. In 1587, after studying Greek, logic, philosophy, and Hebrew, he took his degree of M.A., and in October following he offered himself as a candidate for the office of regent or professor, but although on this occasion without success, early in 1589 he was, after a comparative trial, elected professor of theology in the room of Rollock, who had been appointed principal. He was also occasionally employed in preaching, and at one time was invited to be second minister at Haddington. Amongst others of his pupils, who distinguished themselves in after-life, were John, earl of Gowrie; Robert Kerr of Newbattle, subsequently earl of Lothian; David Calderwood, the historian of the Church of Scotland; Principal Adamson; Robert Scott, minister at Glasgow; William Craig, professor of theology at Saumur; and Oliver Colt, professor of Latin in the same university, and afterwards minister at Fulden.

In 1599 he was appointed by Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth, minister of the town of Fraserburgh, with the view also of his holding the office of principal of a university which he had recently founded there. [See FRASER of Philorth.] The writer of his life in the Scottish Congregational Magazine for May 1850, says that he "probably hesitated before accepting a post of so much responsibility and labour; it is certain that he declared to the General Assembly of the Church that he would not accept it without their command to do so." When the matter came before that venerable body at their session of 21st March 1600, in consequence of a 'supplicatione given in be the presbytry of Deir, having considered the necessity of the said works, and how the said laird of Phillorthe hes refusit to sustain ane pastor at the said kirk, unless he undertake both the saids charges,' they resolved to command and charge the said Mr. Charles Ferme to undertake both offices.

On the establishment of episcopacy in 1600

Ferme distinguished himself by his opposition to the bishops, and in consequence became an object of persecution by the prelatical party. In the month of February 1605, he and Mr. John Forbes appeared before the council to justify their process of excommunication against the earl of Huntly. He was a member of the General Assembly held at Aberdeen the same year, and for his share in its proceedings was imprisoned in the castle of Doune, not Stirling, as Calderwood incorrectly states, [*Hist. of Kirk of Scotland*, vol. vi. p. 292]. Along with other imprisoned ministers he was summoned to appear before the privy council at Edinburgh, 24th October of that year. This summons they declined to obey, but sent under protest to the council a vindication of their conduct, both as to holding the Aberdeen assembly, and as to the business transacted during its sittings. After a confinement of more than a year in Doune castle, Ferme was banished to some remote place in the Highlands, the name of which has not been ascertained. Here he suffered the greatest severities, and a letter to Mr. Robert Bruce, in 1608, gives a lamentable account of his condition, as quoted by Calderwood [*Ibid.* p. 702]. He continued in confinement till after 1609, but was afterwards restored to his parish, and died at Fraserburgh 24th September 1617. His Logical Analysis of the Epistle of Paul to the Romans, which he wrote during his residence at Fraserburgh, was printed by Principal Adamson in a small 8vo volume in 1651. A translation of it, by William Skae, A.M., has been printed in a volume of the Wodrow Society, issued in 1850, with a memoir by William Lindsay Alexander, D.D., F.S.A. Scot., the volume containing also a Commentary on the same epistle, by Andrew Melville, in the original Latin. Another work of Ferme's, entitled 'Lectiones in Esterem,' (Prelections on Easter,) was never printed, and like other productions of his pen is supposed to have perished. After his death the college of Fraserburgh fell into decay, eclipsed in all probability by the superior advantages of Marischal college, then newly founded in Aberdeen.

Ferrier, a surname evidently derived from farrier, a professor of the veterinary art. In the reign of Alexander the Second a family of this name lived in Tranent in Haddingtonshire, whose seal of arms was appended to an alienation of some lands in that locality to the family of Seton, on which was a shield charged with three horse shoes. The Ferriers were a considerable family in England, (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 439,) and there were several distinguished persons of the name in France. The surname is originally Norman, and is one of the many derived from the working in iron, which is not confined to any country. Among the Norman Knights who came into England with William the Conqueror, was one named Henry Ferrieres, from Ferriers or Ferrieres, a small town of Gastinois in France. He bore for his arms six horse shoes, and his descendants of the same surname possess the estate of Baddesley Clinton, Warwickshire.

The English surnames of *Ferrars*, *Ferrers*, *Ferris*, *Ferrey* *Fearon*, *Farren*, and *Farrant* have the same derivation.

The word Ferrier may also have been used for a ferryman and thus become a surname.

Of the eminent Scottish novelist, Miss Susan Edmonstone Ferrier, authoress of 'Marriage,' a memoir will be found in the supplement to this work.

Fife, sometimes spelled Fyfe, a surname derived from Fiv, one of the ancient provinces of Scotland, now the county of Fife. The origin of the name is involved in some uncertainty. Sibbald, in his History of Fife, (p. 11. edit. 1803,) mentions a monkish tradition, in which, however, he puts no faith, that "it was called Fife from Fifus Duffus, (of whom below,) a nobleman who did eminent service in war." It has also been conjectured to have been derived from the Gothic word Veach, signifying painted, as applied to the Picts, softened into Fife in the English, "which," says Sibbald, "the permutation of letters easily admits, F expressing Ve very well." This Pictish word Veach is also supposed to have been the same as Fothe or Foithe, a very common name among the Picts, but as remarked by the Rev. Dr. Adamson, the editor of the edition of Sibbald's History published in 1803, "it requires a wonderful partiality for the word Veach to shape it into so many forms, Vec, Vac, Wauch, Pict, Foth, Fife." That gentleman has a theory of his own in regard to the derivation of the name. He thinks it probable that it was given to the district "from one of its most striking natural productions. Fifa, in the Scandinavian dialects, is the cotton grass,—*Lanugo palustris*,—a plant that must have been very common in a country full of lakes and marshes, and which still abounds in the remaining undrained spots." [*Ibid.* p. 12, note.] The name, however, existed long before any dialect of Scandinavian or Teutonic origin prevailed in the country, and the cotton grass did not become so plentiful till after the destruction of the ancient forests of the district, when those mosses and marshes in which it is found were in a great measure originated. The derivation of the name may be referred to some of the Celtic dialects. The word Pict does not mean painted, as commonly supposed, and this at once disposes of the favourite but ugly word Veach as the origin of the name. According to Chalmers, in his Caledonia, the Pictish people received their distinctive appellation from their relative position beyond the Roman wall to the more civilized Britons of the Roman province. From their free unrestrained condition they were in the ancient British speech styled *Peithi*, which was Latinized into *Picti*, signifying "those that are out or exposed,"—"the people of the open country,"—"the people of the waste or desert,"—also, "those who scout, who lay waste." As the letter P, in the ancient Celtic changes in the oblique cases into Ph with the sound of F, the softening of the word *Peithi* into *Fife* does not seem more remarkable than many other changes in orthography from the Celtic language no less singular.

Ancient Earldoms of Scotland.

Earldom of Fife.—Said to have been erected by Malcolm Canmore.

I. Line of Macduff.

1. Duncan Macduff, Maormor of Fife
2. Dufagan, his son, *styled* 2d earl.
3. Constantine, *styled* 3d earl; but supposed first who bore this form of the dignity.
4. Gillimichel, Constantine's eldest son, died 1139.
5. Duncan I., son of Gillimichel, died 1154.
6. Duncan II., Justitiarius Scotiæ, son of Duncan I., died 1203.
7. Malcolm, son of Duncan II., died, without issue, 1229.
8. Malcolm, nephew of Malcolm, died 1266.
9. Colbane, Malcolm's son, died 1270.
10. Duncan III., son of Colbane, Co-Regent of Scotland, slain 1288, aged 26.
11. Duncan IV., son of Duncan, born about 1285. Supposed slain at Halidonhill 1338.
12. Duncan V., his son, last earl in male line of Macduff, died between 1353 and 1356.

II. Earls in right of Marriage with last Heiress of Macduff.

13. Sir William Ramsay, first husband of Countess Isabella, daughter and sole heiress of last earl.
14. Walter Stewart, 2d son of Robert II., by Elizabeth More, second husband, died 1360.
15. Sir Thomas Byset of Upsettlington, 1362, 3d husband.
16. John Dunbar, 4th husband of Countess Isabella. All four without issue.

III. Line of Stewart, Dukes of Albany.

17. Robert, earl of Menteith, afterwards Regent duke of Albany, brother of her second husband; by resignation of Countess Isabella in his favour, 31st March 1371.
18. Murdoch, his son, second duke of Albany. Succeeded 1420. Beheaded 1425. On forfeiture earldom annexed to Crown.

IV. Earldom of Fife in Peerage of Ireland.

LINE OF DUFF OF BRACO.

1. William Duff, Lord Braco of Kilbryde, son of William Duff of Dipple, co. Elgin, Created, as representative of ancient earls, earl of Fife, and Viscount Macduff, in Irish Peerage, 26th April 1759.
2. James, son of first earl, succeeded 1763. Died, without issue, 1809.
3. Alexander, second earl's brother, born 1731, died 1811.
4. James, third earl's son, born 1776. A general in Spanish army, K.T., G.C.H. Died, without issue, 1857.
5. James, his nephew, son of Gen. Hon. Sir Alex. Duff. Born 1814. Created Baron Skene (United Kingdom) 1857.

The ancestor of family of Braco, David Duff, received from Robert III., in 1404, a grant of barony of Muldavit, Scotland. In what line descended from Macduff genealogists cannot ascertain.

ARMS OF DUFF, EARL OF FIFE.

Fife, Earl of, an ancient title in Scotland, Fibh or Fiv being one of the seven provinces into which that country was divided previous to the thirteenth century. The first possessor of the title is stated to have been Duncan Macduff, chief or maormor of Fife (the celebrated thane of Shakspeare) famous in history as the enemy of the usurper Macbeth, (see article Macbeth,) who was overthrown and slain by Macduff at Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, in 1056. In reward for his signal services, which had secured the throne to Malcolm Canmore, that monarch is said to have bestowed on him the following privileges, namely, 1st, That he and his successors, lords of Fife, should have the right of placing the kings of Scotland on the throne at their coronation. 2d, That they should lead the van of the Scottish armies whenever the royal banner was displayed. 3d, That if he or any of his kindred committed slaughter of a suddenty, they should have a peculiar sanctuary, girth, or asylum, and obtain remission on payment of an atonement in money. A cross, called Macduff's Cross, which stood near the town of Newburgh, but of which only the pedestal now remains, long formed the evidence of this privilege. Douglas (*Peerage*, vol. i. p. 573, *Wood's edition*) states that Malcolm also created him earl of Fife. The title earl, of Saxon origin, was not introduced into Scotland till after the settlement in the country of Saxon families, to which Malcolm, who had married a princess of the Saxon line of the kings of England, gave great encouragement. The Celtic title maormor was previously held by the chiefs or governors of the different divisions of the country, and it does not appear that Macduff ever bore the Saxon title of earl. According to the absurd fables of Boece and Fordun, he was the eighth in descent from Fifus Macduff above mentioned, a potent chieftain who is stated to have lived about the year 834, and who is said to have given his name to the district of Fife, which had been conferred on him by Kenneth the Second, king of Scots, in return for the aid afforded him against the Picts, and of which he was appointed hereditary thane; but it is very doubtful if this Fifus Macduff ever lived. In Sibbald's History of Fife (p. 168) is the copy of a charter in which Etheldred, abbot of Dunkeld, a son of Malcolm Canmore, is styled earl of Fife, but this is considered a mistake of the monk who transcribed it, if the charter itself is not a forgery. Lord Hailes conjectures that this Etheldred had the custody of the earldom of Fife during the minority of the son or grandson of Macduff, and hence had received the title of earl of Fife as being *custos comitatus*. [*Dalrymple's Annals*, vol. i. p. 43, note.] The period of Macduff's death is unknown. He is stated upon occasion to have commanded the king's army against the rebels in Mar.

The son of Macduff, Dufagan, is styled by genealogists second earl of Fife, although many doubt his existence. Douglas alleges him to have been witness to many charters of King Alexander the First. Sir James Dalrymple, in his Historical Collections, page 273, shows him to have been an assenter to a charter of that king, confirming the rights of the Trinity church of Scone, but although named, he is not styled comes or earl of Fife in the charter.

Constantin, styled third earl, and supposed to have been the first who adopted the title, is mentioned in the supposititious charter of Etheldred above cited, and is witness to a charter of the monastery of Dunfermline. During his time a curious occurrence took place, which is very illustrative of the state of the country at that remote period. Sir Robert Burgoner had violently oppressed the monks of Lochleven, who complained to the king. David summoned a meeting of the whole county of Fife and Forteviot, to do justice between them. Earl Constantin, who was great judge of Scotland, collected the strength of the county, and the bishop of St. Andrews sent his retainers to support the civil power. The dispute was referred to three judges; Constantin the earl: Dufgal a judge, venerable for his age, and respected for his knowledge; and Meldoineth, also a judge of high character. After hearing evidence, the judges pronounced sentence against the knight; trial by jury, a Saxon institution, it would seem having not then been introduced into the Celtic portion of Scotland. Constantin is said to have died in 1129, about five years after the accession of David the First to the throne.

Constantin's eldest son, Gillimichel Macduff, fourth earl, is witness to the foundation charter of the abbey of Holyroodhouse in 1128, and to several other charters of King David. He died in 1139, leaving two sons, Duncan, fifth earl, and Hugo, ancestor of the earl of Wemyss. [See Wemyss, earl of.]

Duncan, fifth earl, is witness to several charters of King David the First, and of Malcolm the Fourth, and was a liberal benefactor to the church. In 1138, the year before his father's death, he is conjectured to have been one of the five hostages delivered by David to Stephen, king of England, that the terms of the truce concluded after the battle of the Standard would be preserved by the Scots. According to Wintoun he was appointed, by David the First, regent of Scotland in the minority of Malcolm the Fourth, and under his guardianship, the young Malcolm, then in his eleventh year, was sent by his grandfather, at the death of his father, Prince Henry, in June 1152, on a solemn progress through the kingdom. In every district of Scotland he was proclaimed and received as heir to the crown, according to the practice of an age in which the laws were but too seldom attended to. David the First died in 1153, and Earl Duncan in the following year, after he had performed for the youthful Malcolm the ceremony of placing him on the inaugural stone, at his coronation. From his younger sons are said to be descended the Macintoshes, Duffs, and Fifes.

His eldest son, Duncan the second, sixth earl, was one of the Scottish nobles who agreed to the convention made by William the Lion with Henry the Second of England at Falaise in Normandy in 1174. He is often named in charters of Malcolm the Fourth and William. In 1175 he was associated with Richard Comyn, who was advanced in life, as *Justiciarius Scotiæ*. Sibbald says he married Ada, niece of King Malcolm the Fourth, and got with her the lands of Strathmiglo, Falkland, Kettle, and Rathillet in Fife, and Strathbran in Perthshire, for which he quotes a charter, but gives no authority for the statement. He died about 1203, so that he held the office of justiciary for twenty-eight years. He had three sons: Malcolm, seventh earl; Duncan, father, by his wife Alicia, daughter of Walter Corbet of Makerstoun, of Malcolm, eighth earl; and David, upon whom his father settled the lands of Strathbogie, which he had obtained from King William the Lion. He assumed from them the name of Strathbogie, and was the father of John de Strathbogie, earl of Athol.

Malcolm, seventh earl, married Matilda, daughter of the earl of Strathearn, and received with her the lands of Glendevon, Carnbo, Adie, and Fossaway. From a charter of King William it appears that Uthredus de Burgoner had, in the king's presence, acknowledged Malcolm, earl of Fife, to be his nearest heir, and resigned his lands of Burgoner in his favour. Upon this narrative the king granted a charter of these lands to the earl and his heirs. Earl Malcolm founded a monastery of Dominican or Black friars at Cupar, and, in 1216, a convent of Cistertian nuns at North Berwick.

1217 he also established a monastery of Cistertian monks at Culross, where there had previously been an establishment of Culdees. He died, without issue, in 1229, and was buried in the church of St. Servanus at that place.

His nephew Malcolm, eighth earl, was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the English in 1237, and again in 1244, on occasion of the truce entered into between Alexander the Second and Henry the Third of England. In the minority of Alexander the Third, the earl of Fife was one of the faction in the English interests, and he was a member of the regency appointed 20th September 1255, under the influence of the English monarch, Henry the Third. In 1260, he was one of the Scottish nobles to whom Henry made oath that he would restore the queen of Scotland and her child, when she went to England to be confined that year. He died in 1266. He married a daughter of Lewellyn prince of Wales, and had two sons, Colbanus and Macduff.

Colbanus, the ninth earl, was knighted by King Alexander the Third in 1264, two years before he succeeded to the earldom, which he did not long enjoy, as he died in 1270, leaving a son, Duncan, tenth earl, only eight years of age, whose ward the king disponed to his son, Prince Alexander. This young prince, unfortunately for Scotland, died in 1284, the year previous to his father Alexander the Third's lamented death.

Duncan, tenth earl, was one of the regents appointed, in 1286, to govern the kingdom, after the death of Alexander the Third. He was assassinated at the age of twenty-six, on the 25th of September 1288, at a place called Potpollock, by Sir Patrick Abernethy and Sir Walter Percy, who had been instigated to the deed by Sir William Abernethy. [See vol. i. p. 14, art. ABERNETHY.] He left a son, also named Duncan, who must have been a mere infant at his father's death, as he remained for many years under the guardianship of William Fraser, bishop of St. Andrews.

At the coronation of John Baliol at Scone, November 30, 1292, the earl of Fife, being a minor, could not perform the usual ceremony of placing the new king on the regal stone, and Edward the First, having the young earl in his ward, granted a commission to John de St. John to act as the earl's deputy on the occasion. Macduff, the granduncle of the young earl, taking advantage of his nephew's minority and of the unsettled state of the country, seized the lands of Rires and Croy, belonging to the earldom, which he alleged had been bestowed upon him by his father the eighth earl. He was, however, dispossessed by the bishop of St. Andrews, the young earl's guardian, on which he complained to King Edward, and, by that monarch's command, the regents of Scotland, after investigating the case, restored him to possession. But in the first parliament held by Baliol after his coronation, Macduff was summoned to answer for his conduct for taking forcible possession of lands which were in ward of the king. He acknowledged the possession, but denied the trespass, and pleaded that his father Malcolm had made a grant of the lands to him, and that Alexander the Third had, by charter, confirmed the grant. Judgment, however, was given against him, and he suffered a short imprisonment. On his release he petitioned Baliol for a hearing, and offered to prove his title by written evidence, but the petition was rejected; on which he again appealed to Edward, who summoned Baliol to appear in person before him, and answer the complaint of Macduff. This dispute is interesting in history as being, with Baliol's conduct in regard to it, the primary cause of that unfortunate monarch's downfall. At first he disregarded the summons of Edward, but the English king again peremptorily ordered him to appear and unable to resist, he attended at a parliament held by Edward after Michaelmas in the year 1293, at which Macduff also was present. He was haughtily asked what excuse he had to give for his conduct. He had the spirit to reply, "I am king of Scotland. To the complaint of Macduff, or to aught else respecting my kingdom, I dare not make an answer without the advice of my people." "What means this refusal?" demanded Edward. "Are you not my liegeman? Have you not done homage to me? Is it not my summons that has brought you here?" Baliol, however, remained firm in his refusal to answer. The English parliament, in consequence, found him guilty of manifest and open contempt and disobedience to his liege lord, and they advised the king of England not only to do full justice to Macduff and to award damages against Baliol, but to seize three of his principal castles, and retain possession of them until he made satisfaction for his contempt and disobedience. Edward, however, at the request of Baliol, delayed proceeding farther till the day after the feast of the Trinity in 1294. A prolongation of the term for answering Macduff's complaint was afterwards granted by the king of England; but in 1296 he summoned Baliol to appear before him at Newcastle. Baliol's subsequent fate is matter of history, (see vol. i. p. 221, art. BALIOL). In the struggle for Scottish independence under the heroic Wallace, Macduff, who is supposed to have been put in possession of the disputed lands, joined the national standard, with the men of Fife, previous to the battle of Falkirk, 22d July 1298. Notwithstanding his obligations to Edward, and his having so far acknowledged his supremacy as to have appealed to him from the courts of Baliol, he was one of the few patriots who, with their adherents, remained with Wallace, after the greater part of the Scots nobles had deserted him, and, with the brave Sir John Graham, the 'fidus Achates' of that hero, he fell gallantly fighting in that disastrous action.

Besides his son, Duncan, eleventh earl, Duncan, the tenth earl, had a daughter, Lady Isabel, married to John third earl of Buchan, the romantic and high-spirited lady who, in the absence of her brother, then of the English party, exercised the privilege of her family in placing Robert the Bruce, on his second coronation, in the inaugural chair at Scone, 29th March, 1306, (as related at page 415 of vol. i. art. BRUCE). This Duncan, eleventh earl, born about 1285, is styled by Sibbald, the twelfth earl, but it is obvious, even by his own computation, that this is a mistake. Lord Hailes has shown that the Duncan whom Sibbald styles the eleventh earl, never could have existed. Since the death of his father in 1288, the earl had resided at the English court, and in the memorable year 1306, while his heroic sister, the countess of Buchan, was suffering under the rigorous confinement of her cage at Berwick, for so nobly maintaining the ancient privilege of her race, the young earl was married to the grand-daughter (not the niece, as generally stated) of Edward the First, Mary de Monthermer, daughter of Ralph de Monthermer, earl of Gloucester and Hereford. He subsequently joined the party of Bruce, and received from him charters of the earldom of Fife, and of the baronies of O'Neil in Aberdeenshire, Kinnoul in Perthshire, and Calder in Edinburghshire. In 1317, when that monarch was absent in Ireland, assisting his brother, Edward Bruce, a considerable English force attempted to land at Donibristle near Inverkeithing, and a party of five hundred mounted men-at-arms hastily collected by the sheriff of Fife to oppose them, were disgracefully put to flight on the first attack. William Sinclair, bishop of Dunkeld, at the head of sixty of his retainers, meeting them in their flight, succeeded in rallying them, and charging furiously against the advancing English, re

pulsed them, and with a loss of more than five hundred men, drove them back to their ships. For this heroic deed, Bruce, on hearing of it, declared that Sinclair should be his own bishop. Lord Hailes, on the authority of Barbour, says that the earl of Fife commanded the Scots on this occasion, along with the sheriff, although other writers do not mention him. He was the first of the earls who signed the celebrated letter to the Pope, asserting the independence of Scotland, in the parliament at Aberbrothwick, 6th April 1320. He fought at the fatal battle of Dupplin, 12th August 1332, on the side of his countrymen, and was taken prisoner, after a determined resistance, in which three hundred and sixty men-at-arms who fought under his standard, were killed. He now submitted to Edward Baliol, the temporary victor, and at his coronation at Scone, on the 24th September following, he exercised his privilege of placing Baliol in the royal chair; while Sinclair, bishop of Dunkeld, whom Bruce had styled his own bishop, placed the crown upon his head. It is very likely that the earl obtained his liberty on this occasion all the readier as the assistance of the possessor of the earldom of Fife, or his representative, at the coronation of a Scottish monarch, was, in those days, deemed an indispensable portion of the ceremony. Perth having been fortified, the earl of Fife was by Baliol appointed governor of it, but that town was shortly after stormed and taken by Sir Simon Fraser and Sir Robert Keith, who destroyed its recently-erected fortifications, and took prisoners the earl and his daughter Isabella, afterwards countess of Fife in her own right. The English historians report that the earl betrayed the town to the English. "It may seem strange," said Lord Hailes, "that Baliol placed such confidence in the earl, so lately an enemy, as to make him its governor. But the forces of Baliol were not numerous, and he could not leave an English garrison in Perth. He, therefore, judiciously intrusted that town to a lord whose territories lay open to the incursions of the English fleet. This circumstance might either serve to insure his fidelity, or afford means of chastening his bad faith." [*Dalrymple's Annals*, vol. ii. p. 156, *note*.]

At the battle of Halidon-hill, fought 19th July 1333, the vassals of the earl of Fife, under his banner were engaged. At this time, says Lord Hailes, the earl himself was a prisoner, and it is not known who led his vassals. In a curious MS. preserved in the British Museum, containing a list of the nobles and leaders of the Scots at this disastrous battle, a copy of which has been printed by Tytler, the earl is mentioned as being one of the leaders of the division of the army commanded by the regent Douglas. If so, the probability is that he was among the slain. Sibbald says he was killed the previous year, but this is obviously a mistake.

His son Duncan, twelfth earl, was the last earl of Fife in the male line of their great ancestor Macduff. He adhered to the fortunes of David the Second, and early in 1336, when Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, the regent, made an inroad into Fife, he was joined by the earl and the earl of March, and by their aid he demolished the tower of Falkland, took the castle of Leuchars, and after a siege of three weeks made himself master of the castle of St. Andrews, then held by the English. In 1346 the earl accompanied David the Second in his ill-fated expedition to England, and at the battle of Durham, fought 17th October of that year, he was taken prisoner, with his unfortunate sovereign, and many others of his nobles. Being tried for treason to the English king, he was found guilty, and sentenced to death, on the ground of having appeared in arms against his liege lord, Edward the Third. He was, however, pardoned on account of his relationship to Edward the First, a consideration which did not always weigh with the English monarchs in regard to those unfortunate Scots nobles allied to them, who fell into their hands. Previous to 1351, he was allowed to return to Scotland, to raise money for his ransom, and in that year, in fulfilment of a vow which he had previously made, he mortified the church of Auchtermuchty, to the monastery of Lindores. He died betwixt 1353 and 1356, without male issue.

Sir George Mackenzie, in his 'Science of Heraldry,' gives a copy of one of the seals of the Macduffs, earls of Fife of which the following woodcut is a representation:

By his wife, Mary, the twelfth earl had an only daughter, Isabella, who succeeded as countess of Fife. She married, first, William Ramsay, who, as earl of Fife, (in her right,) is witness to a charter of King David the Second, 12th April 1357. He also obtained from that monarch a charter erecting the town of Cupar into a free burgh, and soon afterwards died. She married, secondly, Walter Stewart, second son of King Robert the Second, by his first wife, Elizabeth More, daughter of More of Rowallan. He died in 1360. She married, thirdly, Sir Thomas Byset of Upsettlington, to whom David the Second granted a charter of the earldom of Fife, 8th June, in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, that is, 1362. After his death she took for her fourth husband, John Dunbar, as among the missing charters of King David the Second is one to John Dunbar and Isabel, countess of Fife, of the earldom, with all its pertinents. The countess had no children by any of her husbands, and in consequence appears to have been prevailed upon to resign the earldom to Robert Stewart, the brother of her second husband, and earl of Menteith in right of his wife, afterwards the regent duke of Albany. Sibbald says he had a copy of the agreement or indenture by which this arrangement was effected, and he gives its substance. By this agreement, she acknowledged the earl of Menteith to be her heir-apparent, as well as by the entail made by her deceased father, Duncan earl of Fife, in favour of Allan earl of Menteith, grandfather of the Lady Margaret, spouse of the said Robert, then earl, as by the entail made by herself, and her late husband Walter Stewart, by which, on the said earl's assisting her in the recovery of

the earldom, which she had by force and fear otherwise resigned, she, when the earldom was recovered, and had come into her possession, agreed to resign it into the hands of the king, that infeftment thereof might be given to the said earl. The countess was to receive, during all the days of her life, the free tenement of the lands of the earldom, except the third part allotted to Mary, countess of Fife, her mother. Among other things it was also agreed that the earl should have the castle of Falkland, with the forest, in his own keeping, and that he should have right to place a constable therein, the countess to be entitled to live within the tower when agreeable to her. In virtue of this indenture, which is dated 31st March 1371, Robert earl of Menteith became earl of Fife, and possessor of the palace of Falkland, the scene of the murder of his nephew, the young duke of Rothesay, in 1402. This earldom was forfeited by the attainder of his son, Murdoch, duke of Albany, in 1425, and annexed to the crown by act of parliament 4th August of that year. [See vol. i. pages 33—43, art. ALBANY, duke of.]

The title of earl of Fife was revived as an Irish peerage in the person of William Duff, Lord Braco of Kilbryde, only son of William Duff of Dipple, in the county of Elgin, (by Helen, daughter of Sir George Gordon of Edinglassie, Aberdeenshire,) who derived his descent from David Duff, representative of the ancient earls of Fife, although the precise line of his relationship to them cannot now be traced. This David Duff in 1401 received from Robert the Third a grant of considerable lands and of the barony of Muldavit, Banffshire, which continued to be one of the chief titles of the family, until alienated in the beginning of the reign of Charles the Second. The above-mentioned William Duff, Lord Braco, succeeded to the estate of his cousin, William Duff of Braco, in 1719, and was chosen M.P. for Banffshire at the general election in 1727. He was created by Queen Caroline, regent in the absence in Hanover of her consort, George the Second, a peer of Ireland, by the title of Baron Braco of Kilbryde, by patent, dated 28th July 1735, to him and the heirs male of his body. During the rebellion of 1745, he supported the interests of the government, and on the duke of Cumberland's arrival in Aberdeen in March 1746, he waited on his royal highness with an offer of his services in any way the king should require. In 1751 he purchased, for three thousand pounds sterling, the superiorities and church patronages of King's college, Old Aberdeen, by which he acquired the right of presentation to about fifteen parishes. In consideration of his descent from Macduff, the conqueror of Macbeth, he was, on 26th April 1759, advanced to the dignity of earl of Fife and Viscount Macduff, with limitation to the heirs male of his body. He died at his seat of Rothiemay, Banffshire, 8th September 1763. He was twice married: first to the Lady Jane Ogilvie (or Forbes, widow of Hugh Forbes, eldest son of Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, baronet), daughter of James fourth earl of Findlater and first earl of Seafield, chancellor of Scotland, but by her had no issue; and, secondly, to Jane, daughter of Sir James Grant of Grant, baronet, and by her had seven sons and seven daughters.

The Hon. William Duff, the eldest son, died before his father, in his twenty-seventh year, and James, the second son, in consequence became second earl of Fife. The youngest son, the Hon. Arthur Duff, of Orton, in the county of Elgin, was admitted advocate in 1764, and chosen M.P. for Elginshire, at the general election in 1774. Early in 1779 he was appointed comptroller of excise in Scotland, an office which he resigned in 1804, in favour of his nephew, Richard Wharton, Esq., the son of his third youngest sister Lady Sophia Henrietta Duff, married 13th July 1774, to Thomas Wharton, Esq., commissioner of excise in Scotland. Dying unmarried at Orton, 26th April 1805, he was succeeded in his estate by his said nephew, who, on the 13th July following, obtained the king's license to assume the name of Duff in addition to his own.

James, the second earl of Fife, the second and eldest surviving son, born 29th September 1729, was chosen M.P. for the county of Banff at the general election of 1754, and was afterwards four times re-elected for the same county. At the general election of 1784 he was elected for the county of Elgin. He had succeeded his father as earl of Fife in September 1763. He greatly increased his extensive property by several purchases of land in Banffshire, Morayshire, and Aberdeenshire. His plantations covered no less than fourteen thousand acres of till then barren and unproductive land, for which he twice obtained the gold medal from the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. He zealously promoted the improvement of agriculture on his estates, and had a farm adjoining to each of his seats, where the most approved systems of cultivation were carried on under his own immediate notice. In the calamitous years 1782 and 1783 he not only sold his grain at reduced prices to the poor, but imported several cargoes of grain from England, for the same purpose, with a pecuniary loss to himself of three thousand pounds. The gain to his own feelings and character for such generous conduct is not to be estimated by money. To the tenants on his Highland estates, during these years of scarcity, he allowed, besides, a deduction of twenty per cent. from their rents. In 1783 he received from the crown a charter of novodamus, erecting the thriving town of Macduff, in the vicinity of his splendid seat, Duff house, in Banffshire, into a burgh of barony. He also built a harbour in that port, at an expense of five thousand pounds, and it is now one of the best in the Moray frith. The earl, who was lord-lieutenant of Banffshire, was created a British peer by the title of Baron Fife, 19th February 1790, with limitation to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. He died at his house in Whitehall, London, 28th January, 1809, in the eightieth year of his age, and was buried in the Mausoleum at Duff house, Banffshire. He married, 5th June 1759, Lady Dorothea Sinclair, only child of Alexander, ninth earl of Caithness, but having no issue by her, his British peerage became extinct at his death, while his other titles devolved upon his next brother.

Alexander, third earl of the new creation, born in 1731, was admitted advocate in 1754, and married on 17th August 1775, Mary, eldest daughter of George Skene, Esq. of Skene in Aberdeenshire, and Carriston, Forfarshire, and had by her two sons and four daughters, namely, James, fourth earl; Alexander, a general in the army, of whom afterwards; Lady Jane, married 2d December 1802, to Major A. F. Taylor, R. E.; Lady Anne, married in 1809 to Richard Wharton Duff Esq. of Orton, and died 24th January 1829; Lady Sarah, married in 1807, to Daniel Collyer, Esq., and died in 1811; and Lady Mary, who died young. His lordship died 17th April 1811.

James Duff, fourth earl, K.T., G.C.H., born 6th October 1776, was created Baron Fife in the peerage of the United Kingdom, by patent dated 27th April 1827. During the Peninsular war he volunteered his services in the Spanish patriotic army, in which he obtained the rank of general. He was wounded at the battle of Talavera in 1809, and again at the storming of Fort Matagorda near Cadiz in 1810. In 1823 he was made a knight grand cross of the order of the Guelphs of Hanover, and in 1827 a knight of the Thistle. He

married, 9th September 1799, when he bore the courtesy title of Viscount Macduff, Mary Caroline Manners, (died in 1805,) second daughter of the late John Manners, Esq. of Grantham Grange, Lincolnshire, and Louisa, countess of Dysart in her own right, but had no issue. His lordship died March 9, 1857.

His brother, general the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff of Delgaty castle, Aberdeenshire, G.C.H., entered the army as an ensign in the 66th foot in 1793, and served at Gibraltar, in Flanders, in the East Indies in 1798, and in Egypt in the expedition under Sir David Baird. In 1806 he went to South America, where he commanded the centre column in the attack on Buenos Ayres. In 1816 he was presented with a sword by the officers of the 88th regiment, who had served under his command. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the 37th foot in 1831; and in 1833 was nominated a grand cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order. In 1834 he was knighted by King William the Fourth, and attained the full rank of general in 1838. In 1848 he was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Elgin. He was also a deputy lieutenant of Banffshire. He married Anne, youngest daughter of James Stein, Esq. of Kilbagie, and had two sons and two daughters. He died 21st March 1851, aged 73.

His elder son, James Duff, born in 1814, succeeded his uncle, March 9, 1857, as fifth earl of Fife, and soon after was created Baron Skene of Skene, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He married, 16th March 1846, Lady Agnes Georgiana Hay, 2d daughter of the 17th earl of Errol, with issue.

The earl's brother, George Skene Duff, 2d son of General Sir Alexander Duff, born in 1814, was for some time an attaché to the British embassy at Paris, and M.P. for the Elgin burghs. To him and his sisters the queen granted, 2d June 1857, the rank and precedence of children of an earl.

Fillans, a surname evidently having the same origin as St. Fillan—the root also of Gilfillan—(which see), and probably derived from the Saxon word *fyllan*, to fill, although, doubtless, a Gaelic origin may also be assigned to it, the famous saint mentioned, whose name has been given to so many chapels and pools in Scotland, and is associated with so much absurd superstition, having lived so far back as the seventh century. He was abbot of Pittenweem, but having turned a hermit, he died in the wilds of Glenorchy in Argyleshire in 649. In the old monkish legends regarding him it is stated that while engaged in transcribing the Scriptures, his left hand was observed to shine with so much splendour as to afford him light enough to enable him to proceed with his work, as he used to spend whole nights in that exercise. Lesley, in his seventh book, says that this wonderful arm afterwards came into the possession of Robert the Bruce, who enclosed it in a silver shrine, which he ordered to be carried at the head of his army, but that previous to the battle of Bannockburn, the king's chaplain, with the view of preserving it from the English, took it out and deposited it in some place of security. While, however, the Bruce was addressing his prayers to the empty shrine, it was observed to open and shut suddenly; and, on inspection, the saint was found to have himself deposited his luminous arm in its old place, as an assurance of victory! The belief in the power of St. Fillan in the cure of lunacy was long held in the Highlands, and the superstitious observances by which his aid was supposed to be procured, were for centuries performed at his chapel and pool in Strathfillan, Breadalbane. There is a village in Perthshire of the name of St. Fillan.

FILLANS, James, an eminent sculptor, was born about 1808 at Wilsontown, Lanarkshire, but his parents having removed to Paisley when he was very young, he received his education in the latter place. He owed his eminence to his own genius and indomitable perseverance. In early life he evinced a natural talent for drawing and modelling, and to acquire a knowledge of carving, he became apprentice to a stone mason, and served a regular time at Paisley, employing his leisure hours in his favourite pursuit. During his career as a mason, we believe, he was engaged in carving the ornamental capitals of the columns of the Royal Exchange, Glasgow. After serving his apprenticeship, Mr. Fillans for a short period devoted his time to the modelling of small groups for a publisher in Paisley. These were much admired, and brought the youthful artist before the public. His earliest efforts at original busts were those of William Motherwell the poet, Sheriff Campbell of Paisley, &c. These exertions procured for Mr. Fillans, at that time, the patronage of several influential gentlemen in the West of Scotland.

In 1836 he visited the Continent, and improved himself by travel and the study of works of art. He then settled in London, and in the first exhibition of the works of living artists in the Royal Academy at Trafalgar Square, London, he had no fewer than seven marble busts, among which was that of Allan Cunningham, which was much admired and commended by the most eminent artist of the day, Sir Francis Chantrey, who availed himself of the first opportunity that presented itself to advance the fortunes of the young and promising Scotch sculptor. Being applied to by the friends of the late Archibald Oswald, Esq. of Auchencruive, Ayrshire, for a bust of that gentleman, at a time when his own commissions were so numerous that he could not undertake the work, he at once recommended Mr. Fillans, who undertook the commission, and executed it at Vienna in the course of the same year. He afterwards received another commission for a cabinet statue of Mr. Oswald. Numerous copies of both works in marble were afterwards produced to order. Having received extensive commissions in Scotland, Mr. Fillans was induced, in the spring of 1852, to remove his studio to Glasgow, from the vicinity of Portman Square.

London, where for many years it had formed a centre of attraction to the admirers of art.

Among the most prominent of his works are the Birth of Burns, in alto relievo; a life-sized group, Blind Girls reading the Scriptures; life-sized group in marble, Madonna and Child; life-sized figure, Grief, or Rachel weeping for her children; the full-length statue of Sir James Shaw at Kilmarnock; the bust of Professor Wilson (Christopher North); busts of Allan Cunningham, Motherwell, and William Kennedy, Esq., author of Fitful Fancies, &c.; posthumous busts of James Hogg, Sir Walter Scott, and Robert Burns; statuette in bronze of the racehorse Flying Dutchman, the property of the earl of Eglinton; Bas Reliefs, illustrative of catching the wild horse in the Texan Prairies, &c. &c. In the portrait department of his art, Mr. Fillans stood on a position of the highest excellence. He was possessed of a highly poetic mind, and his imaginative groups evinced great originality in conception, and freedom in the mode of treatment. His execution was remarkable for its anatomical accuracy, delicacy, softness of touch, and careful finish.

Besides his eminence as a sculptor, Mr. Fillans had attained great proficiency as a painter, and received and executed commissions in that department of art. His oil paintings are truthful to nature, and are possessed of great breadth of effect in light and shade

He was most obliging in his manners, modest and unassuming in his deportment, and possessed extensive information on almost all subjects connected with literature, science, and art. Mr. Fillans died on 27th September 1852, after a short illness, of rheumatic fever. He left behind him a widow and eight young children, seven of whom were boys, to lament his untimely death.

FINCASTLE, Viscount of, a title of the earl of Dunmore, derived from a district in the county of Perth, which stretches along the northern bank of the Tummel, and is said to take its name from the great number of old castles with which it abounds. [See DUNMORE, earl of.]

FINDLATER, a surname supposed to be derived from *Finde-la-terre*, the French for 'the land's end,' and strikingly descriptive of the locality of that name in the parish of Fordyce, Banffshire, from which the earls of Findlater (see next article) took their title, being bounded by the sea, and projecting far into it on that part of the coast.

FINDLATER, Earl of, a title (dormant since 1811) possessed by the Ogilvies, a branch of the Airlie family. It was first conferred on James, second Lord Ogilvy of Deskford, Banffshire, on 20th February 1638, to him and the heirs male of his body succeeding to him in the estates of Findlater and Deskford. He was the son of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Deskford and Findlater, created Lord Ogilvy, 4th October 1616, (see OGILVY, Lord,) and his second wife, Lady Mary Douglas, third daughter of the earl of Morton; being the sixth in direct lineal descent from Sir Walter Ogilvy of Auchleven, who, by his marriage in 1437 with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John Sinclair of Deskford and Findlater, killed at the battle of Harlaw in 1411, acquired these lands, which became the distinctive possessions of his family. The first earl was nominated a privy councillor for life by parliament in November 1641, and was a member of several committees of parliament from 1641 to 1647. He married, first, Lady Elizabeth Leslie, second daughter of the fifth earl of Rothes, relict of David Wemyss, younger of Wemyss, and by her had two daughters, namely, Lady Elizabeth Ogilvy, married to Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartin, Perthshire; and Lady Ann, to the ninth earl of Glencairn, lord-high-chancellor of Scotland. He married, secondly, Lady Marion Cunningham, fourth daughter of the eighth earl of Glencairn, without issue. Having no sons, his lordship made a resignation of his titles into the king's hands, and on 18th October 1641, obtained a new patent, conferring the earldom of Findlater, after his death, upon his elder daughter, Lady Elizabeth, and her husband, Sir Patrick Ogilvy, and his heirs male.

Patrick, second earl, descended from Patrick de Ogilvy, probably a younger son of Patrick de Ogilvy of Wester Powrie in Forfarshire, the brother of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, Sheriff of Angus, was the son of Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartin, and Anne, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy. After the grant of the new patent, he had the style of Lord Deskford in the lifetime of his father-in-law, the first earl of Findlater, and under that title was served heir to his father, Sir Patrick Ogilvy, in the lordship of Errol, Inchmartin, and other lands in Perthshire, on 5th October 1652. A fine of fifteen hundred pounds was imposed on him by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon, 12th April 1654. He had a son, James third earl, and died 30th March 1658.

James, third earl, was served heir to his father, 15th April 1662. He steadily supported the treaty of union in the parliament of 1706, and died in 1711. He married, first, Lady Anne Montgomery (relict of Robert Seton, son of Sir George Seton of Hailes); and secondly, Lady Mary Hamilton, third daughter of William second duke of Hamilton, killed at the battle of Worcester in 1651. By his first wife he had three sons and two daughters. The sons were, Walter Lord Deskford, who died before his father, unmarried; James, fourth earl of Findlater; and the Hon. Col Patrick Ogilvy of Lonmay and Inchmartin, member for the burgh of Cullen in the Scots parliament, to which, on the 21st July 1704 he presented a petition, requesting the command of an independent troop of dragoons. He gave his support to the union, and was one of the representatives for Scotland chosen to the first parliament of Great Britain in 1707 and at the general election of 1708 he was elected for the Cullen burghs. He died at Inchmartin 20th September 1737, in the seventy-second year of his age. He married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Francis Montgomery of Giffen, with issue.

James, fourth earl of Findlater, and first earl of Seafield, chancellor of Scotland, born in 1664, was educated for the law, and after his return from his travels, he was admitted advocate, 16th January 1685. In 1681 he had been elected

member for the burgh of Cullen in Banffshire, in the Scots parliament, and he was chosen for the same burgh to the convention of estates in 1689, when he made an energetic speech in favour of King James, and was one of the five members who dissented from the memorable vote which declared that monarch to have, by maladministration, forfeited the crown. He afterwards took the oaths to King William and Queen Mary. He had an extensive practice as an advocate, and in 1693 he was constituted solicitor-general, at which time he was knighted and appointed sheriff of Banffshire. In 1695 he was promoted to the office of secretary of state, and in virtue of a letter from the king, he sat and voted in the parliament of 1696, as lord secretary. On the 12th of September of that year, a new writ was issued to the burgh of Cullen to elect another commissioner in his room. He was created Viscount Seafield, 28th June 1698, and appointed president of the parliament which met 19th July of that year. On the 9th of the same month, he and the earl of Marchmont, lord-high-chancellor and commissioner to the parliament, arrived at Edinburgh, and met with a splendid reception. In the parliament they carried all triumphantly for the king. He was high commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1700, 1703, 1724, and 1727, and was advanced to the dignity of earl of Seafield 24th June 1701. [See SEAFIELD, earl of.] On the accession of Queen Anne, in March 1702, he was continued secretary of state, in conjunction with the duke of Queensberry. The same year he was named one of the commissioners to treat of a union, and on the first of November was appointed lord-high-chancellor of Scotland. At this period a contemporary thus describes his lordship: "He has great knowledge of the civil law and the constitution of Scotland—understands perfectly how to manage a Scottish parliament to the advantage of the court. This, together with his implicitly executing whatever King William pleased, without ever reasoning on the subject, established him very much in that monarch's favour; but his conduct in the affair of Darien lost him with the people. He affects plainness and familiarity of manner, but is not sincere; is very beautiful in his person, with a graceful behaviour, a smiling countenance, and a soft tongue." [*Macky's Memoirs.*] His lordship was high commissioner, or representative of the king, to the parliament of Scotland in 1703, when he was invested with the order of the Thistle. In the following year he was superseded in his office of chancellor by the marquis of Tweeddale, but on the 17th of October of the same year he was again constituted instead one of the secretaries of state. On the 9th March 1705 he was a second time appointed lord-high-chancellor of Scotland, and nominated one of the commissioners for the union. At this time so great was his unpopularity that he narrowly escaped with his life in a tumult which took place in Edinburgh, in 1705, after the trial of Captain Green and his crew, who were convicted of having committed piracy and murder on board one of the Darien Company's vessels. [*Laing's Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 287.] He was a zealous and active supporter of the union, setting forth the advantages of that measure in his speeches in parliament, and when it was at length accomplished, and the Scots estates rose for the last time, he remarked with levity, "Now, there is an end of an auld sang." His residence at this period was the noble mansion of Moray house, in the Canongate, already associated with many historical recollections, which became the scene of the numerous secret deliberations that preceded the ratification of the treaty of union. He was one of the sixteen representatives of the Scots peerage elected by parliament in 1707, and was rechosen in 1708, 1712, 1713 1722, and 1727

When in London in 1707, he was sworn a member of the privy council in England, and on his return to Edinburgh, 3d July of that year, he produced to the lords of session a new commission, appointing him chancellor of Scotland, and was accordingly sworn and admitted. Doubts having arisen, however, as to the utility of this office in Scotland, while that of chancellor over the United Kingdom was held by Lord Cowper, the earl of Seafield was, it is supposed on that account, appointed lord chief baron in the court of exchequer, and admitted 25th May 1708. For his great services to the state he received also a pension of three thousand pounds per annum. In Evans' Catalogue of British Portraits, vol. i., is one of the fourth earl of Findlater, engraved by Smith, from the original by Kneller from which the following woodcut is taken:

On succeeding to his father in 1711, he was thereafter styled earl of Findlater and Seafield. When the malt-tax was extended to Scotland he considered it an infringement of the articles of union, and was so greatly incensed on the occasion that, on 1st June 1713, he brought the subject before the House of Lords, and then was exhibited the spectacle of this the chief agent in promoting the union in the final session, only six years before, of the Scottish legislature, being the first to propose its repeal in the imperial parliament. The grievances of the Scottish nation he reduced to four heads: 1st, The being deprived of a privy council. 2d, The extension of the treason laws of England to Scotland. 3d, Scottish peers being incapacitated from being peers of Great Britain; (this was found to be an inconvenience, and was afterwards remedied;) and 4th, The Scots being subjected to the malt-tax. The National Scots Rights Association organised in 1853, in their list of grievances, do not include any of these. In the change of times others of a different nature demand consideration. But on these four, his lordship, seeing, as he said, that the union had not produced those good effects which were anticipated from it, moved for leave to bring in a bill for dissolving the union between England and

Scotland, and securing the protestant succession in the house of Hanover. The motion was negatived, but only by the small majority of four, and these by proxies. There were on the occasion 108 peers present, who were equally divided, 54 for the motion and 54 against it; while of proxies 13 voted for and 17 against it. The same year he was appointed keeper of the great seal of Scotland, and he presided as chancellor in the court of session, where his knowledge of the law and a peculiar talent which he possessed for despatching business and abridging processes, rendered him eminently useful. While he always lived in a style suitable to his high station, his great abilities, industry, and prudent management enabled him not only to retrieve the family estate, which had become much involved, and to pay his father's debts, but greatly to increase his landed property. He died in 1730, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He married Anne, daughter of Sir William Dunbar of Durn, baronet, and had three sons and two daughters, namely, James, fifth earl of Findlater; the Hon. William Ogilvy, who was named after King William; the Hon. George Ogilvy, who passed advocate in 1723, and died, unmarried, in January 1730; Lady Elizabeth, who married the sixth earl of Lauderdale; and Lady Janet, whose second husband was the first earl of Fife, in the Irish peerage.

James, fifth earl of Findlater and second earl of Seafield, born about 1689, was, on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, one of those who were committed prisoners to the castle of Edinburgh, on suspicion of disaffection to the government. He was then styled Lord Deskford. After succeeding to the earldom he was, in 1734, appointed one of the lords of the police, and in 1737 vice-admiral of Scotland, which office he retained till his death. In 1734 he had been chosen one of the sixteen representative Scots peers, and was afterwards three times re-elected. Under the act for abolishing the heritable jurisdictions in Scotland in 1747 he was allowed, for the regality of Ogilvy, the constabulary of Cullen, and the bailiary of regality of Strathila, one thousand and eighty-five pounds nineteen shillings and fourpence, in full of his claim of five thousand five hundred pounds. He died at Cullen house, Banffshire, 9th July 1764, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He married, first, Lady Elizabeth Hay, second daughter of Thomas sixth earl of Kinnoul; and, secondly, Lady Sophia Hope, eldest daughter of Charles first earl of Hopetoun, by whom he had no issue. By his first countess he had one son, James, sixth earl of Findlater, and two daughters; Lady Margaret, married in November 1735 to Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, baronet (see GRANT of Grant), and Lady Anne, who became the wife of the second earl of Hopetoun.

James, sixth earl of Findlater and third earl of Seafield, born about 1714, completed an excellent education by foreign travel. Douglas (*Peerage*, vol. i. Wood's edition, p. 588, note) quotes the following extract from a letter by Horace Walpole to General Conway at Rome, 23d April, 1740: "Harry, you saw Lord Deskford at Geneva, don't you like him? He is a mighty sensible man; there are few young people have so good an understanding. He is mighty grave, and so are you; but you both can be pleasant when you have a mind. Indeed one can make you pleasant; but his solemn *Scotchery* is not a little formidable." [*Orford's Works*, vol. vi.] In 1752, while yet Lord Deskford, he established a bleachfield in the north end of the parish of that name in Banffshire, where about 1,500 pieces of cloth and 1,700 spindles of thread yarn were annually whitened; but in the course of the present century, from the decay of the linen manufacture and household spinning in the parish, the bleaching also fell off, and was given up. He also established at Cullen a considerable manufacture of linen and damask On 29th July 1754, he was appointed one of the commissioners of customs in Scotland, but resigned his seat at that board in 1761. Three years afterwards he succeeded his father, and in 1765 he was appointed one of the lords of police. He was also one of the trustees for the improvement of fisheries and manufactures, and for the management of the annexed estates in Scotland. For several years before his death he resided constantly at Cullen house, employing himself in the promotion of agriculture, trade, and all kinds of industry. He was the first to attempt improvements both in agriculture and manufactures in the county of Banff. He brought an overseer from England, and cultivated a farm in the neighbourhood of Banff, in a manner totally unknown at that period in that part of the country. He introduced the turnip husbandry, and granted long leases to his tenants, on condition that the latter should enclose the lands within a certain period, and that they should sow grass seeds, and summer fallow to a certain extent within the first five years of their occupancy. To encourage them to preserve the plantations on his estate from any damage by their cattle, he adopted a plan with several of his tenants of giving them, at the termination of the lease, every third tree, (or the value in money,) which had been planted during the currency of the lease. The Findlater family within fifty years previous to 1806 had planted about eight thousand Scottish acres, or at least thirty-two millions of trees. His lordship died at Cullen house 3d November 1770, in the 56th year of his age. He married at Huntingtower, 9th June 1749, Lady Mary Murray, second daughter of the first duke of Athol, and by her had two sons, James, seventh earl of Findlater, and the Hon. John Ogilvy, who died young, in 1763.

James, seventh earl of Findlater and fourth earl of Seafield, born at Huntingtower 10th April 1750, was educated at the university of Oxford, and soon after succeeding to the earldom he went to the Continent, where he chiefly resided for the remainder of his life. He was esteemed a good classical scholar, and though he admired Horace, his favourite author was Virgil. He married at Brussels in 1779, Christina Teresa, daughter of Joseph Count Murray of Melgum, baronet of Nova Scotia, lieutenant-general in the armies of the emperor of Germany, and captain-general *ad interim* of the Low Countries. With his countess he did not reside long, and by her he had no issue. He died at Dresden, 5th October 1811, in his sixty-second year. On his death the earldom of Findlater became dormant, but the earldom of Seafield, with estates in Scotland worth at that period thirty thousand pounds sterling, went to his cousin, Sir Lewis Alexander Grant of Grant, baronet, who, on becoming earl of Seafield, assumed the surname of Ogilvy in addition to that of Grant. [See SEAFIELD, earl of.]

The earldom of Findlater is claimed by Sir William Ogilvie of Carnousie, baronet, and by John Farquharson of Haughton, Esq., son of Alexander Ogilvie, Esq., by Mary Farquharson, his wife, as presumptive male heir of the Ogilvie family.

FINDLAY, ROBERT, D.D., a learned divine, the author of some works on divinity, was born March 23, 1721. He was the only son of William Findlay of Waxford and other lands in Ayrshire, which he had inherited from his father, John Findlay, who died in 1697. His mother was Barbara, daughter of Robert Hodzart, sur-

geon in Kilmarnock, and, on becoming a widow, she married, secondly, Alexander Cunninghame of Brighouse in the same county. The son was educated at the university of Glasgow, after leaving which he went to Leyden, and on his return spent some time at Edinburgh, with a view to the medical profession, which he soon relinquished for the church. In 1744 he was ordained minister of the parish of Stewarton, from which he removed, in 1745, to Galston, and next went to Paisley. In 1756 he became minister of the North West parish of Glasgow, and in 1782 was appointed professor of divinity in that university. He died in 1814, in his ninety-fourth year. He had married in 1745, his cousin Annabella, daughter of Robert Paterson, Esq. of Braehead, Ayrshire, and had a son, Robert Findlay, Esq. of Easterhill, Lanarkshire, an eminent merchant in Glasgow. Dr. Findlay's works are·

Two Letters to Rev. Dr. Kennicot. Lond. 1762, 8vo, anon.

A persuasive to the enlargement of Psalmody. Glasgow, 1763, 8vo, anon.

Vindication of the Sacred Books, and of Josephus, from various misrepresentations and cavils of Voltaire. Glasgow, 1770, 8vo.

The Divine Inspiration of the Jewish Scriptures of the Old Testament asserted by St. Paul, 2 Timothy iii. 16; and Dr. Geddes' reasons against the tenor of his words examined. Lond. 1804, 1810. 8vo.

FINGLAND, a surname derived from the Fingland (otherwise Fineland) burn, Peebles-shire, a tributary of the Quair. In the parish of Eskdalemuir, Dumfries-shire, there is a cascade called Finglandhill.

FINLAY, JOHN, a minor poet, born in Glasgow in 1782, in 1802 published 'Wallace, or the Vale of Ellerslie, with other Poems,' 12mo, 2d edit. 1804, 8vo. In 1808 he brought out his 'Scottish Historical and Romantic Ballads, chiefly Ancient, with Explanatory Notes and a Glossary; to which are prefixed some remarks on the early state of Romantic Composition in Scotland.' These productions display much acquaintance with the literary antiquities of the middle ages. He died December 8, 1810, aged twenty-eight.

FINLAYSON, JAMES, D.D., an eminent divine, was born February 15, 1758, at Nether Cambusnie, a small farm in the parish of Dunblane, Perthshire, where his ancestors had been settled for several centuries. He was sent first to the school of Kinbuck in the neighbourhood, and about the age of ten to that of Dunblane. In his fourteenth year he went to the university of Glasgow, to study for the ministry, and during the summer vacations he occupied himself in instructing his younger brothers at home. To assist in defraying the expense of his attendance on the classes, he became a private tutor, and was engaged for two years in teaching the children of Mrs. Campbell of Carie, and afterwards acted in the same capacity to the family of Mr. Cooper, Glasgow. He was next employed by Professor Anderson, founder of the Andersonian university, as his amanuensis; and, in 1782, he resumed the duties of a tutor by taking charge of two sons of Sir William Murray of Ochtertyre, baronet, these being the fifth baronet, Sir Patrick Murray, and his younger brother, Sir George. As Mr. Finlayson resided with the family in Edinburgh during the winter, he had an opportunity of pursuing his studies at the divinity hall, and of attending other classes in the university of that city.

In 1785 he was licensed to preach, and in the summer of that year he received an offer of the living of Dunkeld from the duke of Athol, which he was induced to decline, on being informed, by Sir William Murray, that an arrangement was in progress for procuring for him the professorship of logic and metaphysics in the university of Edinburgh. More than a year elapsed, however, before the negociation, which had been set on foot for securing him this appointment, was brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and, in the meantime, he accepted of the living of Borthwick, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, which Sir William Murray, by his interest with Dundas of Arniston, had obtained for him. He commenced his duties as professor of logic in the winter session of 1786-7, and was ordained minister of Borthwick in the succeeding April. From his knowledge of the laws and constitution of the Church of Scotland, he soon became a leader, on the moderate side, in the church courts; and as it was deemed advisable that he should have a metropolitan charge, he was, in 1790, translated to Lady Yester's church, Edinburgh, where he remained till 1793, when he succeeded Dr. Robertson in the Old Greyfriars. A vacancy having occurred in the High church in 1799, he was chosen by the town council to fill it.

when he became the colleague of Dr. Hugh Blair, whose funeral sermon he was called upon to preach in little more than a year. Mr. Finlayson, not long after, received from the university of Edinburgh the degree of D.D. He was also elected fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 1802 he was elected moderator of the General Assembly. The remaining years of his life were only distinguished by the quiet and unostentatious discharge of his duties. In the beginning of 1805 his constitution began to decline. On the 25th of January 1808, while conversing with Principal Baird, he was seized with a paralytic affection, and died on the 28th of the same month, in the fiftieth year of his age. His only publications were two occasional sermons, and a short account of Dr. Blair, annexed to the posthumous volume of his sermons. He likewise printed, but did not publish, the 'Heads of an Argument' on a question depending before the ecclesiastical courts. A volume of his own sermons, with a memoir prefixed, was published the year after his death.

Flakefield, a surname derived, under peculiar circumstances, from a place of that name in the southern division of the parish of East Kilbride, and intimately associated with the rise and progress of a branch of the linen manufacture which has contributed so greatly to the prosperity of the city of Glasgow. The origin of the surname is thus described in a note to the article Kilbride (East) in the *Topographical, Statistical, and Historical Gazetteer of Scotland*, p. 100. Previous to the commencement of the eighteenth century, two young men of the name of Wilson, the one from Flakefield, and the other from the neighbourhood, proceeded to Glasgow, and there commenced business as merchants. The similarity of the name having occasioned frequent mistakes in the way of business, one of them, for the sake of distinguishing himself from the other, was designated by the cognomen of Flakefield, the place of his birth, and the real name soon became obsolete, both the man and his posterity being known by the surname of Flakefield, instead of Wilson. The original bearer of the new name put one of his sons to the weaving trade; but the lad, after having learned the business, enlisted about the year 1670, in the regiment of the Cameronians, and was afterwards draughted into the Scottish guards. During the wars he was sent to the Continent, where he procured a blue and white checked handkerchief, that had been woven in Germany; and at the time a thought struck Flakefield that should it be his good fortune to return to Glasgow, he would make the attempt to manufacture cloth of the same kind. He accordingly preserved with great care a fragment sufficient for his purpose; and on being disbanded in 1700, he returned to his native city, with a fixed resolution to accomplish his laudable design. A few spindles of yarn, fit for his purpose, was all that William Flakefield could at that time collect: the white was ill-bleached, and the blue not very dark, but they were nevertheless the best that could be found in Glasgow. About two dozen of handkerchiefs composed the first web, and when the half was woven he cut out the cloth, and took it to the merchants, who at that time traded in salmon, Scottish plaiding, Hollands, and other thick linens. They were pleased with the novelty of the blue and white stripes, and especially with the delicate texture of the cloth, which was *thin set* in comparison of the Hollands. The new adventurer asked no more for his web than the net price of the materials used, and the ordinary wages of his work; and as this was readily paid him he went home rejoicing that his attempt had not been unsuccessful. This dozen of handkerchiefs—the first of the kind ever made in Britain—was disposed of in a few hours; and fresh demands poured so rapidly in upon the exulting artist that the remaining half of his little web was bespoken before it was woven. More yarn was procured with all speed; several looms were immediately filled with handkerchiefs of the same pattern; and the demand increased in proportion to the quantity of cloth that was manufactured. The English merchants who resorted to Glasgow for thick linens were highly pleased with the new manufacture, and as they carried a few away with them, these rapidly sold, and the goods met with universal approbation. The number of looms daily increased, and in a few years Glasgow became celebrated for this branch of the linen trade. Variety in patterns and colours was soon introduced; the weavers in Paisley and the adjoining towns engaged in the business, and it soon became both lucrative and extensive. Manufactures having once obtained a footing in Glasgow, others of a more important kind were attracted to the spot. Checks were followed by the *blanks* or linen cloth for printing; to these were added the muslin, and finally the cotton trade, &c., which have elevated Glasgow to one of the proudest commercial and manufacturing cities in the world. It is painful to record, however, that neither William Flakefield, nor any of his descendants, ever received any reward or mark of approbation for the good services rendered by him, not only to Glasgow, but to the kingdom at large. Flakefield, however, having, during his service in the army, learned to beat the drum, was in his old age promoted to the office of town-drummer, in which situation he continued till his death.

Fleming, a surname derived from *Flandrensis*, a native of Flanders. In the Chartularies of Paisley and Kelso, it is written Flandrensis, Flaming, and Flammaticus, originally borne by one who came from Flanders. Among those who accompanied William the Conqueror to England was Sir Michael le Fleming, a relative of Baldwin earl of Flanders, whose descendants still exist, and enjoy a baronetcy, in the county of Westmoreland. The Scots Flemings descended from natives of Flanders, the most enterprising merchants of their time, who in the twelfth century emigrated first to England, whence being banished they removed into Scotland. [*Chalmers' Caledonia*, vol. i. page 600.] Several of this name are witnesses to charters of Malcolm the Fourth, William the Lion, and the three Alexanders. Baldwin, a distinguished Flemish leader, settled, with his followers, at Biggar in Lanarkshire, under a grant of David the First. He was first designated Baldewin Flamingus, but assumed from his lands the name of Baldwin de Biger. He was sheriff of Lanark under Malcolm the Fourth and William the First, and it has been supposed that this office became for some time hereditary in his family. His descendants, though legally designed of Biggar, retained the original name of Fleming, as indicative of the country whence their ancestors derived their origin. The Flemings of Biggar appear to have obtained a footing in Lanarkshire earlier than even the more celebrated race of Douglas, for about 1150, Baldwin de Biger witnessed the

charter granting lands on Douglas water to Theobald the Fleming, and the first of the Douglas name on record is after 1175 (see page 42 of this volume, art. DOUGLAS).

Baldwin's son, Waldeve, was taken prisoner with William the Lion at the siege of Alnwick castle in 1174. Willielmus Flandrensis, supposed to be Waldeve's son, is witness to two charters of William the Lion, and also to a donation of Richard le Bard (now Baird) to the monastery of Kelso, which was confirmed by Alexander the Second in 1228.

Sir Malcolm Fleming, probably his son, was sheriff of the county of Dumbarton in the reign of Alexander the Third. At this period the Flemings were very numerous in Scotland. Dominus Johanes Flemingum, and eight other principal persons of the name, swore fealty to Edward the First in 1296.

Sir Robert Fleming, supposed to have been the son of Sir Malcolm, was one of the chief men of Scotland who proposed the marriage of the Princess Margaret of Scotland to Prince Edward at Brigham, 12th March 1289-90. Although he had sworn fealty to the English monarch, he was among the first to join Robert the Bruce in his attempt to obtain the crown, and recover the independence, of Scotland, and assisted at the slaughter of Comyn at Dumfries in 1305. The barony of Cumbernauld in Lanarkshire, which had belonged to the Comyns, was, with the barony of Leny, bestowed on him by King Robert. He died before 1314. He had two sons, Sir Malcolm, his successor, and Sir Patrick Fleming, sheriff of Peebles, who got the barony of Biggar by his marriage with one of the daughters and coheiresses of the brave Sir Simon Frazer, lord of Oliver castle, county of Peebles, upon which account this branch of the Flemings quartered the arms of Frazer with their own

The elder son, Sir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, stood high in the favour of Robert the Bruce, by whom he was appointed sheriff of the county, and governor of the castle of Dumbarton. He got grants of the whole barony of Kirkintilloch, which had also been their property, also of the lands of Auchindonan in the Lennox, and of the lands of Poltoun in Wigtonshire.

His son, Sir Malcolm, also governor of Dumbarton castle, firmly adhered to the fortunes of King David Bruce, even when most overclouded. At the battle of Halidonhill, 19th July 1333, he was engaged in the second body of the Scots army, and was one of the few that escaped the carnage of that disastrous day. He immediately secured the castle of Dumbarton, the last resource of the remaining adherents of the young king, then in his ninth year, and resolutely defended it against the English. For safety King David and his queen were conveyed to France, being attended thither by Sir Malcolm Fleming. On the return of the latter he kept the castle of Dumbarton against Edward Baliol and the English, and in it gave shelter to the high steward of Scotland, afterwards Robert the Second, who, after the fatal battle of Halidonhill, had first taken refuge in the island of Bute. Sir Malcolm subsequently went to France, and accompanied King David and his queen on their return to Scotland, in May 1341 (see *Dalrymple's Annals*, vol. ii. p. 209, note). On 9th November 1342 he was created by his grateful sovereign earl of Wigton. The king also bestowed on him a grant of regality, with power to judge in the four pleas of the crown. It is supposed that by this grant, the king intended, besides rewarding his fidelity, to circumscribe the overgrown power of the Douglases, lords of Galloway. The earl of Wigton was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham 17th October 1346, and with his royal master and others was conducted to a long and dreary captivity in the Tower of London. He sat in the meeting of the Scots estates at Edinburgh 26th September 1357, when commissioners were appointed to conclude the treaty for the release of King David, after a captivity of eleven years, which was accordingly done at Berwick on the 3d October following. The earl's seal is appended to the concluded treaty. His only son, John, was one of the hostages for the ransom of King David, but he is said to have died before his father in 1351. The earl is supposed to have had also two daughters, the one married to Sir John Danielston of that ilk, and the other, Marjory, to William de Fawside.

His grandson, Thomas Fleming, second earl of Wigton, was also one of the hostages for King David, and as such he was in custody of the sheriff of Northumberland, 10th November 1358. He sold the earldom of Wigton to Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, who could not brook the erection of a new regality within his territory, and resolved to obtain it for himself. The deed of sale, dated at Edinburgh 8th February 1371-2, was confirmed by King Robert the Second, on 7th October following. Thereafter Sir Thomas Fleming ceased to be styled earl of Wigton, the title in those feudal times being inseparably connected with the territory which conferred it. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his cousin, Sir Malcolm Fleming of Biggar, the son of Sir Patrick, above mentioned.

Sir Malcolm Fleming, who thus inherited Cumbernauld as well as his own patrimony of Biggar, was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, but soon made his escape. In 1364 he held the office of sheriff of Dumbarton. He had two sons, Sir David, his successor, and Patrick, ancestor of the Flemings of Bord.

Sir David Fleming of Biggar and Cumbernauld, the elder son, received a safe-conduct to pass into England, 20th May 1365. He distinguished himself at the battle of Otterbourn in 1388; and on 6th July 1404 he was one of the commissioners for a truce with the English. He attended James prince of Scotland to the Bass in February 1405, and saw him safe on board the ship appointed to carry him to France, when on the voyage he was taken prisoner by the English. On his return home Sir David was attacked by James Douglas of Balveny, afterwards seventh earl of Douglas, and killed at Longherdmanstoun, six miles west of Edinburgh, on the 14th of that month. He was buried at Holyroodhouse. Wintoun says of him

> "Schire Davy Fleming of Cumbrnald
> Lord, a knycht stout and bald,
> Trowit and luvit wel with the king;
> This ilke gud and gentyl knycht
> That wes baith manful, lele, and wycht."

He married, first, Jean, only daughter of Sir David Barclay of Brechin, and by her had a daughter, Marion, who became the wife of William Maule of Panmure, and in her right the latter claimed the barony of Brechin. He married, secondly, Isabel, heiress of Monycabow, by whom he had two sons, Sir Malcolm and David.

Sir Malcolm, the elder son, was knighted by King Robert the Third. He was one of the hostages for James the First, when he was allowed to visit Scotland on 31st May 1421. He was also one of the hostages for his release, by the treaty of 4th December 1423, when his annual revenue was estimated at six hundred marks. He had a safe-conduct to go to England, to meet James the First, 13th December that year. He was among those arrested with Murdoch duke of Albany in 1425, but was soon released. He was the friend and counsellor of William sixth earl of Douglas, and on the treacherous invitation of the governor Livingston and the

chancellor Crichton, he accompanied the former with his brother, David Douglas, to the castle of Edinburgh on 24th November 1440, when they were summarily arrested, and after a brief and hurried trial beheaded, Sir Malcolm Fleming sharing their fate. [See p. 44 of this volume, art. DOUGLAS.] He married Lady Elizabeth Stewart, third daughter of the regent, Robert duke of Albany, and by her had two sons, Malcolm and Robert, and a daughter, Margaret, married to Patrick, master of Gray.

Malcolm, the elder son, is specified as one of the supplementary hostages for King James the First, 9th November 1427, and released 20th June 1432. He appears to have died before his father, without issue.

Sir Robert, the younger and only surviving son, entered a protest against the illegal and unwarrantable sentence of execution and forfeiture passed on his father, and King James the Second, when he came of age, issued precepts for infefting him as heir of his father, who was found by inquests to have died at the faith and peace of his majesty. A safe-conduct was granted to him to accompany Sir James Stewart, called the Black Knight of Lorn, to England, 22d November 1447. He was created a peer of parliament, by the title of Lord Fleming, but the date of creation is not known, probably by James the Second, who died in 1460. His name occurs in the records of parliament, 11th October 1466. He had a safe-conduct to pass into England, with twenty persons in his retinue, 2d November 1484, and died in 1494. He was twice married, and by his first wife, Lady Janet Douglas, third daughter of James, seventh earl of Douglas, he had two sons and two daughters.

Malcolm Fleming of Monycabow, the elder son, was one of the commissioners appointed to negociate the marriage of James prince of Scotland and Cecilia, daughter of Edward the Fourth, 18th October 1474. He died before his father. He married Eupheme, daughter of James Lord Livingston, and by her had two sons and two daughters. Sir David, the elder son, died in the lifetime of his grandfather.

John, the younger son, second Lord Fleming, was one of the three lords appointed in July 1515, guardians of King James the Fifth in his infancy. He was sent ambassador to France, and on his return he was, in January 1517, appointed chancellor of Scotland. In 1519, he was sent over to France to urge the regent duke of Albany to return to Scotland; and he was one of the three noblemen appointed by parliament 1523, to abide with King James the Fifth, each for three months. He was assassinated while enjoying the sport of hawking, by John Tweedie of Drummelzier, James Tweedie his son, and others, 1st November 1524. He married, first, Euphemia, fifth daughter of David Lord Drummond, and by her, who was poisoned with two of her sisters in 1501, (see p. 63 of this volume, article DRUMMOND,) he had issue. He married, secondly, Lady Margaret Stewart, eldest daughter of Matthew second earl of Lennox. She got a charter from her husband of the lands of Biggar and Thankertoun March 12, 1508-9. They were soon after divorced, and she resigned the lands in his favour October 26, 1516, and was then designed '*olim reputatæ sponsæ dicti Johannis.*' She afterwards married Alexander Douglas of Mains. In 1508 he had been denounced rebel at the king's horn, and fined in the penalty of five hundred merks for not entering John Fleming of Boghall, for whom he had become surety or bail, for trial, charged with art and part of the rape or ravishment of the said Lady Margaret Stewart. Lord Fleming married, thirdly, Agnes Somerville, whose parentage is not stated.

Malcolm, third Lord Fleming, the eldest son, born about 1494, was great chamberlain of Scotland. On December 1, 1530 he was constituted sheriff of Tweeddale and Peebles. A great number of charters were granted to him of lands in the counties of Peebles and Roxburgh. He accompanied King James the Fifth on his matrimonial expedition to France in August 1537, and was made prisoner at the rout of Solway in November 1542, but obtained his liberty 1st July 1543, on paying a ransom of one thousand merks sterling. In August of the same year he was one of the nobility to whom was committed the safe keeping of the queen-mother and the infant queen Mary in Stirling castle. When the project of marriage between Queen Mary and Prince Edward of England was set on foot, he at first joined the English party, but soon deserted it. He had been accused of treason, but parliament, on 3d October 1545, declared that he was innocent of all crimes alleged against him, and a true baron and liege to the queen. He was grand carver to William St. Clair, earl of Orkney, the founder of Roslin chapel, who lived in Roslin castle in the style of a prince. In 1545 Lord Fleming founded the collegiate church of Biggar, and largely endowed it for the support of a provost, eight prebendaries, four singing boys, and six poor men. It is built in the form of a cross; the fabric is still entire, but the steeple and spire have never been finished. He was killed at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September 1547, in the 53d year of his age. By his wife, Johanna or Jonet Stewart, natural daughter of King James the Fourth, he had two sons, James, fourth lord, and John, fifth lord, and four daughters.

James, fourth Lord Fleming, with Lord Erskine, accompanied the young Queen Mary to France in 1548, her majesty having been committed to their faith and care. With them also went the Lady Fleming, his lordship's mother and aunt of the queen, with twelve young ladies and two hundred gentlemen and servants. He was continued great chamberlain of Scotland for life, by letters patent under the great seal, 10th March 1553. He was also appointed guardian of the east and middle marches, and invested with a power of justiciary within the limits of his jurisdiction. He was one of the eight commissioners elected by parliament, 18th December 1557, to represent the Scottish nation at the nuptials of Queen Mary with Francis, dauphin of France, 24th April 1558. Three of these commissioners died at Dieppe, on their return to Scotland, on the night of the 28th November 1558, supposed to have been poisoned. Lord Fleming, who was also suddenly taken ill at Dieppe, being the youngest of them, was not immediately cut off, and in the hope of recovery, hastened to Paris, where he died on the 15th December following, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. He married Lady Barbara Hamilton, eldest daughter of the regent duke of Chatelherault, and had by her one daughter.

He was succeeded by his brother, John, fifth Lord Fleming, who was appointed great chamberlain of Scotland for life, by commission, dated 30th June 1565, and in 1567 he had a grant of the office of justiciary within the bounds of the overward of Clydesdale, and sheriffdom of Peebles, and governor of the castle of Dumbarton, which he secured for Queen Mary. He entered into the association on her behalf at Hamilton, 8th May 1568, and after the battle of Langside, he and Lord Livingston and the master of Maxwell, accompanied her majesty when she fled to Carlisle. He was forfeited by parliament, 17th November 1569. During the civil war that followed, he held out the castle of Dumbarton for the queen till it was taken by surprise on 2d April 1571, by Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, who scaled the rock during the night, and made prisoners of the garrison. Lord Fleming, the governor, managed to escape down the face o.

an almost perpendicular cleft or gully in the rock, and passing through a postern which opened on the Clyde, threw himself into a fishing-boat, and sailed over to Argyleshire. Thence he proceeded to France to obtain succours. He returned to Scotland in June 1572, and was mortally wounded by some French soldiers discharging their pieces for a volley on their entrance into Edinburgh, some of the bullets, rebounding from the causeway, having hit him above the knee, 5th July following. He was carried to the castle of Edinburgh, whence he was conveyed, in a litter, to Biggar, where he died of his wounds on the 6th September the same year. He married Elizabeth, only child of Robert, master of Ross, killed at Pinkie in 1547, and had a son, John, and three daughters. Among the prisoners taken at Dumbarton castle, when that fortress was surprised in 1571, was Lady Fleming, the wife of the governor. She was treated by the regent with great courtesy, and permitted to go free, and to carry away with her, her plate and furniture.

John, sixth Lord Fleming, the only son, was created earl of Wigton, Lord Fleming and Cumbernauld, by patent dated at Whitehall, 19th March 1606. [See WIGTON, earl of.]

An ancient family of the name of Fleming possess the estate of Barochan in Renfrewshire. William Fleming (Flandrensis) of Barochan is mentioned as a witness to a charter granted by Malcolm earl of Lennox to Walter Spruel, in the reign of Alexander the Third, and in another charter of James high steward of Scotland, grandfather of Robert the Second. [*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 153, erroneously printed 192.] One of his successors, William Fleming of Barochan, was sheriff of Lanark in the reign of James the Fourth, and with six of his sons, was slain at the fatal battle of Flodden. In Crawfurd's Description of Renfrewshire, and in the Old Statistical Account of Scotland, this laird of Barochan is called William, but in the New Statistical Account he receives the name of Peter, it being conjectured that he had two proper names. In those days, however, it was not usual for a person of his rank to bear more than one proper name. In 1488 William Fleming of Barochan was one of the arbiters betwixt the abbot of Paisley and the town of Renfrew. He was an expert falconer, and his tersel beat the falcon of James the Fourth, upon which the king took the hood from his favourite hawk, and put it on the tersel. The hood, which was richly ornamented with precious stones, and a pair of silver spurs which belonged to Fleming, are still preserved in the family. Most of the precious stones were stolen. One only remained of great value, but about 1832 it fell out, and not being missed at the time, it was lost. A few seed pearls only now remain. Falconry was long practised at Barochan. John Anderson, falconer on the estate, was present, in appropriate costume, under the patronage of the duke of Athol, at the coronation of George the Fourth. The above William or Peter Fleming, who by his wife Marion Houston, a daughter of the family of Houston, had seven sons, was succeeded by the youngest, James, from whom in direct descent was Alexander Fleming of Barochan who, with two of his sons, was in 1596 pursued at law by Patrick Maxwell of Dargavel, for the forcible abduction of Rebecca Maxwell his daughter. [*Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, vol. i. p. 377.] This was a crime rarely attempted but with heiresses. He died in September 1622. He was succeeded by his second son, William, the eldest having predeceased him. The son of this William, Malcolm Fleming of Barochan, married in 1780, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Fergusson of Doonholm in Ayrshire, and had by her, with four daughters, two sons, namely, John, who died young, and William Malcolm Fleming, who succeeded his father, on his death in 1818. William Malcolm Fleming of Barochan Tower, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Renfrew, and a commissioner of supply for that county, was at one period in the civil service of the East India Company in the Bengal presidency.

One of the most striking antiquities of Renfrewshire is Barochan Cross, an ancient stone monument, the history of which is involved in obscurity. It is described in the Old Statistical Account, and in the Topographical, Statistical, and Historical Gazetteer of Scotland, (under the article HOUSTON, in which parish it is situated). It first stood in the barony of Barochan on the side of the public road, but was removed by Malcolm Fleming of Barochan (who died in 1818) to a neighbouring hill, where the old mansion-house of Barochan formerly stood. This house is reputed to have been burnt by the English, during one of the invasions of Scotland by Edward the First. An engraving of Barochan Cross, which is eleven feet high, forms the frontispiece (both the east and the west sides being represented) of Hamilton of Wishaw's Description of the shires of Lanark and Renfrew, printed by the Maitland Club in 1831, in one volume quarto.

Sir Alexander Fleming of Ferm, commissary of Glasgow, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1666, but dying without issue, the title appears to have become extinct.

FLEMING, ROBERT, a much esteemed divine of the seventeenth century, author of the 'Fulfilling of the Scripture,' and other religious works, was born in 1630, at Bathans, or Yester, in East Lothian, of which parish his father, James Fleming, who was son-in-law of John Knox, having married Martha, the eldest daughter of the great reformer, was long the minister. The subject of this notice was his son by a second marriage. He was a very sickly child, and in his boyhood he nearly lost his life by the stroke of a club, which for some time affected his eyesight. These facts he himself recorded in a brief record found in manuscript after his decease, which he entitled 'A short Index of some of the great appearances of the Lord in the dispensation of his providences to his poor servant.' His choice of the ministry seems to have been fixed from a circumstance recorded in a short note in the 'Index,' where he specifies as a gracious manifestation from God, "a strange and extraordinary impression I had of an audible voice in the church at night, when being a child, I had got up to the pulpit, calling me to make haste." After having acquired the usual rudimentary part of education, he was sent first to the university of Edinburgh, and afterward to that of St. Andrews, and at the latter place he studied divinity under Samuel Rutherford. "At the age of twenty, and probably at the close of his college life," says one of his biographers, "and

before he had been licensed to preach, we find him in the ranks of the Scottish army under David Leslie, but whether as a military volunteer in arms, or as a non-combatant, we cannot now discover. It is certain, however, that he was present at the disastrous conflict at Dunbar, and had a full share in its dangers, experiencing also, as he has noted in his 'Index,' 'the Lord's gracious and signal preservation and deliverance.'" He was soon after licensed, and in 1653, when the Church of Scotland was purely presbyterian, he was ordained minister of Cambuslang, in Lanarkshire, where he remained till after the Restoration. In 1662, in consequence of the passing of the Glasgow act, he was ejected, along with four hundred other ministers, on the attempt to establish episcopacy in Scotland. After this he resided mostly at Edinburgh, and in Fifeshire, and other parts of Scotland, preaching when opportunity offered, till September 1673, when he was summoned, along with the ejected ministers in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood, to appear before the privy council, to receive sentence of imprisonment, and have the place of his ward appointed; on which he withdrew to London. During the following year his wife, who had remained in Scotland, died, when he ventured to return to his native country. On his journey north he fell under the York coach, the great wheel of which passed over his left leg, but without doing him any injury. After making some stay in Scotland, he returned to London, preaching, as formerly, among the presbyterian congregations of the English metropolis and the adjacent counties. In 1677 he received a call from the congregation of the Scots church at Rotterdam, to become their minister, which he cordially accepted. In 1678 he passed over to Edinburgh for the purpose of bringing his children to Holland with him. While in that city he ventured, in spite of the severe laws against holding conventicles, to collect meetings of his old friends, for preaching and devotional exercises, for which he was arrested and thrown into the Tolbooth, where he remained several months. A short time after the battle of Bothwell Bridge, he was brought before the council. He agreed to their demand to give bail for his appearance when called upon, but refused to consent to yield passive obedience to the royal authority, in all things, and was in consequence remanded to prison. He was soon, however, liberated, when he returned to Rotterdam. He was escorted to the ship by three of his friends, and after an interval of silence, he was overheard uttering to himself that "God will put a period to the race of the Stuarts, and that very shortly." After the Revolution of 1688, he repeatedly visited London, where he remained several months at a time. During one of these visits, in the summer of 1694, he was attacked with his last illness, a fever. He died on the 25th July that year, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was the author of the following works:

The Fulfilling of the Scripture: or an Essay, shewing the exact accomplishment of the word of God, in his works of providence performed, and to be performed; for confirming the believers, and convincing the atheists of the present time; containing in the end, a few rare histories of the works and servants of God in the Church of Scotland. First part, Rotterdam, 1669, folio. The Second part, under the title of The Faithfulness of God, considered and cleared in the great event of his word, was afterwards published; and the Third part had the title of The Great Appearances of God for his Church, under the New Testament; with many choice speeches of suffering and dying Christians. London, 1681, 2 vols. 12mo; 3d edition without name of place, 1681, 12mo. Reprinted in one volume folio in 1726. Numerous editions. An edition of The Fulfilling of the Scripture, with a Memoir of the Author, was issued by the Committee of the Free Church of Scotland for the publication of the works of Scottish Reformers and Divines in 1845, in 2 vols. 8vo.

The Confirming work of Religion.

The Treatise of Earthquakes.

The one thing necessary.

The Truth and Certainty of the Protestant Faith.

The Epistolary Discourse, dedicated to Queen Mary. In two parts.

The Survey of Quakerism.

The present aspect of the Times.

The Healing Work; written on account of divisions in Scotland.

All these it was intended to have published in another folio, but the design was abandoned, and they are now extremely scarce.

Sermon on Eccles. vii. 1. 1692, 8vo.

Sermon on Jer. xviii. 7—11. 1692.

Discourse. 1701. 8vo.—On Job xiv. 14. 1704, 8vo.

FLEMING, ROBERT, a learned and pious divine, author of 'The Rise and Fall of the Papacy,' and other religious works, son of the preceding, with whom he is often confounded, was born at Cambuslang, in Lanarkshire, during his father's incumbency of that parish, although the precise year of his birth is not known. He received the rudiments of his education in Scotland, and

studied for the ministry, first at the university of Leyden, and subsequently at that of Utrecht, in Holland. He has himself recorded in his 'Christology,' that, when very young, his overhearing his father declare in conversation with some friends, that he had bound himself by a solemn resolution, while at college, to prosecute the study of divinity for life, divesting himself, as far as possible, of all prejudices, whether of education, party, or interest, determined him to devote himself to the ministry, with a similar preparation. After having studied with great diligence and care, the classical writers, the philosophers of the heathen world, and the fathers of the Christian church, and made himself thoroughly master of the controversies of the day, he finally returned exclusively to the study of the Bible. In 1688 he was, by several ministers of the Church of Scotland, at that time refugees in Holland, privately ordained to the ministry, but without being set apart, as pastor, over any particular charge. Soon after he repaired to England as domestic chaplain to a private family, and remained there for about four years. At this period he published several poetical productions, which, like many contemporary pieces of a similar kind, have passed into hopeless obscurity. On his return to Holland, he received, in 1692, an invitation from the English presbyterian church at Leyden, to become their minister, with which he complied. On the death of his father, two years thereafter, he received a call to his vacant charge at Rotterdam, and was accordingly inducted to the Scots church there in 1695. In little more than three years he received an invitation from the Presbyterian church congregation of Lothbury, London, to which King William the Third, who, when prince of Orange, had known him in Holland, added the weight of his personal request, and having accepted it, he removed to London, and became their minister in the middle of 1698. His majesty had such a high opinion of his learning, wisdom, and abilities, that he frequently consulted him on the affairs of Scotland, but so great was his modesty that his interviews with the king were always conducted in secrecy at his own express desire. He was held in high estimation both by churchmen and dissenters, and in particular was on terms of friendship with the archbishop of Canterbury and other church dignitaries. By the dissenting ministers of London, although he belonged to another communion, he was elected one of the preachers of the Merchants' Tuesday Lecture at Salter's Hall. Satisfied with his position, he not only refused several parochial charges in Scotland, but even declined the office of principal of the university of Glasgow, which had been placed within his reach by his kinsman Lord Carmichael, secretary of state for Scotland, and chancellor of that university, to whom he dedicated his 'Discourses on Several Subjects' published in 1701. In his dedication he mentions his being related to his lordship, and acknowledges his obligations for the offer of the principalship, which circumstances, he says, had compelled him to decline.

After distinguishing himself by his writings as a firm friend to the British constitution and the protestant religion, Mr. Fleming died at London, May 24, 1716. Of the various sermons and tracts of which he was the author, the most celebrated is his 'Discourse on the Rise and Fall of the Papacy,' published in London in 1701. This remarkable work contains several passages founded on what he himself modestly calls a "conjectural" interpretation of the pouring out of the fourth vial in the Revelation, which strikingly coincide with the early events of the first French revolution, particularly as relates to the downfall of the monarchy. The Discourse, which had been almost forgotten for nearly a century, was by that astounding outbreak suddenly recalled to recollection. Fleming's words, written in 1701, are: "There is ground to hope that about the beginning of another such century, things may again alter for the better; for I cannot but hope that some new mortification of the chief supporters of Antichrist will then happen; and, perhaps, the French monarchy may begin to be considerably humbled about that time: that whereas the present French king takes the sun for his emblem, and this for his motto, '*nec pluribus* impar,' (a match for many,) he may at length, or rather his successors, and the monarchy itself, at least before the year 1794, be forced to acknowledge that in respect to neighbouring potentates he is even '*singulis* impar' (not a match for one). But as to the

expiration of this vial, I do fear it will not be until the year 1794." And again, "We may justly suppose that the French monarchy, after it has scorched others, will itself consume by doing so, its fire, and that which is the fuel that maintains it, wasting insensibly, till it be exhausted towards the end of this century, as the Spanish monarchy did before towards the end of the sixteenth age." It was in the commencement of 1793, when Louis the Sixteenth was about to die by the guillotine, that Fleming's speculations, guesses, or conjectures, written ninety years before, and found to have been correct, were recalled to remembrance, and brought before public attention, not only by extracts published in newspapers, but by reprints of the work itself, both in England and America. It was also translated into different languages. After these events had passed away the work again fell into neglect, when the revolution of 1848 again brought it into notice. Referring to Italy, Fleming says, "The fifth vial, which is to be poured out on the seat of the Beast, or the dominions that more immediately belong to, and depend upon, the Roman see; that, I say, this judgment will probably begin about the year 1794, and expire about the year 1848." The latter year, according to his interpretation of apocalyptical prophecy, he believes to be the date of the commencement of the downfall of the papal power, not rapid and sudden, but by gradual though sure decay. "We are not to imagine," he says, "that this vial will totally destroy the Papacy (though it will exceedingly weaken it), for we find this still in being and alive when the next vial is poured out." With regard to the pouring out of the sixth vial, current events (in 1853) give a wonderful significancy to his words. "The sixth vial," he says, "will be poured out upon the Mohammedan Antichrist as the former was on the papacy; and seeing the sixth trumpet brought the Turks from beyond the Euphrates, from their crossing which river they date their rise, this sixth vial dries up their waves and exhausts their power, as the means and way to prepare and dispose the Eastern kings and kingdoms to renounce their heathenish and Mohammedan errors, in order to their receiving and embracing Christianity." . . . . "Supposing then that the Turkish monarchy should be totally destroyed between 1848 and 1900, we may justly assign seventy or eighty years longer to the end of the sixth seal, and but twenty or thirty at most to the last." The year 2000 he calculates as the commencement of the millennium. A neat and carefully edited edition of 'The Rise and Fall of the Papacy,' reprinted from the edition of 1701, with an interesting memoir of the author, prefixed by the Rev. Thomas Thomson, was published at Edinburgh in 1849.

Mr. Fleming's works are:

Poetical Paraphrase on the Song of Solomon; with other Poems. Lond. 1691, 8vo. This is the general title to the volume, but each portion of it has distinct paging and titles.

Discourses on several subjects, viz. The Rise and Fall of the Papacy, &c. 1701. Various editions.

A Practical Discourse on the Death of King William; with a Poetical Essay on his memory. Lond. 1702, 8vo.

Christology; or a Discourse concerning Christ. London, 1705-8, 2 vols. 8vo.

The First Resurrection; a Dissertation on the prior and special Resurrection of the most eminent Christian Witnesses. Lond. 1708.

The Rod or the Sword; a Discourse from Ezekiel, chap. xxi. 13. Reprinted at London, subjoined to a Sermon on the Execution of Louis XVI. by Henry Hunter, D.D. London, 1793, 8vo.

Speculum Davidicum Redivivum; or the Divine Right of the Revolution evinced and applied.

Theocraty; or the Divine Government of Nations.

The Mirror of Divine Love.

The History of Hereditary Right.

FLETCHER, a surname derived from the French word *fleche*, an arrow, and signifying either an arrow-maker, or more generally, a superintendent of archery. The surname is not confined to Scotland, the names of Flecharius and le Flecher being of frequent occurrence in the public records of England of Richard the First and King John.

The most distinguished family of this name in Scotland were the Fletchers of Salton in the county of Haddington, that estate in the parish of that name (which gives the title of lord to the head of the Frasers of Philorth, first conferred on the Abernethys of that ilk; see SALTON, lord) having been purchased from Alexander Lord Abernethy in 1643, by Sir Andrew Fletcher of Innerpeffer and Bencleo, Forfarshire, an eminent lawyer, and one of the senators of the college of justice. He was the eldest son of Robert Fletcher of Innerpeffer, and was admitted an ordinary judge, 18th December 1623. In 1626 he was continued on the bench when so many of his brethren were displaced. [*Balfour's Annals*, vol. ii. p. 130.] In 1633 he was appointed a member of a parliamentary commission for examining the laws and collecting the local practices of the country, in order to a general codification of the laws written and unwritten, but which seems not to have made any progress, owing to the subsequent troubles. At the same time he was required to examine Sir Thomas Craig's work, 'De Feudes,' with a view to its publication. In 1641 he was reappointed a lord of session. The minutes of parliament bear that the laird of Moncrieff objected to his appointment on the ground that Lord Inner

peffer had incapacitated himself by buying lands under litigation, but although the matter was referred to the privy council, nothing came of the accusation, and Sir Andrew retained his seat. He was commissioner to the estates for the county of Angus, and was appointed on 1st February 1645, one of the commissioners of the exchequer, and in 1647 one of the committee of estates and of the committee of the war, for the county of Haddington. According to Guthrie (*Memoirs*, p. 191) he was in the interest of King Charles the First, and canvassed the members of parliament in his favour, as to whether he should be left to the English army without conditions made in his behalf. He gained a majority, which, however, was lost by the supineness of the duke of Hamilton. He was one of the four commissioners for the shires who alone of all that body voted against it. In 1648 he was again appointed a member of the committee of estates and of war for Haddington and for Forfar. He died in March 1650, at his house in East Lothian. He married a daughter of Peter Hay of Kirkland. His elder son, Andrew Fletcher of Salton, was the celebrated patriot, of whom a memoir is subsequently given. The latter was succeeded in the estate, on his death in 1716, by his brother, Henry Fletcher of Salton, who married in 1688, Mary, daughter of Sir David Carnegie of Pitarrow. His son, Andrew Fletcher, was the celebrated judge, Lord Milton, of whom also a memoir is given in its place. Lord Milton married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton, and had a son, General John Fletcher Campbell of Salton, Haddingtonshire, and Boquhan, Stirlingshire. The latter married in 1795, Ann Thriepland, and had two sons, Andrew Fletcher of Salton Hall, born 20th August 1796, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county of Haddington. He married Lady Charlotte Charteris, second daughter of the earl of Wemyss and March, and has issue. A second son, Harry Fletcher, succeeded to the estate of Boquhan, when he assumed the additional name of Campbell. He married Ann, daughter of Hugh Hawthorn, Esq. of Castlewig, by whom he has four sons.

FLETCHER, ANDREW, a celebrated political writer and patriot, the son of Sir Robert Fletcher of Salton, in East Lothian, by Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Bruce of Clackmannan, was born in 1653. His father dying while he was yet a child, he was placed, by his father's request on his deathbed, under the tuition of the afterwards celebrated Dr. Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, then minister of the parish of Salton, when episcopacy was dominant in Scotland, and from him he is said to have imbibed that attachment to free principles of government for which he became so eminent. He spent some years in foreign travel, and on his return home he first appeared as a public character in the Scots parliament of 1681 as commissioner for East Lothian, when his spirited opposition to the arbitrary measures of the court rendered his retirement to Holland essential for his safety. Not appearing to a summons from the lords of the council, he was outlawed, and his estate confiscated. In 1683 he accompanied Baillie of Jerviswood to England, to assist in the consultations held among the friends of liberty for the concerting of measures for their common security. On his return to the continent, he devoted his time chiefly to the study of public law.

In June 1685 he landed with the duke of Monmouth at Lyme in Dorsetshire, and was appointed to command the cavalry under Lord Grey of Wark, in Monmouth's enterprise against James II. of England. They had arrived from Holland, in the Helderenbergh, a ship of 26 guns, and had previously landed one of the refugees named Thomas Dare, a man who, having great influence at Taunton, was directed to hasten thither across the country, and to apprize his friends that Monmouth would soon arrive. What follows may be given in Lord Macaulay's words: "Fletcher was ill mounted; and indeed there were few chargers in the camp which had not been taken from the plough. When he was ordered to Bridport, he thought that the exigency of the case warranted him in borrowing, without asking permission, a fine horse belonging to Dare. Dare resented this liberty, and assailed Fletcher with gross abuse. Fletcher kept his temper better than any who knew him expected. At last Dare, presuming on the patience with which his insolence was endured, ventured to shake a switch at the high-born and high-spirited Scot. Fletcher's blood boiled. He drew a pistol, and shot Dare dead. There was a general cry for vengeance on the foreigner who had murdered an Englishman. Monmouth could not resist the clamour. Fletcher, who, when his first burst of rage had spent itself, was overwhelmed with remorse and sorrow, took refuge on board of the Helderenbergh, and escaped to the continent." He first went to Spain, where he was thrown into prison, but soon made his escape. He afterwards passed into Hungary, where he highly distinguished himself in the war against the Turks. He subsequently rejoined his expatriated countrymen in Holland, and at the Revolution returned to Scotland. He was a member of the convention for settling the new government in his native country, and throughout his political career he zealously maintained the rights and liberties of the people.

In 1703, when a bill was brought in for a supply to the Crown, he opposed it, until the House

should consider what was necessary to secure the religion and liberties of the nation on the death of the queen; and he proposed various limitations of the royal prerogative, some of which were introduced into the 'Act of Security,' passed, through his exertions, into a law, but rendered ineffectual by the subsequent Union, which he resolutely opposed. He died in London in 1716, on his way from France to Scotland, and was buried in the family vault below the aisle of Salton church. His personal appearance is thus described: "A low thin man, of a brown complexion, full of fire, with a stern sour look." His life has been written by the late earl of Buchan, who, as well as Laing in his History of Scotland, and Lockhart of Carnwath, speaks in high terms of panegyric of his political and other virtues. As a writer, he possessed great powers, his mind being stored with classical knowledge, while his style was at once perspicuous, elegant, and energetic. The following are his works.

Two Discourses concerning the Affairs of Scotland; written in 1698. Edin. 1698, 8vo.

Discourse of Government with regard to Militias. Edin. 1698, 8vo. Lond. 1755, 8vo.

Speeches in the Parliament at Edinburgh. Edin. 1703, 8vo. Anon.

Account of a Conversation concerning a right regulation of Government for the common good of Scotland. Edin. 1704, 8vo.

Political Works, containing Discourses concerning Militias, the affairs of Scotland and those of Spain, and Speeches in Parliament in 1703; with selected Notices of his Life, Character, and Education. Lond. 1722, 1732, 1737, 8vo. Glasg. 1749 12mo

FLETCHER, Andrew, Lord Milton, a distinguished judge, was the son of Henry Fletcher of Salton, younger brother of the preceding, by a daughter of Sir David Carnegie of Pitarrow, bart., grand-daughter of David earl of Southesk. This lady appears to have been a woman of singular merit and enterprise. During the troubles in which the Fletcher family were involved, on account of their well-known attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty, she went to Holland, taking with her a millwright and a weaver, both men of great talent in their respective departments, and by their means she secretly obtained a knowledge of the art of weaving and dressing the fine linen known by the name of "Holland," the manufacture of which she introduced into the village of Salton. Andrew, the eldest son, was born in 1692, and after having obtained an education to qualify him for the bar, was admitted advocate on February 26, 1717; was made cashier of the excise in 1718; created one of the lords of session June 4, 1724, and lord justice-clerk July 21, 1735, which office he relinquished on being appointed principal keeper of the signet in 1748. On 5th July 1726, he had been named by patent one of the commissioners for improving the fisheries and manufactures in Scotland.

The acuteness of Lord Milton's understanding, his judgment and address, and his minute knowledge of the laws, customs, and temper of Scotland, recommended him early to the notice and favour of Archibald duke of Argyle, who, as minister for Scotland, employed him as his confidential agent and adviser in all matters relating to his native country. During the rebellion of 1745 he acted with so much discretion and humanity, that even the defeated party acknowledged themselves indebted to him for his lenient measures. He disregarded many of the secret informations which came to his office through the channels of officious malevolence; and it has been recorded to his honour, that, after his death, many sealed letters, containing denunciations of private individuals, were found unopened in his repositories.

In the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, Lord Milton took an active part; and he no sooner observed the beginning of public tranquillity, than he zealously devoted himself to the promotion of designs for the improvement of trade, manufactures, agriculture, and learning, in Scotland, which, during the period that he had the administration of affairs, exhibited in all their branches a more rapid advance than any country in Europe. Lord Milton died at his house of Brunstain near Musselburgh, December 13, 1766, aged 74.

FLETCHER, Archibald, styled the father of burgh reform, was born in Glenlyon, Perthshire, in 1745. He was the son of Angus Fletcher, a younger brother of Archibald Fletcher, Esq. of Bennice and Dunans, Argyleshire. He served his apprenticeship with a writer to the signet in Edinburgh, and was afterwards admitted into

partnership with his master, Mr. Wilson of Howden. In 1790, at the age of forty-five, he passed advocate, and in course of time obtained a very extensive practice at the bar. Many years previously he had effectually opposed, in a well written pamphlet, addressed to the society of writers to the signet, the adoption of a resolution by the faculty of advocates, limiting the age of admission of members to twenty-seven years—a resolution which, if acted upon, would have prevented himself from ever becoming an advocate. In 1784, when burgh reform was first agitated in Scotland, he was chosen secretary to the society formed in Edinburgh at the time, and in 1787 he was one of the delegates despatched to London by the Scottish burghs to promote its objects. He acted, without a fee, as counsel for Joseph Gerrald, and other 'friends of the people,' as they styled themselves, who were tried for sedition in 1793, and in 1796 he was one of the minority of thirty-eight who opposed the deposition of the Hon. Henry Erskine, then dean of faculty. In 1816, in consequence of declining health, he retired from the bar, to Parkhill, a farm which he had purchased in Stirlingshire, where he resided for some years. He died at Auchindinny house, about eight miles from Edinburgh, on 20th December 1828. He married at the age of forty-six, a Miss Dawson from the vicinity of Doncaster, who was only about seventeen, and had several children. His eldest son, Miles Fletcher, was educated for the bar. He married Augusta, daughter of General Clavering, by whom he had a family. After his death, in the prime of life, his widow married John Christison, Esq., advocate. Another son, Angus Fletcher, relinquished the profession of a writer to the signet, for which he had been educated, and became a sculptor in London. One of Mr. Fletcher's daughters married John Taylor, Esq., at one time a member of parliament, and another, Dr. Davy, a brother of the celebrated Sir Humphrey Davy. "Mr. Archibald Fletcher," says Lord Brougham, "was a learned, experienced, and industrious lawyer, one of the most upright men that ever adorned the profession, and a man of such stern and resolute firmness in public principle, as is very rarely found united with the amiable character which endeared him to private society." He was the author of several pamphlets of which only the following may be mentioned:

An Essay on Church Patronage, in which he supported the popular side.

An Examination of the Grounds on which the Convention of Royal Burghs claimed the right of altering and amending the Setts or Constitution of the Individual Burghs. Edin. 1825, 8vo.

Forbes, the surname of a clan, though not a Celtic one, having its possessions principally in Aberdeenshire, and the chief of which is Lord Forbes; its badge being the common broom, and the gathering shout or slogan, Loanach, the name of a hill in the district of Strathdon.

The traditions regarding the origin of the surname of Forbes are various; and some of them very fanciful. The principal of these, which seems to have been accepted by the family, as it is referred to by Sir Samuel Forbes in his 'View of the Diocese of Aberdeen,' (MS. quoted by the Statistical Account of Scotland, art. Tullynessle and Forbes,) states that this name was first assumed by one Ochonchar, from Ireland, who having slain a ferocious bear in that district, took the name of Forbear, now spelled and pronounced Forbes, in two syllables; although the English, in pronunciation make it only one. In consequence of this feat the Forbeses carry in their arms three bears' heads. A variation of this story says that the actor in this daring exploit was desirous of exhibiting his courage to the young and beautiful heiress of the adjacent castle, whose name being Bess, he, on receiving her hand as his reward, assumed it to commemorate his having killed the bear "for Bess." Another tradition states that the name of the founder of the family was originally Bois, a follower of one of our early Scots kings, and that on granting him certain lands for some extraordinary service, his majesty observed that they were "for Boice." The surname, however, is territorial, and said to be Celtic, from the Gaelic word Ferbash or Ferbasach, a bold man. It seems more likely to have been originally Forbois, of a Latin-French derivation, signifying a wild wood country, where bears abounded. According to Skene, in his treatise *De Verborum Significatione*, Duncan Forbois got from King Alexander (but which of the three kings of that name is not mentioned) a charter of the lands and heritage of Forbois in Aberdeenshire, whence the surname. In the reign of King William the Lion, John de Forbes possessed the lands of that name. His son, Fergus de Forbes, had a charter of the same from Alexander earl of Buchan, about 1236. Next of this race are Duncan de Forbes, his son, 1262, and Alexander de Forbes, grandson, governor of Urquhart castle in Moray, which he bravely defended for a long time, in 1304, against Edward the First of England, but on its surrender all within the castle were put to the sword, except the wife of the governor, who escaped to Ireland, and was there delivered of a posthumous son. This son, Sir Alex. de Forbes, the only one of his family remaining, came to Scotland in the reign of Robert the Bruce, and his patrimonial inheritance of Forbes having been bestowed upon others, he obtained a grant of other lands instead. He was killed at the battle of Duplin, in 1332, fighting valiantly on the side of King David, the son of Bruce. From his son, Sir John de Forbes, 1373, all the numerous families in Scotland who bear the name and their offshoots, trace their descent. (*Low's Scot. Heroes, App.*)

Sir John's posthumous son, Sir Alexander de Forbes, acquired from Thomas, earl of Mar, several lands in Aberdeenshire, the grant of which King Robert the Second ratified by his charter in the third year of his reign By King

Robert the Third he was appointed justiciary of Aberdeen, and coroner of that county. He is witness to a charter of Isobel, countess of Mar, of the lands of Bonjedworth to Thomas Douglas, her nephew, of date the 10th of November 1404. He died the following year. By his wife, a daughter of Kennedy of Dunure, he had four sons, namely, Sir Alexander, his successor, the first Lord Forbes; Sir William, ancestor of the Lords Pitsligo (see PITSLIGO, lord); Sir John, who obtained the thanedom of Formartine (which now gives the title of viscount to the earl of Aberdeen) and the lands of Tolquhoun, by his marriage with Marjory, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Preston of Formartine, knight, (of the Dingwall family,) and was ancestor of the Forbeses of Tolquhoun, Foveran, Watertoun, Culloden, and others of the name; and Alexander, founder of the family of Brux, and others.

Alexander, the eldest son, and first Lord Forbes, was among the Scottish forces sent to the assistance of Charles, dauphin of France, afterwards King Charles the Seventh, and had a share in the victory obtained over the English at Beaugé, in Anjou, 22d March 1421; but soon after, at the desire of King James the First, then a prisoner in England, he quitted the French service, with several others of the Scots auxiliaries, and subsequently obtained three safe-conducts at different times to visit England, with a hundred persons in his retinue each time, to wait upon his sovereign James the First. He was created a peer of parliament sometime after 1436 The precise date of creation is not known, but in a precept, directed by James the Second to the lords of the exchequer, dated 12th July 1442, he is styled Lord Forbes. He died in 1448. By his wife, Lady Elizabeth (sometimes called Lady Mary) Douglas, only daughter of George earl of Angus, and grand-daughter of King Robert the Second, he had two sons and three daughters.

James, the elder son, second Lord Forbes, was knighted by King James the Third. This nobleman built the strong castle of Druminner, in the parish of Forbes (now united to that of Tullynessle), the ancient seat of the Lords Forbes. The license to build it, obtained from James the Second, is dated 14th May 1456. He died soon after 1460. By his wife, Lady Egidia Keith, second daughter of the first earl Marischal, he had three sons and a daughter; namely, William, third Lord Forbes; Duncan, of Corsindae, ancestor (by his second son) of the Forbeses of Monymusk; and Patrick, the first of the family of Corse, progenitor of the Forbeses, baronets, of Craigievar, and of the Irish earls of Granard. The daughter, Egidia, became the wife of Malcolm Forbes of Tolquhoun.

William, third Lord Forbes, married Lady Christian Gordon, third daughter of Alexander, first earl of Huntly, and had, with a daughter, three sons, Alexander, fourth lord; Arthur, fifth lord; and John, sixth lord.

Alexander, fourth lord, attachèd himself to the party of King James the Third, and after that unfortunate monarch's assassination, on his flight from the field of Sauchieburn in June 1488, with a rent and blood-stained shirt, suspended from the end of a spear, as that of their murdered sovereign, he rode through Aberdeen and other places in the north of Scotland, and endeavoured, Mark Antony-like with the mantle of "dead Cæsar," to rouse the people to arms to avenge his death. A formidable insurrection was on the point of breaking out, when it was suddenly extinguished by the defeat of the earl of Lennox at Tillymoss near Stirling. Lord Forbes soon after submitted to the young king, James the Fourth, who gave to him in marriage his eldest cousin, Lady Grizel Boyd, only daughter of Thomas, earl of Arran. grand-daughter of King James the Second. She had no issue to him, and he died, while yet young, before 16th May, 1491.

Arthur, fifth Lord Forbes, succeeded his brother, and being under age at the time, he was placed, as one of the king's wards, under the guardianship of John Lord Glammes, whose daughter he had married, but he died soon after his accession to the title, without children.

His next brother, John, became sixth Lord Forbes, before 30th October 1496, at which date he is witness to a charter. On July 29th, 1533, he and his two sons, John, master of Forbes, and William his brother, with William Forbes of Corsindae, and another, found security to appear at the next court of justiciary at Aberdeen, to take their trial for having treasonably set fire, under cloud of night, to certain sheeppens, built of wood, belonging to the earl of Huntly, the Gordons and the Forbeses being at deadly feud, and on May 10th, 1536, the same parties found similar caution. In the latter year, however, Lord Forbes was committed to Edinburgh castle, on the far more serious accusation of treason against the king, but after a tedious confinement, he was exculpated from every charge, and restored to liberty. His son, the master of Forbes, was not so fortunate, having been convicted and executed. The sixth lord died in 1547. He was thrice married: first, to Lady Catherine Stewart, second daughter of John, earl of Athol, uterine brother of King James the Second, and by her he had a son, John, who died young, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Grant of Grant; secondly, to Christian, daughter of Sir John Lundin of that ilk, and by her he had two sons and four daughters; and, thirdly, to Elizabeth Barlow, or Barclay, relict of the first Lord Elphinstone, killed at Flodden in 1513, and by her had a son, Arthur Forbes of Putachie, and a daughter, Janet, who was also thrice married.

The elder son of the second marriage, John, the master of Forbes above mentioned, is stated to have been a young man of great courage and good education, but of a bold and turbulent spirit. On October 10, 1530, with two others, he was indicted at the justiciary court at Dundee for the slaughter of Alexander Seton of Meldrum, but the same date he obtained a remission for the crime, under the great seal. His father, Lord Forbes, appears to have been inculpated in the same charge, as on 27th August 1530, no less than seventeen landed gentlemen were fined for not appearing to enter on his assize. On 26th April 1536, he and four others became cautioners to satisfy the parties for assythment of the slaughter. On the 12th June 1536, the master was accused by the earl of Huntly, before the king and privy council, of treasonable conspiracy against his majesty's life, and plotting the destruction of the king's army at Jedburgh. Protesting his innocence, he offered to maintain it against his accuser by single combat, an ordeal often allowed under the feudal system. The council, on this occasion, did not authorise the resort to judicial combat, as it was styled; but Huntly was required to give a bond, under the penalty of thirty thousand marks, to make good his accusation, while the master was ordered to enter himself prisoner in the castle of Edinburgh, or to find security in twenty thousand marks to stand his trial. On the 8th of December, in consequence of a warrant from the king, the council ordered Lord Forbes, as well as his son, to find security that they should remain in Edinburgh castle till they each found bail to the extent of ten thousand marks to answer to the charge when called upon. The former, as already stated, was freed from the accusation, but the master was brought to trial before the high court of justiciary, 14th July 1537, and being found guilty, was condemned to be drawn on a hurdle through the cause-

way or High Street of Edinburgh, and hanged on a gallows, and his body quartered as a traitor, his lands and goods being forfeited. To spare his relations the more ignominious part of the sentence, he was beheaded instead of being hanged, on the 17th of the same month. On the scaffold he declared his innocence of the crime of treason of which he had been convicted, but acknowledged that he deserved death for the murder of the laird of Meldrum. The principal evidence against him was an unprincipled follower named John Strachan, who, on being refused a gift which he had asked of the master, went to the earl of Huntly, the enemy of the Forbeses, and accused him of having for a long time designed the death of the king, that the Douglases might be restored. It is also stated that to procure the conviction of the unfortunate master, Huntly, the main accuser, did not scruple to bribe his judges. Strachan, for being a participator in, and treasonably concealing the alleged conspiracy, was ordered by the king's letter to be banished beyond the water of Dee.

After the execution of the master, the king (James the Fifth) seems to have been anxious to compensate the family for his severity towards them, by admitting his next brother, William, into his favour. He restored to him his brother's honours and estates, and in 1539, appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber. This William succeeded his father in 1547, as seventh Lord Forbes, and died in 1593. He had married Elizabeth Keith, daughter and coheiress, with her sister, Margaret, Countess Marischal, of Sir William Keith of Inverugie, and had by her six sons and eight daughters. The sons were, John, eighth Lord Forbes; William of Foderhouse; James, of Lethendy; Robert, prior of Monymusk; Arthur, of Logie, called from his complexion, "Black Arthur," after mentioned; and Abraham, of Blacktoun. The third daughter, Christian, married George Johnston of Caskieben, and was mother of the celebrated Dr. Arthur Johnston, physician in ordinary to Charles the First.

John, eighth Lord Forbes, was one of the five noblemen appointed by commission from the king, dated 25th July 1594, lieutenants of the northern counties, for the suppression of the rebellion of the popish earls of Huntly and Errol, and at the battle of Glenlivet, 3d October of that year, he was second in command of the king's forces, under the earl of Argyle, against these two rebellious noblemen. The following year he again joined the king against them. We learn from the Burgh Records of Aberdeen that on 16th July 1595, the dean of guild of that city was ordered by the town council to expend the sum of one hundred merks on deals and other materials for a house which Lord Forbes was then building, as a remembrance for his lordship's keeping of the waters of Dee and Don "fra slayeris of blak fische in forbidden tyme, as the said lordis predicessoris did obefoir to this burgh." It would appear from these Records that the town of Aberdeen furnished yearly a ton of wine to the Lords Forbes for preserving the salmon fish of the two rivers Dee and Don, within their bounds. Under date 6th September 1530, there is an entry that having discovered that those who should be keepers of their waters were themselves the principal destroyers of the fish in undue time, the council, with one voice ordained that no pension should be given to Lord Forbes, or any other person, for the future, for keeping the waters, protesting that if any such pension be given in time coming, it should be held as "black mail." The above gift to the eighth Lord Forbes seems to have been a renewal of the practice. His lordship was served heir to his mother 13th November 1604, and died soon afterwards. He had married, while still master of Forbes, Lady Margaret Gordon, eldest daughter of George, fourth earl of Huntly, and had, with a daughter named Jean, a son, John, who, being educated in the faith of his mother, entered a religious order on the continent, and died without succession. This lady he repudiated, and in consequence a sanguinary rencontre took place in 1572, in the parish of Clatt, Aberdeenshire, between the two rival clans of Forbes and Gordon. The latter, under the command of two of the earl's brothers, attacked the Forbeses, within a rude intrenchment which they had formed on the white hill of Tillyangus, in the south-western extremity of the parish, and after a severe contest the Gordons prevailed, having carried the intrenchment, and slain the master's brother, 'black Arthur.' The pursuit of the Forbeses was continued to the very gates of Druminner, the seat of their chief. A number of cairns are still pointed out where those slain on this occasion were buried. Douglas, in his peerage, seems to be in error when he states that Black Arthur Forbes was killed at Paris in 1574. In the parliament of 1581, a commission was granted for settling all debateable matters betwixt the Gordons and the Forbeses. The eighth Lord Forbes took for his second wife, Janet, daughter of James Seton of Touch, and had, besides Arthur ninth lord, another son, and a daug' ter.

Arthur, ninth lord, married on 1st February 1600, Jean, second daughter of Alexander, fourth Lord Elphinstone, and had Alexander, tenth Lord Forbes; the Hon. Colonel John, who was particularly recommended by letter from King Charles the First to the Shah of Persia, 2d December 1635, as having had much experience in the wars of Europe, and being desirous of visiting more remote countries, he requested a military command for him in the Persian service; three other sons, two of whom, Arthur and James, were killed in the German wars, and three daughters.

Alexander, tenth Lord Forbes, fought against the imperi alists under the banner of the lion of the north, the renowned Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, in whose service he attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and won for himself a high military reputation. On his return home, he had a considerable command in the army sent from Scotland to suppress the Irish rebellion in 1643. He afterwards retired to Germany, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was twice married: first, to Anne, eldest daughter of Sir John Forbes of Pitsligo, by whom he had, besides several children, who died young, a son, William, eleventh Lord Forbes; and, secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Forbes of Rires, in Fife, and by her had a large family.

William, eleventh Lord Forbes, in the Scots parliament, 10th September 1641, was named one of the commissioners appointed to consider the grievances of the north country ministers. In June 1644 he presented to the estates a petition praying for payment of three thousand merks, the fine imposed on two of the rebels whom he had taken, which the house granted, ordaining him at the same time to deliver the two prisoners to the baillies of Aberdeen, and they to the sheriff of Kincardineshire, and so from sheriff to sheriff, till they reached Edinburgh. [*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iii. p. 191.] In 1648 he was nominated one of the colonels of foot in the forces raised to attempt the rescue of King Charles the First, and the following year one of the commissioners for putting the kingdom in a state of defence, and colonel of horse. He died in 1691. He was thrice married, but had issue only by his first wife, Jean, a daughter of Sir John Campbell of Calder

His eldest son, William, twelfth Lord Forbes, was a zealous supporter of the revolution. In 1689 he was sworn a privy councillor to King William, and on 27th May 1702 he was appointed colonel of the 2d troop of horse-grenadier

guards. He was also a member of Queen Anne's privy council. He supported the treaty of union, and on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, he was nominated lord-lieutenant of the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, 19th August of that year. He died in July 1716. By his wife, Anne, daughter of James Brodie of Brodie, he had three sons and one daughter.

William, the eldest son, thirteenth Lord Forbes, married, in September 1720, Dorothy, daughter of William Dale, Esq. of Covent Garden, Westminster. This lady had a fortune of twenty thousand pounds, which was lost by the South Sea scheme, and other bubble speculations of that unfortunate year. He died at Edinburgh 26th June 1730. He had a son, Francis, fourteenth lord, who died in August 1734, in the thirteenth year of his age, and four daughters, one of whom, Jean, was married to James Dundas of Dundas, and another, the youngest, Elizabeth, married John Gregory, M.D., professor of the practice of medicine in the university of Edinburgh, and was the mother of the celebrated Dr. James Gregory.

James, second son of the twelfth lord, succeeded his nephew, as fifteenth Lord Forbes, and died at Putachie, 20th February 1761, in the 73d year of his age. He married, first, Mary, daughter of the third Lord Pitsligo, widow of John Forbes of Monymusk, and grandmother of the celebrated Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, baronet, (see afterwards,) and had a son, James, sixteenth Lord Forbes, and three daughters; secondly, in July 1741, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Gordon of Park, baronet. Of this lady, who died without issue at Aberdeen, 12th June 1792, in her 72d year, a high eulogium is recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine for the same year.

James, sixteenth lord, was an officer in the army, and in May 1764 was appointed deputy governor of Fort William, Inverness-shire. He died at Edinburgh 29th July 1804, in the 80th year of his age. By his wife, Catherine, only daughter of Sir Robert Innes, baronet, of Orton and Balvenie, he had four sons and two daughters.

James Ochoncar Forbes, seventeenth lord, the eldest son, born 7th March 1765, entered the army in 1781, as ensign in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, in which he was an officer for twenty-six years. In April 1793, when senior lieutenant, he joined the first battalion of the regiment then serving under the duke of York in Flanders, and was engaged in the battle of Famars, the storming of Valenciennes, and every other engagement of importance. After the action of Lincelles, in August of that year, he succeeded to the captain-lieutenancy, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, vacant by the fall of Lieutenant-colonel Bosville, and in the following October he succeeded to a company, by the death of Lieutenant-colonel Eld, who was killed at Dunkirk. He obtained the brevet rank of colonel, 3d May 1796. In 1799 he accompanied the force under Sir Ralph Abercromby, destined to attack the Helder. He at that time commanded the grenadier company of the Coldstream guards, and was present in every action but one which took place in that country during that short but active campaign. He received the rank of major-general 29th April 1802, and the same year he was placed on the staff in command of the troops stationed at Ashford in Kent, where he remained two years, and was then removed to the more important charge of the garrison at Dover. In March 1808 he was appointed second in command, under Sir Charles Stuart, of the troops in the Mediterranean. The same year he sailed for Sicily, and soon after his arrival he attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and by the king of Naples he was created a knight of the royal Sicilian order of St. Januarius. At the general election of 1806 he had been elected a representative peer of Scotland, and in 1807 he was rechosen. On his return to England in 1812, his lordship was placed on the staff in Ireland in command of the Cork district, in which he remained four years. He was then appointed to Dublin in command of the eastern district, where he remained three years, and on his promotion to the rank of general, 12th August 1819, he was removed from the staff of Ireland. He was appointed colonel of the 3d garrison battalion in 1806. In 1808 he was removed to the colonelcy of the 94th foot; to that of the 54th regiment in September 1809, and to that of the 21st or Royal Scots Fusileers in June 1816. In 1826 he was appointed lord high commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, an appointment which was renewed for several years. He died 4th May 1843. He was a man of a noble presence, tall, and finely formed, and his appearance became his station well. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Walter Hunter of Polmood, Peebles-shire, and Crailing, Roxburghshire, he had six sons and four daughters. The estate of Polmood had been the subject of litigation for nearly fifty years in the court of session and House of Lords, but it was ultimately decided that an old man named Adam Hunter, who laid claim to it, had not established his pedigree (see HUNTER, surname of). It consequently came into the possession of Lady Forbes. His lordship's eldest son, James, a lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream guards, predeceased his father in 1835.

Walter, the second son, born 29th May 1798, became eighteenth Lord Forbes, on his father's death in 1843. He married on 31st January 1825, Horatia, seventh daughter of Sir John Gregory Shaw, baronet, county of Kent; issue, five sons and one daughter. Heir presumptive, his eldest son, Horace Courtenay, master of Forbes, born at Aberdeen, in 1829, educated at Oriel college, Oxford.

Lord Forbes is the premier baron of Scotland, being the first on the union roll. He is also a baronet of Nova Scotia, date of creation 1628.

The Forbeses of Tolquhoun, an ancient cadet of this family one of whom fell at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September 1547, descended from Sir John Forbes, third son of Sir John Forbes, justiciary of Aberdeen in the reign of Robert the Third, (as stated on page 228,) are now represented by James Forbes Leith, Esq. of Whitehaugh, in the same county. Sir Alexander Forbes of Tolquhoun, the tenth laird of the name of Forbes, was one of the three colonels for Aberdeenshire in the Scots army of Charles the Second, and is said to have rendered signal service to that monarch at the battle of Worcester in 1651. He is also stated to have assisted in a particular manner in the king's subsequent escape from England. For these services he was knighted in 1654. In 1685 he was made a burgess of Glasgow, and also the same year, of St. Andrews. Dying without issue, his estate devolved on his nephew, William Forbes, the son of his next brother, Thomas. This William Forbes was served heir to his father and his uncle in 1704. He married two years afterwards, Anne, daughter and heiress of John Leith of Whitehaugh, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William, eleventh Lord Forbes, and with a daughter he had two sons. The elder, the Rev. William Forbes, vicar of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, died in September 1761, without issue, when the younger son, John, succeeded, and, as heir of his mother, he assumed the additional surname of Leith. His great-grandson, James John Forbes Leith, a lieutenant-colonel in the service of the Hon. East India Company, was succeeded at his death by

his eldest son, James Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh, present representative of the house of Tolquhoun.

The Forbeses of Craigievar (also in Aberdeenshire), who possess a baronetcy, descend from the Hon. Patrick Forbes of Corse, armour-bearer to King James the Third, and third son, as already stated, of James, second Lord Forbes. The lands of Corse, which formed part of the barony of Coul and O'Nele, were in 1476 bestowed on this Patrick, for his services, by that monarch, and on 10th October 1482 he had a charter of confirmation under the great seal, of the barony of O'Neil, namely, the lands of Coule, Kincraigy, and le Corss. In 1510 his son and successor, David, called "Trail the Axe," had a charter of the lands of O'Nele, Cors, Kincraigy, le Mureton, with the mill and alehouse thereof, (the lands of Coul being now disjoined therefrom,) and uniting and incorporating them into a haill and free barony, "cum furca, fossa, pitt et gallous," &c., to be called the barony of O'Nele in all time coming. He married Elizabeth, sister of Panter of Newmanswells near Montrose, secretary of state to James the Fourth, and had a son, Patrick of O'Neil Corse, infeft in 1554. Patrick's eldest son, William, infeft in January 1567, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Strachan of Thornton, had six sons and five daughters.

His eldest son, Patrick Forbes of Corse and O'Neil, was bishop of Aberdeen for seventeen years, and died in 1635. Of this eminent prelate, and of his second son, the learned Dr. John Forbes of Corse, professor of divinity in King's college, Aberdeen, memoirs in larger type will be found on pages 235 and 236. The bishop's male line failing with his grandchildren, the family estates devolved on the descendants of his next brother, William Forbes of Craigievar, the first of that branch, of whom next paragraph. John, the third son of the fourth baron of O'Neil and laird of Corse, was presbyterian minister of Alford, and a man of great piety and learning, and of considerable eminence in the church. He was moderator of the General Assembly which met at Aberdeen on 2d July 1605, and which immediately on its meeting was, by a messenger at arms, charged in the king's name to dismiss on the pain of rebellion. The Assembly declared their readiness to comply with this order, and requested the commissioner, Straiton of Lawriston, to name a day and place for their next meeting. Upon his refusal, the moderator appointed the Assembly to meet again in the same place on the last Tuesday of September ensuing, and then dissolved the meeting with prayer. The king, having sent orders from London to proceed with the utmost rigour against those ministers who had composed this Assembly, fourteen of them were sent to prison to await their trial, among whom were Mr. Forbes and Mr. John Welch, son-in-law of Knox, who were apprehended in Edinburgh, and after being a night in the castle, were sent to Blackness and confined in separate dungeons. As they declined the jurisdiction of the privy council, they were indicted to stand trial for high treason before the high court of justiciary at Linlithgow. Mr. Forbes' speech on the occasion is recorded in Calderwood's *History of the Church of Scotland*, vol. vi. pp 382—385. He and five other ministers convicted with him, after having been imprisoned fourteen months in the castle of Blackness, were banished to France. A long letter from Mr. Forbes to his celebrated brother in the ministry, Mr. Robert Bruce, dated Edinburgh castle, 16th July 1606, after his condemnation, relative to the chancellor having counselled the holding of the Aberdeen Assembly, which had given so much offence to the king, will be found in the same volume (pp. 551—556). He became afterwards minister of Delft in Holland, and died about 1638. He was the author of several tracts on religious subjects. He married a daughter of Barclay of Mathers, and had two sons, Colonel Arthur Forbes, and Patrick, who was appointed bishop of Caithness, 19th March 1662, and remained in that see till his death in 1680. Arthur, the fourth son, settled in Ireland in 1620, and was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1628. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and fell in a duel at Hamburg in 1632. His son, Sir Arthur Forbes, was the first earl of Granard in the peerage of Ireland.

William Forbes, the second son above mentioned, the founder of the house of Craigievar, was first styled of Menie. He was educated at Edinburgh, and became an eminent merchant at Dantzic, where he made a large fortune, and purchased estates in various parts of Scotland. He had charters of the lands of Menie in Aberdeenshire in 1607; of Craigievar in the same county, in 1610; of the barony of Auchtertool in Fifeshire, in 1617; of the barony of Finhaven and Carriston in Forfarshire, in 1619, and of the lands of Fintry in Aberdeenshire the same year. On becoming proprietor of Craigievar, which he purchased from a family of the name of Mortimer, he found the castle but half built, as they were unable, from adverse circumstances, to finish it. He straightway set about completing it, which he did in 1626, in the most approved style of the period, with projecting turrets, and took his designation therefrom. It is now surrounded by extensive and thriving plantations. The name of Craigievar, in Gaelic, *Creg a Mhar*, means the rock of Mar. In the vicinity are several Druidical temples, and on the top of Corsehill, near it, are vestiges of an encampment. He was commemorated by Arthur Johnstone in one of his epitaphs. [*Poemata* p. 380.]

His eldest son, William, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 20th April 1630, with a grant of sixteen thousand acres in New Brunswick, erected into a free barony and regality, to be called New Craigievar. On the rash and ill-advised attempt of Charles the First to introduce episcopacy into Scotland, Sir William embraced the cause of the Covenanters, and took an active part in the troubles which followed. He commanded a troop of horse, and is frequently mentioned in Spalding's History of the Troubles in Scotland from 1624 to 1645, printed for the Spalding Club in 2 vols. 4to, 1850. In 1641 he was appointed by parliament one of the commissioners for planting kirks and valuation of teinds; in 1643, one of the committee for loan monies and taxations of the county of Aberdeen; in 1644, one of the commissioners for conserving the Ripon treaty, and ordered to secure deserters in Aberdeenshire, &c.; in 1645, one of the committee of estates; in 1646, one of the commissioners for selling the estates of the malignants, and in 1647 sheriff of Aberdeen. At the battle of Aberdeen in 1644, charging too impetuously at the head of his troop, Sir William was taken prisoner with Forbes of Boyndlie. In the account of that battle contained in Patrick Gordon of Ruthven's 'Britane's Distemper,' printed for the Spalding Club in one volume 4to in 1844, it is stated that he had been "bred up in the field of Mars while he was abroad" (page 83). Being allowed to be at large on his parole, "he conveyed himself away," says the same writer, "to the no small prejudice of his reputation" (p. 93). In 1646 he joined the garrison at Aberdeen with several other gentlemen, to oppose an anticipated attack from the marquis of Huntly, who, with a force of fifteen hundred Highland foot and six hundred horse, stormed that city in three different places, and compelled the army of the Covenanters to surrender at discretion. Among the prisoners taken on this occasion were Sir William Forbes, and other country gentle-

men of the name of Forbes, but they were all released the next day on their parole of honour not to serve against the king in future.

According to Spalding (*Hist. of Troubles in Scotland*, vol. i. p. 69), Sir William was mainly the cause of breaking up the band of the famous freebooter Gilderoy, or Gilroy, the hero of the old ballad, said to have been originally composed by his mistress. One of the proscribed clan Gregor, he was as notorious in his day as Rob Roy himself, for his cattle-lifting and other lawless exploits. A portion of his followers having "harried" and oppressed the lands of the Forbeses, particularly Corse and Craigievar, Sir William sent information of the same to the Stewarts of Athole, who, on the return of Gilderoy's followers to their haunts in the Highlands of Perthshire, succeeded in apprehending eight of them. Seven of these were hanged at Edinburgh early in 1636, and the eighth only escaped by showing that he had been forced into the service against his will. In revenge Gilderoy set fire to several houses belonging to the Stewarts, and a reward of a thousand pounds being offered for his apprehension, he was ultimately taken, with five of his accomplices, all of whom were hanged at the Gallowlee, between Leith and Edinburgh, in the month of July following, Gilderoy as a mark of distinction being hanged on a gallows higher than the rest.

Sir William's son, Sir John, second baronet, married Margaret, a daughter of Young of Auldbar, and had six sons and three daughters. This lady mortified (bequeathed) for the use of the poor of the parish of Leochel-Cushnie, in which Craigievar is situated, one thousand merks Scots, which, according to her will, must remain in the hands of the family on condition of their paying the interest regularly to the kirk session in meal, to be divided among the poor of Craigievar and Corse.

His grandson, Sir Arthur, fourth baronet, represented the county of Aberdeen in parliament from 1727 to 1747. In one of Lord Lovat's letters dated from Edinburgh, 11th September 1740, during the time of an election, he mentions that the duke of Argyle, who had then the chief management of Scots affairs, had a particular regard for Sir Arthur Forbes, and was anxious for his return to parliament. Sir Arthur was the bosom friend of Sir Andrew Mitchell, British ambassador to Frederick the Great of Prussia, who left to Sir Arthur the bulk of his property, including his valuable library, and his estate of Thainston.

His son, Sir William, fifth baronet, born in 1753, by his wife, the Hon. Sarah Sempill, daughter of the twelfth Lord Sempill, had four sons and seven daughters. Margaret, the second daughter, became the wife of Robert Wallace, Esq. of Kelly, at one period M. P. for Greenock. Sir William died in 1816.

His son, Sir Arthur, sixth baronet, was for some time an officer in the 7th hussars. He died unmarried in 1823, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir John, seventh baronet, born in 1785. He was a judge in the Hon. East India Company's service, and married in September 1825, the Hon. Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of 17th Lord Forbes, and had two sons and six daughters. He died 16th Feb. 1846.

The elder son, Sir William, born May 20, 1836, succeeded as eighth baronet, and was educated at Eton. In 1855 he entered the army as ensign and lieutenant in the Coldstream guards, and retired in 1857. In 1858 he married the only daughter of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Newe and Edinglassie. In 1859 he was appointed captain 9th Aberdeenshire rifle volunteers. His brother, James Ochoncar Forbes, of Corse, was born in 1837.

The family of Forbes of Pitsligo and Fettercairn, which possesses a baronetcy, are descended from Hon. Duncan Forbes of Corsindae, 2d son of the 2d Lord Forbes. This gentleman's grandson, Duncan Forbes of Monymusk, died in 1587. His grandson, William Forbes, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, by patent, dated 2d April, 1626, to himself and his heirs male. His eldest son, Sir William, 2d baronet, had, with one daughter, an only son, Sir William, 3d baronet, who was twice married, and had, by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of the 1st Viscount Arbuthnott, two sons and a daughter; and by his second wife, Barbara, daughter of Dalmahoy of Dalmahoy, two sons and three daughters.

His eldest son, Sir William, fourth baronet, married Lady Jane Keith, daughter of John, earl of Kintore, and had two sons and four daughters. John, the elder son, married the Hon. Mary Forbes of Pitsligo, daughter of Alexander third Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, and on the death of John, master of Pitsligo, in 1781, her descendants became nearest heirs and representatives of that noble family. He died before his father, but left two sons, the elder of whom, Sir William, fifth baronet, succeeded his grandfather. This Sir William, an advocate in Edinburgh, married Christian, daughter of John Forbes, Esq., and died in 1729. He had two sons.

The elder son, Sir William, sixth baronet, was the celebrated banker of Edinburgh, of whom a memoir is given on page 242 in larger type. As soon as he had an opportunity he purchased seventy acres of the upper barony of Pitsligo, including the old mansion-house, at that time roofless and deserted, and by the death of Mr. Forbes in 1781, he succeeded as heir to the lower barony also. The extensive improvements which he introduced on every portion of his property greatly enhanced its value, and exhibited in a high degree his genuine patriotism and public spirit. He married the eldest daughter of Sir James Hay of Hayston, baronet, and died in 1806. His second son. John Hay Forbes, was a lord of session, under the judicial title of Lord Medwyn. He was born at Edinburgh in 1776, passed advocate in 1799; appointed sheriff-depute of Perthshire in 1807, and raised to the bench in January 1825; appointed a lord of justiciary in December 1830; resigned that office in May 1847; retired from the bench in October 1852, and died in 1854. It was chiefly through his exertions, and to the efforts of the episcopal congregation worshipping in the Cowgate chapel, that the handsome structure called St. Paul's chapel, York Place, Edinburgh, was erected in 1818. His eldest brother, Sir William Forbes, also greatly assisted in the building of St. John's episcopal chapel, at the west end of Princes Street of the same city. His lordship married, in 1802, a daughter of Sir Alexander Penrose Cuming Gordon, baronet, of Altyre and Gordonstown. His eldest son, William, became an advocate. His second son, the Right Rev. Alexander Penrose Forbes, D.C.L., was consecrated bishop of Brechin in 1847, on the death of Dr. Moir. Born in Edinburgh in 1817, he was educated in Brasenose College, Oxford, where he was Boden Sanscrit scholar in 1841, and received the honorary degree of doctor of civil laws. George, the youngest son of Sir William, in 1815 was admitted a partner in the bank, and on its junction with the Glasgow Union bank he became a director of the Union bank, the new name of the firm.

The eldest son, Sir William, seventh baronet, married 19th June 1797, Williamina, sole child and heiress of Sir John Stuart Belches of Fettercairn, baronet, whose name and arms have been assumed by the family. He had four sons and two daughters; the eldest son, William, a captain in the army died unmarried, before his father, in 1826; the second

son, Sir John, succeeded him; the third, Charles, became a partner in the banking firm of Sir William Forbes and Co., afterwards the Union bank; and the fourth, James David Forbes, D.C.L., was elected professor of natural philosophy in the university of Edinburgh in 1833.

Sir John Stuart Forbes, the second son, became eighth baronet, on his father's death, 24th October, 1828. He was born 25th September 1804, and married 14th June 1834, Lady Harriet Louisa Anne Ker, third daughter of the sixth marquis of Lothian, and has a daughter, Harriet Williamina. Heir presumptive (1860), his brother Charles Hay Forbes, of Blackford House, near Edinburgh, married in 1833, the third daughter of Alexander Macdonell of Glengarry.

The family of Forbes of Newe and Edinglassie, which also possess a baronetcy, are descended from William Forbes of Dauch and Newe, younger son of Sir John Forbes, knight, who obtained a charter of the barony of Pitsligo and Kinnaldie, 10th October 1476, and whose elder son, Sir John Forbes, was the progenitor of Alexander Forbes, created Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, 24th June 1633, a title attainted in the person of Alexander, fourth lord, for his participation in the rebellion of 1745 (see PITSLIGO, lord). John Forbes of Bellabeg, the direct descendant of the said William of Dauch, was born at Bellabeg in September 1743. In early life he went to Bombay, and engaging in mercantile pursuits, became one of the most extensive and distinguished merchants in India. Having realized a large fortune he repurchased Newe, the estate of his ancestors, besides other lands in Strathdon, and the whole of his rental was laid out in improvements. His private beneficence both in India and at home is stated to have been almost unbounded, and amongst his munificent donations to public charities were ten thousand pounds to the Aberdeen asylum, and one thousand pounds to the infirmary of that city. [*New Stat. Acc.* v. xii. p. 542.] A handsome monument was erected to his memory in the town's churchyard of Aberdeen. He died 20th June 1821, and was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Charles Forbes, eldest son of the Rev. George Forbes of Lochell, by his wife, Katharine, only daughter of Gordon Stewart of Inveraurie. Born in April 1773, he went early in life to India, and was for many years head of that eminent East India mercantile and banking establishment in Bombay, which had been founded by his uncle. He returned to England in 1812. On leaving India the natives, as a testimony of respect and affection, presented him with a service of plate of the value of fifteen hundred pounds, and in gratitude for his exertions in elevating their position in society and obtaining their admission to the offices of justices of the peace and grandjurors, the natives of Bombay subscribed for a statue of him by Sir Francis Chantrey. He was created a baronet, 4th November 1823. He sat in parliament for upwards of twenty years. In 1833 he was served nearest male heir in general to Alexander, third Lord Pitsligo, by a jury at Aberdeen, and the same year he obtained the authority of the lord lyon, to use the Pitsligo arms and supporters. He died 20th November 1849, and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Charles, second baronet, born 15th July 1832, on whose death, unmarried, 23d May 1852, the title devolved on his uncle, Sir Charles Forbes, third baronet, born at Bombay, 21st September 1803, and educated at Harrow school. He was formerly a captain in the 17th lancers. He married 21st August 1830, Caroline, 2d daughter of G. Battye, Esq. of Campden hill; issue, two sons, 1. Charles John, born at Kensington in 1843; 2. George Stewart, of Aslown, born in 1844, and a daughter, Caroline Louisa, *m.* in 1858 to Sir William Forbes, of Craigievar, Bart.

The first of the Forbeses of Culloden, Inverness-shire, was Duncan Forbes, great-grandfather of the celebrated Lord President Forbes, descended from the noble family of Forbes, through that of Tolquhoun, and by the mother's side from that of Keith, earl Marischal. He was M.P. and provost of Inverness, and purchased the estate of Culloden from the laird of MacIntosh in 1626. He died in 1654, aged 82. "He enjoyed," says Mr. Burton, in his Life of President Forbes, "the name of Grey Duncan, and his title to be so called is fully attested by his portrait, where a large grisly beard conceals the lower part of his bold, broad, honest face. Round the room, where this portrait occupies the highest station, are ranged those of his descendants, and it at once strikes the stranger that seldom, in the ancestral representations of Scottish families, does one see so fine a cluster of open, handsome, ingenuous countenances. Perhaps this may partly arise from a usual characteristic of such portraits—the sinister-looking moustache of the seventeenth century being absent from this group, in which there is no medium between the rich, full, uncultivated beard of Grey Duncan, and the clean shaven faces of the next generation." Grey Duncan had two brothers, namely, John, whose son Malcolm became marquis of Montilly in France, and Patrick, commonly called Black Patrick, baillie of Inverury, from whom descended the family of Forbes of Foveran, on which a baronetcy of Nova Scotia was conferred in 1699, but the title is now extinct. Duncan Forbes, the first of Culloden, married Janet, eldest daughter of James Forbes of Corsindae, also descended from the noble family at the head of the clan, and had, with two daughters, three sons, namely, John, his heir, Captain James Forbes of Caithness, and Captain Duncan Forbes of Assynt.

John Forbes of Culloden, the eldest son, was also provost of Inverness. He was the friend and supporter of the marquis of Argyle, and from his strong support of presbyterian principles, he suffered much in the persecuting times in the reign of Charles the Second and his brother James. In the introduction to the Culloden papers, it is stated that "the frowning aspect of government, by introducing the habits of economical and private living, instead of hospitality and expense into his family, must have conduced to the accumulation of his fortune; and about the year 1670, his landed estate was doubled by the purchase of the barony of Ferintosh and the estate of Bunchrew." On being chosen member of parliament for the shire of Elgin or Inverness, he refused to take the test, when tendered to him on 10th February 1685, and could not therefore take his seat. He was an active friend and supporter of the Revolution, and his estates were in consequence ravaged by the troops of Colonel Cannan and Major-general Buchan, who had assumed the command of James' army after the fall of Dundee. As a compensation for the loss which the family had sustained, his eldest son and successor, Duncan Forbes third of Culloden, received from the Scots parliament, the privilege of distilling into spirits the grain of the barony of Ferintosh, at a nominal composition of the duty, which remained the same, after the spirits distilled in other parts of the country were subjected to a comparatively heavy excise, (*Burke's Hist. of the Commoners*, vol. iv. p. 622,) hence Ferintosh became renowned for its whisky. The privilege was taken away in 1785. This Duncan Forbes, the father of the president, sat in the Scots parliament for the county of Nairn, and died in 1704. By his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Innes, of Innes, in Morayshire, baronet, he had two sons, John, and Duncan, lord president, of whom a memoir will be found on page 240, and several daughters. He is described as having been "a real good man," embued with a deep sense of reli-

gion, and successful in imparting it to his children. His next brother, David Forbes of Newhall, an eminent lawyer and man of letters, was the friend and one of the patrons of Allan Ramsay, one of whose odes, written in 1728, 'to the memory of Mrs. Forbes of Newhall,' commences,

"Ah, life! thou short uncertain blaze,
Scarce worthy to be wish'd or loved,
When by strict death so many ways,
So soon the sweetest are removed.'

Life and Works of Ramsay, vol. i. p. 270.

In the third volume of the same edition (Fullarton and Co.'s, 1851), page 301, we find John Forbes of Newhall and Duncan his kinsman mentioned as being members of the 'Worthy Club,' which was in existence long before 1714, and which frequently met at Newhall House. On the ceiling of one of its parlours, which bore the name of the Club Room, is a painting of Ramsay reciting, long before it was printed, the embryo passages of the Gentle Shepherd.

John, the fourth laird of Culloden, took an active part on the side of government on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, and, with the afterwards celebrated Lord Lovat, narrowly escaped being apprehended at Aberdeen by Lord Saltoun in command of the Jacobite forces there. Both he and his brother Duncan were engaged in putting down the insurrection in Inverness-shire. In those convivial times he so much excelled most of his friends in the quantity of claret that he could drink, that he was distinguished by the name of Bumper John. Dying without issue in 1734, he was succeeded by his only brother, Duncan (see *post*, p. 240), whose only child, John Forbes, the sixth of Culloden, showed when young, says Mr. Burton, "the convivial spirit of his race, without their energy and perseverance." He was the companion and friend of Thomson, Armstrong, and other eminent literary men of their time, and is referred to in two of the stanzas of Thomson's 'Castle of Indolence.' He entered the army, and served with distinction at the battle of Fontenoy, where he had a horse shot under him. He was in other engagements, and also fought at Culloden. Some notices of him, with two of his letters, will be found in Burton's Life of President Forbes, pages 342 and 343. He afterwards lived retired at Stradishall in Suffolk, and by economy and judicious management succeeded in some measure, in retrieving the losses which his father had sustained in the public service, and which, with the utmost ingratitude, the government which his exertions and outlay had mainly helped to establish, refused to acknowledge or compensate. John Forbes died 26th September 1772. He was twice married: first, to Jane, daughter of Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigievar, baronet, by whom he had two sons, Duncan, who died before him, and Arthur, his successor; and, secondly, Jane, daughter of Captain Forbes of Newe, without issue.

Arthur, seventh laird, died 26th May 1803, and was succeeded by his only son, Duncan George, who died 3d November 1827, when his eldest son, Arthur, born 25th January 1819, became the ninth laird of Culloden.

The Forbeses of Echt, an Aberdeenshire family, sprung from the Watertoun branch of the family of Tolquhoun.

The Forbeses of Kingerloch, in Argyleshire, are descended from the youngest son of Sir John Forbes, fifth laird of Druminner, brother of the first Lord Forbes. Through the marriage of this youngest son, Alister Cam Forbes, with the daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Cameron of Brux, that estate came into the family. Of this branch was William Forbes of Skellater, baptized 15th October 1615, who joined the marquis of Huntly, on the king's side, with the warriors of Strathdon. These were the only Forbeses who were not Covenanters, and as they were with the Gordons, (several of the Forbeses holding feudally of the marquis of Huntly,) both in the civil war and in the revolutionary campaign of 1689, they were called the Gordon-Forbeses. This William Forbes of Skellater adopted a motto distinct from that of other families of the name, namely, "Solus inter plurimos."

General John Forbes of Skellater, who died in 1809, when a young man distinguished himself by resenting the attacks on Scotland made by the celebrated demagogue, John Wilkes, in his 'North Britain,' and sought in vain for an opportunity to have a personal rencontre with him. He married a princess of the blood royal of Portugal, and rose to be a field-marshal in the Portuguese army. He is stated to have shown great military talent, and to have acted with great success against the Spaniards. When the royal family of Portugal went to the Brazils in November 1807, he accompanied them, and died there.—[*New Statistical Account*. vol. xii page 541.]

The first of the Forbeses of Boyndlie, in the parish of Tyrie, an offshoot of the noble family of Pitsligo, was killed at the battle of Craibstone in 1575. One of his descendants, John Forbes of Boyndlie, was by the marquis of Montrose taken prisoner with Sir William Forbes of Craigievar (see *ante*, p. 231) at the battle of Aberdeen, 12 September 1644. To procure the freedom of young Irvine of Drum, then a captive with the Covenanters, they were allowed to go, on their parole of honour, to their camp, and to recover their entire liberty if their captor should sustain a defeat before the period stipulated for their return. Finding obstacles in the way of the liberation of Irvine, Boyndlie returned and abode with Montrose, in the mountains, when his own adherents were deserting his standard in crowds. He died, when advanced in life, on his estate in Cromar.

Forbes of Winkfield Place, county of Berks, England, is descended from Forbes of Colquhany, Strathdon. Of this family was William Forbes of Callander, Stirlingshire, second son of William Forbes, a citizen of Aberdeen. He was a native of that city, and bred a tinsmith. In early life he went to London, where, in process of time, he was enabled to commence business for himself. Having received a hint from, it is said, Admiral Byron, one of his customers, that it was the intention of the admiralty to sheathe the bottom of the vessels of the navy with copper, to preserve them from the effects of sea-water, instead of coal-tar, an invention of the earl of Dundonald, he immediately purchased up all the copper he could find to an immense extent. Obtaining soon after the exclusive right of coppering the royal navy and the East India Company's ships, for twenty years, he realized a large fortune, and in 1783 purchased the estates of Callander and Almond in Stirlingshire, which had been forfeited by the attainder of the fifth earl of Linlithgow and fourth of Callander in 1715, and subsequently came into possession of the York Buildings Company. The price he paid for them was so low that he frequently afterwards declared that even the wood on the lands would have supplied the purchase money. When asked for his security, he replied, "I have it in my pocket," and instantly produced one of the two largest bank notes ever issued in Scotland. On obtaining possession of this vast landed property he immediately set about improving it in every possible way, and thereby brought almost every part of it into a state of high cultivation. He died

at Edinburgh 21st June 1815. In Kay's Edinburgh Portraits, vol. ii. pp. 105—109, will be found a biographical notice of this fortunate speculator, containing some interesting instances of his personal peculiarities. He was twice married: first, to Miss Macadam of Craigengillan, by whom he had no children; and, secondly, to Miss Agnes Chalmers of Aberdeen, by whom he had a family. His eldest son, William, his successor in the entailed property, married in 1832, Lady Louisa Wemyss, sixth daughter of the earl of Wemyss and March, with issue. Her ladyship died in 1845. Mr. Forbes, the second laird of Callander of the name, vice-lieutenant of Stirlingshire, and member of parliament for that county from 1835 to 1837, was re-elected in 1841 and in 1852.

FORBES, Patrick, an eminent prelate, descended from Sir Patrick Forbes, armour-bearer to King James the Third, was born in Aberdeenshire, 24th August 1564. He was the eldest of the seven sons of William Forbes of Corse, one of the most zealous of the Scottish reformers, whom he succeeded in the estates of Corse and O'Neil. After receiving the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of Stirling, under Thomas Buchanan, a nephew of the celebrated historian, he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where he studied philosophy under his cousin, the famous Andrew Melville, and on the latter becoming principal of St. Andrews in 1580, he accompanied him to that university, and studied Hebrew and theology there. He distinguished himself so much by his piety and learning that he was offered a professorship in the university, but about the same time was sent for by his father to take the management of the family estate. Having married Lucretia Spence, daughter of Spence of Wormiston in Fife, he took up his residence in Montrose, till his father's death, when he removed to Corse, and occupied himself in agricultural improvements. Much of his time was also devoted to religious studies, and his reputation for learning was such that it was currently believed in the neighbourhood that he had direct communication with the devil. A local tradition, preserved in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, (vol. ii. p. 220,) states that having quarrelled with each other on some doctrinal point, the fiend flew off in a passion, carrying the side of the castle of Corse (built by Forbes' father in 1581, and now in ruins) along with him. He early displayed a strong inclination for the pursuits and duties of a clerical life, and from his serious character, in the absence or deprivation of their ministers, was frequently called upon to officiate as a clergyman in some of the parishes adjoining his estate. By the bishop of the diocese, (Blackburn of Aberdeen,) he was earnestly entreated to enter into holy orders, while the primate of Scotland, Gladstanes, archbishop of St. Andrews, peremptorily prohibited him from publicly preaching until he should do so. He, in consequence, desisted from teaching in public, but in his own house continued to expound the Scriptures to his family and servants, and any of the gentry and others in the neighbourhood that might be permitted to attend. He did not enter the ministry till 1612, when he was forty-eight years old. It happened that the minister of the parish of Keith in Banffshire had, in a fit of religious melancholy, attempted to commit suicide, by stabbing himself, but not dying immediately, he repented of the deed, and sent for the laird of Corse, to pray with him. At the urgent request of the dying man, Forbes was induced at length to take holy orders, and become minister of Keith in his stead. The following year he published his 'Commentary on the Revelations,' which he dedicated to James the Sixth. The object of this erudite and elaborate work was to apply all that is said of Antichrist, of the beast, and of the whore of Babylon, to the church of Rome.

In 1618, on a vacancy occurring, by the death of Bishop Alexander Forbes of the house of Ardmurdo, at the desire of the clergy and principal laity of the diocese, and at the express command of the king, he was appointed bishop of Aberdeen. Three years earlier, on the death of Bishop Blackburn, he had been urged to accept the appointment, but had then declined it. He now however accepted of it, and also became chancellor of King's college and university, Old Aberdeen. In his latter capacity he set himself to promote the reformation of abuses in the colleges, and in 1619 he procured the appointment of a royal commission of visitation. Of King's college, indeed, he proved himself to be a munificent patron, having repaired the buildings, augmented the library, and revived the dormant professorships of divinity, medicine, and civil law, as well as procured the addition of a new chair in theology. At the instance of the

bishop, the synod of Aberdeen raised the necessary funds for founding a divinity chair in King's college, of which his second son, Dr. John Forbes, of whom a memoir follows, was the first incumbent. In 1632 Bishop Forbes was seized with an infirmity in his right side which, depriving him of the use of his right arm, caused him ever after to subscribe his name with his left hand. On his deathbed, two days before his death, he sent for all the clergy of his diocese, and in their company received the holy communion. He died on the 28th March 1635, aged 71. He was buried in the cathedral of Aberdeen with military honours, and a monument was erected to his memory with a suitable Latin inscription. As the fashion was in those days, various poems were written in Latin, Greek, and English, funeral sermons preached, and orations delivered, on occasion of the death of so eminent and learned a prelate, all of which will be found in a rare and curious volume printed at Aberdeen soon after, entitled 'The Funerals of a Right Reverend Father in God, Patrick Forbes of Corse. Aberdene, imprinted by Edward Raban, 1635.' Portraits of Bishop Patrick Forbes, by Jameson, are in Marischal college, Aberdeen, and at Fintray House. We are told by Bishop Burnet, in his life of Bedell, that it was Forbes' custom to go round his diocese privately, attended by only one servant, and to enter as a private person into the church on Sunday, when the minister had ascended the pulpit, that so he might observe what his ordinary sermons were, and accordingly admonished or encouraged him; and as an instance of his humility, he says that Bishop Forbes had synods twice a year of his clergy; and before they went upon their other business he always began with a short discourse, excusing his own infirmities, and charging them that, if they knew or observed anything amiss in him, they would use all freedom with him, and either come and warn him in secret of secret errors; or, if they were public, that they would speak of them there in public, and upon that he withdrew, to leave them to the freedom of speech. "This condescension of his," adds Burnet, "was never abused but by one petulant man, to whom all others were very severe for his insolence, only the bishop bore it quietly, and as became him."

His works are:

Commentary upon the Revelation of St. John. London, 1613, 4to. Second edition, with a treatise 'in defence of the lawfull calling of the ministers of Reformed Churches, against the cavillations of Romanistes; and an Epistle to a Recusant.' Middleburg, 1614, 4to. Another edition, translated into Latin, with a sketch of the author's life, was published by his son, Dr. John Forbes, at Amsterdam, 1646, 4to.

Eubulus, or a Dialogue, wherein a rugged Romish Ryme (inscrybed Catholicke Questions to the Protestant) is confuted, and the Questions thereof answered. By P. A. Aberdene, 1627, 4to.

Sermons. Aberd. 1635, 4to.

FORBES, JOHN, of Corse, one of the first scholars of his time, second son of the preceding, was born May 2, 1593. After studying philosophy and divinity at King's college, Aberdeen, he went to Heidelberg, where he attended the theological lectures of the famous Paræus, and subsequently spent some time at the other universities of Germany. So great was his proficiency in divinity and the Hebrew language that, according to Pictet, he maintained, in 1618, a public disputation against the archbishop and the Lutherans at Upsal in Sweden. In 1619 he was called to the office of the ministry, at Middleburgh, and having soon after returned home, he was appointed professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history in King's college, on the first institution of that chair, as already stated in the life of his father. He was also for a short time one of the ministers of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen. In 1629 he made an attempt to reconcile the religious parties then zealously opposed to each other in Scotland, by publishing his 'Irenicum pro Ecclesia Scoticana,' which he dedicated to the lovers of peace and truth. In 1635, his elder brother being dead, he succeeded his father in the estate of Corse. Three years later, being a strong adherent of episcopacy, he and the other 'Aberdeen doctors' opposed the commissioners of the covenant, on their arrival in Aberdeen, both by their preaching and their writings; and, after appearing frequently before synods and committees appointed to deal with him, and resisting the entreaties of some of his near relatives who supported the covenant, to subscribe it, he was finally, by the committee of the General Assembly at Aberdeen, in 1640 ejected from his professorship. After residing for some time quietly on his estate, he went in 1644 to Holland, where he remained for two years, preaching fre-

quently in the churches, and employing himself in the republication of his father's Commentary on Revelation, and his own greatest work, entitled 'Institutiones Historico-Theologicæ,' which is written with great vigour and elegance, and exhibits deep erudition. According to Dr. Burnet, it forms so excellent a work, that if he had lived to finish it, by a second volume, it would, perhaps have been the most valuable treatise of divinity that has yet appeared in the world.

In 1646 he obtained leave to return to Scotland, and he spent the remainder of his life on his estate of Corse. His lands were repeatedly plundered by the Highland caterans, and in February 1636 the band of Gilderoy (as referred to on page 232 of this volume) ravaged the fields and houses of some of his tenants, as well as those of many of their neighbours. In allusion to this, he says, in his Diary, or record of his 'Spiritual Exercises,' that in doing so they were "by some also encouredged by connivence and correspondence, as is well known in Scotland, and," he continues, "remembering that in the tymes of my ancestors, since memorie of man, the lyke had not been practised upon that land, which God now had given to me by heritable succession, it seemeth that these robbers do take advantage through disesteem of me as being a schoolman; but I serve the same God whom my ancestors served, and hope in his mercy that he will shew me the way whereby theise robbers shall repent of this wicked attempt." [*Spiritual Exercises*, fol. 48. MS. at Fintray House, quoted in Spalding's Troubles in Scotland, vol. i. p. 69, note.] They carried off his cousin, and threatened to put him to death if not ransomed at a heavy sum, and also menaced himself with death if he complained to the council, or adopted any proceedings against them. It is stated in the New Statistical Account of Scotland (vol. xii. p. 1118) that on the face of the Hill of Corse, nearly opposite to the castle, there is a small excavation, known as "the laird's hiding hole or chawmer," where he is said to have concealed himself on such occasions of danger. He died at Corse, 29th April 1648.

His works are:

Genethliaca Frederick V. Comitis Palatini, et Elizabethi. Heidelberg, 1614, 4to.

A Letter, shewing how a Christian may discern God's Spirit in witnessing his adoption. Lond. 1617, 8vo.

Disputationes duæ pro Theologiæ professione. Edinburgh, 1620, 4to.

Irenicum pro Ecclesia Scoticana. Aberdeen, 1629, 4to.

Institutiones Historico-Theologicæ. Amst. Lud. Elzev. 1645, fol. A work universally admired.

In 1703, an elegant edition of his works, in 2 vols. folio, was printed at Amsterdam, with his life, under the superintendence principally of Professor Gurtler of Deventer, and partly of Dr. George Garden of Aberdeen. His Diary, or Spiritual Exercises, extending from 3d February 1624 to the close of 1647, was included in this edition, but in a Latin dress.

FORBES, William, a learned and eloquent prelate, the first bishop of Edinburgh, son of Thomas Forbes, a descendant of the Forbeses of Corsindae, and Janet Cargill, sister of Dr. James Cargill, an eminent physician in Aberdeen, was born in that city in 1585. He acquired the rudiments of his education at the Grammar school, and at the age of twelve was sent to Marischal college, where he took his degree of master of arts when only sixteen. Soon after, by the influence of the principal (Gilbert Gray) he was appointed regent or professor of logic, in that university, it being the custom in those days to bestow regencies upon young men preparing for the ministry, but at the end of four years, he resigned his professorship, and went to the continent for his improvement. After visiting Poland, he pursued his studies at various universities of Germany, and then went to Leyden, where he formed an intimacy with the younger Scaliger, and Vossius, then a professor there, and also with the learned Grotius. In the study of divinity and the Hebrew language he made great progress. In the latter particularly his attainments were most extensive. After spending four years on the continent, he visited England on his way home, and resided for a short time at Oxford, in the university of which place he was offered the professorship of Hebrew, but declined it on account of bad health. He returned to Aberdeen in the twenty-fifth year of his age, when the magistrates conferred on him the freedom of the city. By Lord Forbes, the patron of the parish, he was appointed minister at Alford, and soon after was translated to Monymusk. At the earnest solicitation of the inhabitants of Aberdeen, he was, in the year 1617, appointed by the magistrates of that city, minister of St. Nicholas church, and received from the uni-

versity the degree of D.D., being one of the first who took that degree after its introduction among the reformed clergy of Scotland. In the following year he was elected principal of Marischal college, and soon after was elevated to the rectorship. In 1621 he resigned the office of principal, but during the short time he held it, he repaired the college buildings and the Greyfriars church. The fame of his great eloquence and learning caused the people of Edinburgh to express a desire to have him as one of their ministers, and the General Assembly and the synod of Aberdeen having sanctioned his translation, he accordingly removed to Edinburgh, but did not continue long there.

When Charles the First was in Edinburgh in 1633, Dr. Forbes was sent for to preach before his majesty in the Chapel Royal, which he did on the 25th June of that year, taking for his text John xiv. 27. The king was so much struck with his eloquence and theological knowledge that he selected him to be the first bishop of Edinburgh, then newly erected into an episcopal see. His nomination took place in January 1634, and he was consecrated in the following month; but his ardent application to study, and his violent exertions in the pulpit,—as he sometimes continued preaching for two or three hours—had much impaired his constitution, and he died on the 1st of April the same year, having enjoyed his bishopric little more than two months. "He departed this life," says Spalding, "after the taking of some physic, sitting in his arm-chair, suddenly; a matchless man of learning, languages, utterance, and delivery, a peerless preacher, of a grave and godly conversation." In Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, the following character is given of this eminent prelate: "A person he was endowed most eminently with all Christian virtues, insomuch that a very worthy man, Robert Burnet, Lord Crimond, a judge of the court of session, said of our prelate, that he never saw him but he thought his heart was in heaven; and that he was never alone with him but he felt within himself a commentary on those words of the apostle, 'Did not our hearts burn within us, while he yet talked with us, and opened to us the scriptures.'" The subjoined woodcut of Bishop Forbes is from his portrait in Pinkerton's Iconographia Scotica.

Bishop Forbes published nothing during his life. In his doctrines he leaned toward Arminianism, and entertained notions of effecting a reconciliation betwixt the Popish and Protestant churches. With a view of setting at rest controversies, he wrote a work of considerable note, published at London in 1658, twenty-four years after his death, entitled 'Considerationes Modestæ et Pacificæ Controversiarum de Justificatione, Purgatorio, Invocatione Sanctorum, et Christo Mediatore et Eucharistia,' 8vo, edited by Thomas Sydserf, bishop of Galloway. A new edition appeared at Helmstädt in 1707. He had written numerous notes on the margins of the edition of Bellarmin published at Paris, which Dr. Baron, into whose hands the work fell, intended to publish, but did not. Some of Forbes' MSS. are said by Sir Thomas Urquhart to have been purchased by Archbishop Laud.

FORBES, Alexander, fourth and last Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, only son of the third lord, by Lady Sophia Erskine, third daughter of John, ninth earl of Mar, was born May 22, 1678, and while yet a minor succeeded his father in 1691. To complete his education he went to France, where he became acquainted with Fenelon, by whom he was introduced to the celebrated Qui-

etist, Madame Guion, whose speculative opinions in religion he warmly embraced. On his return home he took the oaths and his seat in the Scots parliament, May 24, 1700. Deeply attached to the exiled royal family, he distinguished himself by his opposition to the measures of the government, and adhered to the protest of the duke of Athol against the Union. On the oath of abjuration being extended to Scotland, his lordship, with many other conscientious Jacobites, ceased to interfere in public business.

In 1715, when the earl of Mar erected the standard of the Pretender, Lord Pitsligo joined him, and was present at the battle of Sheriffmuir. On the failure of that rash enterprise, his lordship retired to the continent, and spent some time at the court of the Pretender at Rome. His name did not appear among the number of attainders by government, and on his return to Scotland in 1720, he took up his residence at Pitsligo castle in Aberdeenshire, where he devoted himself to literature and the study of the mystical writers, with whose works he had become acquainted on the continent.

The ruins of the old castle or mansion-house of Pitsligo stand in the parish of the same name, and are surrounded with extensive and still cultivated gardens, which yield some of the finest fruit to be found in Aberdeenshire. These ruins are situated on the shore of the Moray Frith, a few miles distant from Fraserburgh. The castle has been built at different times, and the walls are from six to seven feet thick. Of the date of the square tower or keep there is no record. The rest of the building, forming three sides of a spacious court, is evidently more modern, and was probably erected by Alexander, second Lord Pitsligo, as the arms of that lord, quartered with those of his wife, Lady Mary Erskine, daughter of the earl of Buchan, are still to be seen over the gateway. The castle was nearly destroyed after the battle of Culloden. The ruins, with part of the estate, were purchased by Sir William Forbes, the representative of the family. The parish of Pitsligo was originally composed of the lands of Lord Pitsligo, and the name, derived from the estate, signifies in Gaelic, "hollow shell."

In 1734, Lord Pitsligo published 'Essays Moral and Philosophical,' on several subjects. On the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1745, notwithstanding his age, being then sixty-seven years old, he again took arms for the Stuarts, and being considered a man of excellent judgment, and of a cautious and prudent temper, his example drew many of his neighbours into the insurrection. At the head of a regiment of well-appointed cavalry, about one hundred strong, chiefly composed of Aberdeenshire gentlemen and their tenantry, and which was known by his name, he joined the Pretender in Edinburgh after the battle of Preston He shared in all the subsequent movements of the prince's army, and after the battle of Culloden he concealed himself for some time in the mountainous district of the country. Although the people who gave him shelter and protection were extremely poor, they freely shared their humble and scanty fare with him. He afterwards lurked about the coast of Buchan, and amongst his own tenants in the moors of Pitsligo; and many interesting anecdotes are told of his various adventures and escapes from the pursuit of the military sent in search of him. The place of his concealment was for some time a cave, constructed under the arch of a bridge, at a remote part of the moors of Pitsligo. His favourite disguise was that of an old mendicant, which was much favoured by his age and infirmities. On one occasion he was seized with an asthmatic fit just as a patrol of soldiers were coming up behind him. Having no other expedient, he sat down by the roadside, and begged alms of the party. One of the soldiers threw him a small coin, at the same time condoling with him on the severity of his asthma.

Having been attainted of high treason, under the name of Lord Pitsligo, and his estate confiscated, he endeavoured to obtain a reversal of his attainder, on account of a misnomer, his true title being Lord Forbes of Pitsligo. The court of session gave judgment in his favour, November 16, 1749, but on appeal this decision was reversed by the House of Lords, February 1, 1750. His only son, the master of Pitsligo, married the daughter of James Ogilvy of Auchiries, Aberdeenshire, and the latter years of Lord Pitsligo's life were spent in the house of Auchiries, when he took the name

of Mr. Brown. On the last occasion that a search was made for him, his escape was most remarkable. In March 1756, long after all apprehension of a search had ceased, information was given to the then commanding officer at Fraserburgh, that Lord Pitsligo was at that moment in the house of Auchiries. On that night Mrs. Sophia Donaldson, a lady who lived much with the family, repeatedly dreamed that the house was surrounded by soldiers. Getting out of bed as day began to dawn, she accidentally looked out at the window, and was astonished at actually observing a party of soldiers among some trees near the house. At first she supposed they had come to steal poultry, but her sister having awoke, and, being told of soldiers near the house, exclaimed, in great alarm, that she feared they wanted something more than hens! The family being instantly roused, Lord Pitsligo was hurried from his bed into a small recess behind the wainscot of an adjoining room, which was concealed by a bed, in which a lady, Miss Gordon of Towie, who was there on a visit, slept. On the soldiers obtaining admission, a most minute search took place. Miss Gordon's bed was carefully examined, and one of the party actually felt her chin, to ascertain that it was not a man in a lady's night-dress. When the soldiers were in this room, the confinement and anxiety increased Lord Pitsligo's asthma so much, that Miss Gordon, lying in bed, had to counterfeit much and violent coughing, to prevent his lordship's high breathings behind the wainscot from being heard. On the search being given over, Lord Pitsligo was hastily taken from his confined situation, and replaced in bed, and as soon as he was able to speak, his accustomed kindness of heart made him say to his servant, "James, go and see that these poor fellows get some breakfast, and a drink of warm ale, for this is a cold morning; they are only doing their duty, and cannot bear me any ill will." When the family were felicitating each other on his escape, he pleasantly observed, "A poor prize had they obtained it—an old dying man!"

Lord Pitsligo died December 21, 1762, aged 85 years. He was twice married: first, to Rebecca, daughter of John Norton, merchant, London, by whom he had one son, John, master of Pitsligo (died in 1781); and, secondly, to Elizabeth Allen, an English lady, who had no issue. In his seclusion at Auchiries house, he occupied himself in composing several religious essays, which, left in manuscript, were published shortly after his death. One of them, entitled 'Thoughts concerning Man's Condition and Duties in this Life, and his Hopes in the World to Come,' with an interesting biographical sketch prefixed, by his kinsman Lord Medwyn (see page 232 of this volume), was published at Edinburgh in 1835.

FORBES, Duncan, of Culloden, lord president of the court of session, an eminent lawyer, and one of the purest patriots that ever lived, was born either at Culloden house or at the house of Bunchrew, another estate belonging to his father, near Inverness, it is supposed the latter, November 10, 1685. With his elder brother, John, he obtained the rudiments of education at Inverness, where he made great proficiency in the Latin language. He was afterwards sent to Edinburgh to complete his education. After his father's death in 1704, he is said to have embarked in some commercial speculations, but these not proving successful, he soon abandoned all idea of mercantile pursuits. His disposition inclined him to the army, but by the advice of his friends he applied himself to the law, the study of which he pursued with great assiduity, first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Leyden. In 1707 he returned to Scotland, and on 26th July 1709 was admitted advocate. Shortly after, through the interest of the duke of Argyle, then at the head of Scottish affairs, he was appointed sheriff of Mid Lothian [*Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice*, page 509]. By the Argyle family he was much employed, and was intrusted by the duke with the management of his estates during his absence, for which he declined any remuneration, being induced by friendship or gratitude to render this service to his patron. His great abilities and manly eloquence soon procured him an extensive practice both before the court of session, and in appeal cases before the House of Lords. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715 both he and his brother rendered very important service to the government in the north, on which occasion he garrisoned Culloden castle, and appeared in arms

at the head of two hundred men, the rebels being masters of Inverness, which, however, soon surrendered. On the suppression of the rebellion he was appointed advocate-depute. This office, from the belief that he was to be employed in the prosecution of persons then confined at Carlisle on account of the rebellion, he was most reluctant to accept, as he deemed the sending of the accused out of Scotland for trial highly illegal; but, by the entreaties of his friends, particularly of the earl of Islay, the brother of the duke of Argyle, and afterwards duke himself, he ultimately consented to do so, and entered upon its duties 12th March 1716. [*Ibid.* p. 109.] To assist such of his countrymen as were among the unfortunate prisoners, with the means of defending themselves, he exerted himself in collecting money from his friends. In 1717 he was appointed solicitor-general of Scotland.

In 1722 he contested the Inverness district of burghs with Mr. Alexander Gordon of Ardoch, when the latter was returned, but, on petition to the House of Commons, Mr. Forbes was declared duly elected, and he continued their representative till 1737. In 1725 he was promoted to the highly responsible and important situation of lord-advocate, and during the long period he held this office, comparatively few prosecutions took place, it being a maxim with him that "better twenty guilty persons should escape, than one innocent man should suffer." On the temporary discontinuance of the Scottish secretaryship of state that year, the duties of the office were thrown upon Duncan Forbes, who thus set the precedent by which the lord-advocate, in addition to his other multifarious functions, is burdened with a large proportion of every department of ministerial duty in Scotland. In 1734, on the death of his brother, he succeeded to the estate of Culloden. On the occurrence of the Porteous riots three years afterwards, he opposed, though the principal law-officer of the Crown for Scotland, the bill brought in by ministers for depriving the city of Edinburgh of some of its privileges and taking away the Netherbow Port of that city. Soon after (June 1737) he was nominated lord-president of the court of session, in which elevated station he conducted himself with so much integrity and public spirit as to acquire the lasting esteem and veneration of his countrymen.

During the rebellion of 1745 he used all his power and influence to oppose the progress of the Pretender, and for some time concentrated in his own person the whole elements of government, civil and military, deliberative, judicial, and executive, in the north. By his interference and exertions, some of the most powerful of the Highland chiefs were prevented from joining in the insurrection. He even impaired and almost ruined his own private fortune in advancing money to assist in paying the king's troops, and to defray other expenses occasioned by the rebellion. But the glory he acquired in advancing the prosperity of his country, and in contributing to establish peace and order, was all the reward he ever received for his truly patriotic services. When he applied to government for the repayment of these sums which his loyalty had led him to expend in the cause of the public, the ministry refused to indemnify him for his losses. He had spent several years' rents of his estates in the service of government. His brother had expended large sums in the same cause in 1715. Of this, amounting to thirty thousand pounds sterling, not one sixpence was ever repaid to him. "The mere money," says Lord Cockburn, in an article on the Culloden Papers, in the Edinburgh Review for February 1816, "he probably never thought of, but the sentiment conveyed in the refusal was somewhat hard to bear. On this subject he was silent. But he had induced others on his credit to advance funds for the exigency of the day, and he openly remonstrated against not being enabled to do justice to them. He was thanked by his majesty, but this is sometimes the coldest form in which an old servant can be discarded. No cause was ever found sufficiently plausible to be openly stated in defence of this conduct, but when we recollect the characters of the duke of Cumberland and of Forbes, we cannot doubt that one of the popular accounts is the true one, which ascribes it all to his having plainly, and even in the king's presence, expressed his decided disapprobation of the violence of the royal army after the battle of Culloden." This ungrateful return is said to have been so mortifying to his generous mind as to

have greatly accelerated his death, which took place December 10, 1747, in the 62d year of his age. His remains were buried in Greyfriars churchyard, Edinburgh, and a marble statue to his memory by Roubiliac, considered the chef-d'œuvre of that celebrated sculptor, erected at the expense of the faculty of advocates, adorns the Parliament house, Edinburgh. It was, as Mr. Burton aptly remarks in the conclusion of his Life of Duncan Forbes, "worthily placed in that noble old hall, where the memory of his services and his character still lives, as of one, who altered and elevated the tone of professional and judicial morality in his day, and left even to the present generation a greater legacy of sound and honest principles, than they might have been able to achieve without his aid. There is something in this statue of the florid drapery and excited manner of its French artist, Roubiliac; but the accuracy with which the features are portrayed is sufficient to impart a solemn dignity to the marble face, whence a slightly profuse tone in the adjuncts of the statue, makes a scarcely perceptible deduction. In this and in the other representations of President Forbes, we can see that nature, by a harmony of mental and corporeal qualities, not often exemplified, represented the excellences of his mind with singular precision, in a countenance which has scarcely been excelled for the united expression of open honesty, firmness, intellect, and gentleness."

He had married, soon after being called to the bar, Mary, daughter of Hugh Rose, Esq. of Kilravock, the adjoining estate to Culloden, and had an only son, John Forbes, who, in 1749, two years after the president's death, received from government a pension of four hundred pounds a-year, a tardy but most inadequate acknowledgment of their obligations to his father. Mrs. Forbes died early, and the president did not marry again. He was a man of great learning, benevolence, and piety, and well versed in the oriental languages. He was the friend of Allan Ramsay, Thomson, Pope, Swift, Arbuthnot, Gay, and other poets of his time. The author of the Seasons, who owed much to his patronage and friendship, thus speaks of him, in the language both of gratitude and truth:

"Thee Forbes too, whom every worth attends,
As truth sincere, as weeping friendship kind;
Thee truly generous and in silence great,
Thy country feels through her reviving arts,
Plann'd by thy wisdom, by thy soul inform'd,
And seldom has she known a friend like thee."

President Forbes displayed, indeed, says the article in the Edinburgh Review, already quoted, "one of those characters which are sometimes to be found in what Hume calls 'the corners of history,' but which deserve to be blazoned at large on its broadest page. He is in every situation so full of honour, of gentleness, of true wisdom, of kindness and intrepidity, that we doubt if there be any one public man of this part of the empire or of the age that is gone, whose qualities ought to be so strongly recommended to the contemplation of all those who wish truly to serve their country." In Johnson's Scots Musical Museum he is stated to have been the author of the tender and pathetic song, beginning "Ah! Chloris, could I now but sit," to the tune of Gilderoy, said to have been written about 1710, and addressed to the lady who became his wife, but the verses are to be found in Sir Charles Sedley's play of the Mulberry Garden, printed in 1675, several years before President Forbes was born. Mr. Kirkpatrick Sharpe has also shown that one or two other songs which have been attributed to him have been so erroneously, particularly 'Lucky Nancy,' and 'Love is the cause of my Mourning.' His writings, chiefly on religious subjects, are as follows:

Letter to a Bishop concerning some Important Discoveries in Philosophy and Theology; in favour of Hutchinson's system. London, 1732, 4to, which passed through at least three editions; also translated into French by Father Houbigant.

Some Thoughts concerning Religion, natural and revealed, and the manner of understanding Revelation. Edin. 1735, 1743, 8vo. Also translated into French by Father Houbigant.

Reflections on the Sources of Incredulity with regard to Religion. Edin. 1750, 2 vols. 12mo. or 1 vol. 8vo. posth.

Culloden Papers; comprising an extensive and interesting correspondence, from the year 1625 to 1748. Including numerous Letters from the unfortunate Lord Lovat, and other distinguished persons of the time; with occasional State Papers of much historical importance. The whole published from the originals in the possession of Duncan George Forbes of Culloden, Esq. With his Memoirs. Lond. 1815, 4to.

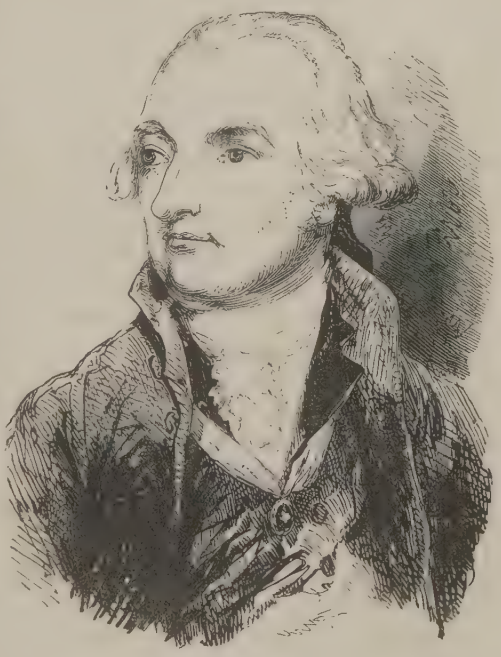
FORBES, Sir William, baronet, of Pitsligo, an eminent banker, was born at Edinburgh, April

5, 1739. His father, whom he succeeded in the baronetcy, was a member of the faculty of advocates, and died when Sir William was only four years of age. After that event his mother, who was left with but a slender provision, removed with him and his brother to Aberdeen, where he received his education. In October 1753 he returned with his mother to Edinburgh, and soon afterwards was introduced as an apprentice into the bank of Messrs. Coutts. On the expiration of his apprenticeship, which lasted seven years, he acted for two years as clerk in the same establishment. In 1761 his diligence and excellent business abilities induced his employers to admit him into the copartnery; and two years afterwards, on the death of one of the Messrs. Coutts, and retirement of another on account of ill health, while the two others were settled in London, a new company was formed, comprising Sir William Forbes, Sir James Hunter Blair, and Sir Robert Herries, who at first carried on business in the name of the old firm. In 1773, however, Sir Robert Herries formed a separate establishment in London, when the name was changed to that of Forbes. Hunter, and Co.; of which firm Sir William continued to be the head till his death.

In 1768 Sir William resided for some months in London, and he subsequently frequently visited the metropolis, being very partial to its society. He was one of the earliest members of the celebrated Literary Club, which boasted among its illustrious associates the names of Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, Garrick, and others.

In his mercantile transactions, especially in affording assistance to persons in business who applied for it, he was even profuse in his liberality, where he was satisfied that they were worthy of his confidence. Among many to whom he extended his beneficent aid was William Smellie, the printer and naturalist, as we learn from Kerr's life of that eminent individual. In the management of the numerous charitable institutions of Edinburgh Sir William took a prominent part. He was also an active promoter of the Society of Scottish antiquaries, the Institution of Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufactures and Fisheries, and the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum at Morningside. He likewise gave his zealous aid in promoting some of the most useful and successful improvements of the northern metropolis; and being a warm adherent of the Scottish Episcopal church, he was unwearied in his exertions to promote its prosperity. In acts of public and private charity he expended large sums, and that in so unostentatious a manner that, in most instances, none but those charged with the distribution of the money knew who was the donor.

In 1781 he was enabled to purchase the forfeited estate of Pitsligo, in Aberdeenshire, and having thus restored to his family their paternal inheritance, he immediately introduced the most extensive improvements on it. He laid out the village of New Pitsligo, and established a number of poor cottars on the most uncultivated parts of the estate, most of whom he allowed to occupy their land rent free, while to others he gave pensions in return for their labour. A woodcut of Sir William is subjoined, from a portrait of him by Sir Joshua Reynolds.



Sir William dedicated the leisure of his latter years to writing the life of his friend, Dr. Beattie, which, with his works, was published in 2 vols. 4to, in 1805. He died at his seat near Edin-

burgh, November 12, 1806, aged 68. He had married, in 1770, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. afterwards Sir James Hay of Hayston, by whom he had three sons and five daughters.

FORDUN, JOHN DE, author of the 'Scotichronicon,' styled the father of Scottish history, flourished in the latter half of the fourteenth century, and is supposed to have been born at Fordoun in Kincardineshire, whence his surname. Of his life there is nothing of certainty known, farther than that he was a secular priest of the diocese of St. Andrews and a chaplain of the cathedral of Aberdeen. The time of his death is uncertain. A copy of his 'Scotichronicon' was to be found in almost every monastery in Scotland and some in England, and generally took its name from the place to which it belonged. The first five books and twenty-three chapters of the sixth book, are the composition of Fordoun, whose object was to supply the want of those historical records which had been carried off by Edward the First. The remainder of the history, which extends to sixteen books, and is brought down to the year 1436, is the work of Walter Bower, abbot of Inchcolm in 1418, whose life has been already recorded in this publication. In 1722 an edition of the 'Scotichronicon' was published at Oxford by Hearne; and in 1759, another was printed at Edinburgh by Walter Goodall, assistant keeper of the Advocates' Library. An excellent manuscript in vellum of the work is preserved in the library of the university of Edinburgh. There are also manuscript copies of it in Latin in the Bodleian Library, in the British Museum, and in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

FORDYCE, a surname supposed to be derived from lands in the parish of that name in Banffshire, said to be a corruption of two Gaelic words, *fure chess*, signifying 'a cold place to the southward,' or from *fuar*, cold, and *deas*, south. It is more likely to have been a corruption of Forbes,—there being a tradition to that effect,—the Fordyces having also three boars' heads in their coat of arms.

The family of Dingwall Fordyce of Culsh and Brucklay, Aberdeenshire, owes its origin to an intermarriage between the Dingwalls of Brucklay and the Fordyces of Culsh in 1744.

On the side of the Dingwalls it derives its descent from the Dingwalls of Ross-shire, a clan of some note in ancient times, amongst whom were several free barons who had considerable possessions in the counties of Ross and Inverness. Of these the Dingwalls of Kildun, the Dingwalls of Pet (or Petfure), the Dingwalls of Strabroke, and the Dingwalls of Cambuscarry appear to have been the chief. It is believed that those families of the name of Dingwall now resident in Aberdeenshire, are descended from the Dingwalls of Cambuscarry, and that they came to Buchan about the end of the fifteenth century, in order to escape from the violence of the Mackenzies, their hereditary foes.

The first of the name in Buchan of whom there are any authentic accounts, is William Dingwall of Seals-crook, parish of Monquitter, who was born about 1590, and married Barbara Barclay, from which union are descended in direct line, the families of Brucklay, Culsh, and Rannieston.

Arthur, their eldest son, born about 1620, married in 1642 Lucres, second daughter of John Irvine of Brucklay, a cadet of the ancient family of Drum. He died in 1707. William, his eldest son, succeeded to Brucklay, while Arthur, his second son, inherited Brownhill, and afterwards acquired Lescraigie. The descendants of the latter succeeded to Brucklay in 1840, when the elder branch became extinct.

William Dingwall of Brucklay, just mentioned, died in 1733 He had a large family, one of whom, John, having gone early to London, became an eminent jeweller there, acquired a large fortune, and having no family, he in September 1807 executed a strict entail of his lands of Brucklay and Artamford, in favour of his grand-nephew, John Dingwall and a series of heirs, whilst his personal property, constituting the bulk of his fortune, was vested in trustees for the purpose of purchasing other lands in England or Scotland, to be entailed on the same series of heirs. He resided for a long time at a villa of his own at Croydon in Surrey, and died there in 1812 at the advanced age of 88. He was succeeded by his grand-nephew, of the same name, who in 1813 married Mary, eldest daughter of William Gordon of Aberdour, and died in 1825, leaving an only son, John Duff Dingwall, on whose death in 1840, without issue, the elder branch of the family became extinct, and the property thereupon devolved upon Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, advocate in Aberdeen, representative of the younger branch of the family. He died without issue on 30th December 1843, and was succeeded by his next surviving brother, Alexander, more particularly mentioned below.

Upon the side of the Fordyces, this family derives its descent from George Fordyce, who in the middle of the seventeenth century was settled near Turriff, Aberdeenshire, at a place called Haughs of Ashogle. He died in 1681, leaving two sons, John and George, and a daughter.

From John are descended the family of Dingwall Fordyce of Culsh and Brucklay, while George, afterwards of Broadford, and provost of Aberdeen in the beginning of last century, was the father of that remarkable family which numbered amongst its members Sir William Fordyce, F.R.S.; Professor David Fordyce; Dr. James Fordyce, the famous preacher and author; George, M.D., F.R.S., the distinguished physician and lecturer on medicine in London; Baillie Robert Fordyce, manufacturer, Aberdeen; and Alexander Fordyce (Roehampton), the celebrated banker in London, of most of whom memoirs are given hereafter in their proper place.

John, eldest son of George Fordyce and Barbara Thomson, was a merchant in Turriff, and acquired the properties of Gask and Culsh in Buchan,—the latter through his wife, Lilias Lindsay, one of the Dowhill branch of the noble house of Balcarras. He left Gask to his eldest son John, and Culsh to his second son, William, who died unmarried in 1743. The latter entailed Culsh upon his sister, Jean Fordyce, who in April 1744 married William Dingwall, eldest son of Arthur Dingwall of Brownhill, and it is to this intermarriage that the present family of Dingwall Fordyce of Culsh and Brucklay owes its origin.

Their eldest son, William, having died under age, without

issue, Arthur, the second son, became the representative of the family. He went to Aberdeen, where he pursued a long and successful career as a lawyer. He received the degree of LL.D., and became judge of the commissary or consistorial court there, being the last judge of that court in Aberdeen. On succeeding to Culsh at his mother's death in 1788, he assumed the name of Fordyce in addition to that of Dingwall. In 1770 he married Janet, daughter of James Morison of Elsick, sometime provost of Aberdeen, and by her had a numerous family, one of whom, Arthur, captain in the Bengal engineers, distinguished himself as a soldier, under Lord Lake, in subduing the provinces of Oude, Delhi, and Agra, and afterwards at the taking of Java in 1810, when after the capture of the island he became chief engineer. The Doctor's grandson, Lieutenant-colonel John Dingwall Fordyce distinguished himself in the Sikh campaign, particularly at the battles of Sabraon and Gujerat, in command of detachments of Bengal horse artillery.

Dr. Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, commissary of Aberdeen, died there in April 1834, at the advanced age of 89, and his eldest son having predeceased him, he was succeeded in the estate of Culsh by his grandson Arthur, who, as already stated, also succeeded to the Brucklay estates in October 1840.

Captain Alexander Dingwall Fordyce, R.N., the present representative of the family (1854), succeeded to the estates of Culsh and Brucklay, on the death of his elder brother Arthur, in December 1843. He is third son of William Dingwall Fordyce of Techmuiry (eldest son of the commissary) and Margaret Ritchie, his wife. He entered the navy at an early age, served actively afloat in most parts of the world for twenty-one years, was present at the capture of Gluckstadt on the Elbe in 1814, and the battle of Algiers in 1816. He attained the rank of commander in 1841, was appointed deputy-lieutenant of Aberdeenshire in 1845, and in 1847 was elected M.P. for his native city of Aberdeen, and continued so till the dissolution in July 1852. He married in 1835, Barbara Thom, daughter of James Thom, Esq. of Aberdeen, and by her has a family of four sons and four daughters. His younger brother, George Dingwall Fordyce, entered the bar in 1832, and was appointed an advocate depute in May 1851. He married another daughter of the said James Thom.

The family of Fordyce of Ayton in Berwickshire are believed to be sprung from a branch of the Fordyces of Aberdeenshire. Of this family was Lieutenant-colonel John Fordyce, of the 74th Highlanders, who was killed at Waterkloof, Cape of Good Hope, in 1851. He was the eldest son of Thomas John Fordyce, Esq. of Ayton, by Anne, daughter of George Buchan, Esq. of Kelloe, and grandson of the Right Hon. John Fordyce of Ayton, commissioner of the woods and forests, and M.P. for Berwickshire. He entered the army as an ensign in the 34th regiment in 1828, and in 1846 became lieutenant-colonel of the 74th Highlanders. In March 1851 he embarked with his regiment for the Cape of Good Hope, where, after months of severe and harassing warfare against the Kaffirs and rebel Hottentots, he fell at the head of his gallant Highlanders in the prime of his manhood.

FORDYCE, David, an elegant and learned writer, was the second son of George Fordyce, of Broadford, above mentioned, and his wife, a sister of Dr. Thomas and Dr. Alexander Blackwell (see vol. i. pages 314 and 315), by whom he had a family of twenty-one children. He was born in 1711, and received the early part of his education at the grammar school of his native town. At the age of thirteen he entered the Greek class in Marischal college, and in 1728 he took the degree of M.A. He was originally designed for the church, but though duly licensed to preach the gospel, he never became an ordained minister. He is said to have been, for a short time, domestic chaplain to John Hopkins, Esq. of Bretons, in Essex. In September 1742 he was admitted professor of philosophy in Marischal college. In 1745 he published the first volume of his 'Dialogues on Education,' the second volume of which appeared in 1748. He also wrote for Dodsley's 'Preceptor,' a treatise on Moral Philosophy, which attracted so much attention that it was published in a separate form in 1754, under the title of 'The Elements of Moral Philosophy,' and was often reprinted. In 1750 he visited Rome, and on his return home in September 1751, he was drowned off the coast of Holland, in the 41st year of his age.

FORDYCE, James, D.D., an eminent clergyman, brother of the preceding, was born in Aberdeen in 1720. He received his education at the Marischal college, and early devoted himself to the ministry. In 1752 he was ordained minister of Brechin, and soon after accepted of a call from Alloa, during his residence in which place he printed three occasional sermons, which attracted much notice. In 1760 he published a discourse, preached before the General Assembly 'On the Folly, Infamy, and Misery of Unlawful Pleasures,' which still farther increased his reputation.

Soon after, he received the degree of D.D. from the university of Glasgow; and having removed to London, he was invited by the congregation of protestant dissenters in Monkwell Street to be the colleague of Dr. Samuel Lawrence, then aged and infirm. This invitation he accepted, and on Dr. Lawrence's death he succeeded as sole pastor. During his ministry at this place he acquired a high degree of popularity from the strong force of his eloquence and striking figure.

After he had been some years at Monkwell Street, he obtained the assistance of a coadjutor, Mr. Toller, son-in-law of Dr. Lawrence. In 1775, however, he had an unhappy dispute with Mr. Toller, which led to the ejection of the latter from

the chapel, and very much thinned the congregation. In 1782 declining health, and the dispersion of his hearers, induced Dr. Fordyce to resign the ministry.

The latter years of his life were chiefly spent in retirement in Hampshire, in the neighbourhood of Lord Bute, with whom he lived in great intimacy, and to whose valuable library he had free access. Soon after the death of his brother, Sir William Fordyce, M.D., the subject of the following notice, he removed to Bath, where he died somewhat suddenly, October 1, 1796, in his 76th year. In 1771 he had married Miss Henrietta Cummyngs, who survived him. It was Dr. James Fordyce, and not his brother, Mr. David, as erroneously stated by Stenhouse and Allan Cunningham, who was the author of the beautiful song, "Hark! yonder eagle lonely wails," inserted in Johnson's Musical Museum (vol. iii. p. 237). His works are:

The Eloquence of the Pulpit, an Ordination Sermon, on Acts xviii. 24. Lond. 1752, 8vo.

The Methods of promoting Edification by Public Institutions; an Ordination Sermon. To which is added, A Charge, from 1 Cor. xiv. 26. Glasg. 1755, 8vo.

The Temple of Virtue, a dream. 12mo, 1747. 2d. ed. 1755.

Sermon on Eccles. xi. 1. 1757, 4to.

Sermon, occasioned by the death of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Lawrence. With an Address at his interment. Lond. 1760.

On the Folly, Infamy, and Misery of unlawful Pleasures; a Sermon on Prov. vii. 7. preached before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. 1760. Rep. Edin. 1768, 8vo.

Sermons to Young Women. Lond. 1765, 1776, 2 vols. 12mo. Several editions.

Sermon on Prov. viii. 6, 7. 1775, 12mo.

The Character and Conduct of the Female Sex; a Discourse on John xi. 5. Lond. 1776, 8vo.

Addresses to Young Men. Lond. 1777, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Delusive and Persecuting Spirit of Popery; on Rev. xviii. 23, 24. Lond. 1779, 8vo.

Addresses to the Deity. Lond. 1785, 8vo.

Poems. Lond. 1786, 12mo.

A Discourse on Pain. Lond. 1791, 8vo.

A Charge at the Ordination of the Rev. James Lindsay. London, 8vo, 1783.

FORDYCE, Sir William, F.R.S., a distinguished physician, brother of the preceding, was born at Aberdeen in 1724. Like his brothers, he was educated at the Marischal college, and at the age of eighteen he had completed the usual academical course. After having studied physic and surgery under an able practitioner in his native town, he joined the army as a volunteer, and served as surgeon to the brigade of guards on the coast of France, and in the wars of Germany. He afterwards commenced practice as a physician in London. The warm support of his military friends, and of several persons of rank, to whom he had been serviceable, concurred with his own merit and address in recommending him to extensive practice. His publications on medical subjects greatly added to his reputation; and he was sent for to greater distances, and received larger sums, than almost any physician of his time. By the bankruptcy of his brother Alexander, (of whom a notice is given in next article,) he was involved to a very serious extent; but notwithstanding his own losses, he repaid to his brother James those incurred by him, amounting to several thousand pounds. His fortune was also much impaired by his great benevolence and his unbounded liberality to his family and friends; and he was a kind and generous patron to many of his young countrymen, who were, from time to time, recommended to his good offices.

About 1787 he received the honour of knighthood from his majesty. He was also elected a fellow of the Royal Society. For his successful attempts to cultivate that valuable medicine, rhubarb, on the proper method of cultivating and curing which in Great Britain he published a treatise just before his death, the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts unanimously voted him a gold medal. Although originally of a delicate constitution, by temperance and exercise he preserved his health for many years; but after a long and severe illness he died, December 4, 1792. He had been elected lord rector of Marischal college, to which he bequeathed his library, and one thousand pounds to found a lectureship on agriculture. His works are·

A Review of the Venereal Disease, and its Remedies. Lond. 1767, 8vo. 2d edit. Lond. 1772, 8vo.

A new Enquiry into the Causes, Symptoms, and Cure of Putrid and Inflammatory Fevers; with an Appendix on the Hectic Fever, and on the Ulcerated and Malignant Sore Throat. Lond. 1773, 8vo. 2d edit. Lond. 1777, 8vo.

Fragmenta Chirurgica, et Medica. London, 1784, 8vo. Treats of abscesses of the liver, diseases of the anus, calculus of the gall bladder, headache, cancer, ciranus, a peculiar cutaneous eruption, dysentery, intermittents.

Letter to Sir John Sinclair, on the Virtues of the Muriatic Acid in Putrid Fevers. Lond. 1790, 8vo.

The great importance and proper method of Cultivating

and Curing Rhubarb in Britain, for medicinal uses. Lond. 1792, 8vo.

An Attempt to discover the Virtues of the Sarsaparilla Root in the Venereal Disease. Med. Obs. and Inq. i. p. 149. 1755.

FORDYCE, ALEXANDER, an eminent banker, who obtained an unhappy celebrity by his ruinous commercial speculations, was the brother of the subjects of the three preceding articles, and like them was a native of Aberdeen. After receiving his education in that city, he went to London, and became one of the most enterprising bankers in the metropolis. By the enormous extent of his transactions, and it is said a strong combination in London against him, he finally not only involved himself but many others in irretrievable ruin. The following notice of Mr. Alexander Fordyce occurs in a sermon addressed to tradesmen, preached and published in 1775, by the Rev. Thomas Toller of London, already mentioned, (p. 245) as for some time the coadjutor of his brother, Dr. James Fordyce. "He had a mind not ill-formed for commerce, and from his early success in it was enabled, though of an obscure original, to live respectably. If his views had extended no farther, it would have been well, but his ambition was unbounded. The revenue of a kingdom would hardly have sufficed to have executed his schemes. He seemed bent on engrossing the trade of the whole world. Large sums were borrowed of one and of another. His friends advanced liberally, and so high was his reputation, that they had no doubt of their effects being secure. But the event proved that they were wretchedly deceived. His affairs were embarrassed, his difficulties increased, and at length grew inextricable; a total stoppage ensued; the issue of a commission of bankruptcy, by some chicanery, was prevented; and but a small part of his enormous debts hath been paid to this very hour. I shall not pretend to enumerate the many families which by his means sunk into distress. His fall was like the fall of a towering structure which overwhelms numbers with its ruins. It deserves, however, particular mention, that the news of his failure despatched one brother to the regions of the dead, and, which is yet more lamentable, drove another into a state of insanity." He married in 1770 Lady Margaret Lindsay, second daughter of the earl of Balcarres and sister of the celebrated Lady Anne Lindsay or Barnard (see vol. i. p. 251). A most touching letter from Lady Margaret Fordyce to her husband on his failure is inserted in Lord Lindsay's 'Lives of the Lindsays,' vol. ii. page 336. After Mr. Fordyce's death Lady Margaret became the wife of Sir James Burgess, baronet. See a notice of her in vol. i. p. 207 of this work.

FORDYCE, GEORGE, an eminent physician and lecturer on medicine, nephew of the preceding, was the only and posthumous child of Mr. George Fordyce, the proprietor of a small landed estate called Broadford, in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, where the subject of this memoir was born, November 18, 1736. He studied at Marischal college, where he took the degree of M.A. at the early age of fourteen. About a year afterwards he became apprentice to his uncle, Dr. John Fordyce, who practised as a surgeon at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. He subsequently went to the university of Edinburgh, where he studied chemistry under Dr. Cullen, who was much pleased with his diligence and ingenuity. In October 1758 he obtained his diploma of M.D. Shortly afterwards he went to Leyden, for the purpose chiefly of studying anatomy under Albinus.

In 1759 he returned to London, where, contrary to the wishes of his relations, he determined to establish himself as a teacher and practitioner of medicine. Accordingly, before the close of that year, with a class of only nine pupils, he commenced a course of lectures upon chemistry. In 1764 he began to lecture also upon materia medica and the practice of physic. These three subjects he continued to teach for nearly thirty years, giving, for the most part, three courses of lectures on each of them every year.

In 1762 Dr. Fordyce married a daughter of Charles Stuart, Esq., conservator of Scots privileges in the United Netherlands, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

In 1765 he was admitted a licentiate of the college of physicians. In 1768 he published his 'Elements of the Practice of Physic,' a valuable epitome of medicine, which he used as the textbook of his medical course. He obtained a respectable share of private practice, and in 1770 was

chosen physician to St. Thomas' Hospital, after a severe contest, when 109 voted for him and 106 for Dr. Watson. In 1774 he became a member of the famous Literary Club to which Dr. Johnson belonged. In 1776 his merit as a man of science caused him to be elected a fellow of the Royal Society, in whose Transactions he published some curious observations and experiments, tending to show the power of the human body to resist the effects of a very high temperature; as well as many other valuable papers.

In 1787 he was admitted, *speciali gratia*, a fellow of the college of physicians; and his chemical knowledge was of much value to that body in preparing a new edition of their Pharmacopœia. In 1793 he formed one of a small body of physicians and surgeons which published several volumes under the title of 'Medical and Chirurgical Transactions.' Dr. Fordyce died May 25, 1802. His works are:

Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation. Edin. 1765, 8vo, 2d edition, 1769, 8vo. 1771, 8vo. Lond. 1796, 8vo.

Elements of the Practice of Physic. Part ii.; containing the history and method of treating Fevers, and internal Inflammations. Lond. 1767, 8vo. Part i.; containing the internal History of the Human Body. Lond. 1770, 8vo. Lond. 1791, 8vo.

A Treatise on the Digestion of Food. Lond. 1791.

Dissertation on simple Fever, or on Fever consisting of one Paroxysm only. Lond. 1794, 8vo. 2d edition, 1800, 8vo.

Dissertation, Part i.; containing the History and method of treatment of a regular Tertian Intermittent. London, 1795, 8vo.

Dissertation, Part ii.; containing the History and method of treatment of a regular continued Fever, supposing it is left to pursue its ordinary course. Lond. 1798, 8vo.

Dissertation, Part iii.; containing an Inquiry into the effects of the Remedies which have been employed with a view to carry off a regular continued Fever, without leaving it to pursue its ordinary course. Lond. 1799, 8vo.

Dissertation, Part iv.; containing the history of Remedies to be employed in irregular intermittent Fevers. London, 1802, 8vo.

Dissertation; containing the History of, and Remedies to be employed in irregular continued Fevers. Together with the general conclusions to the four preceding and present Dissertations. Lond. 1803, 8vo. posthumous.

Of the Light produced by Inflammation. Phil. Trans. Abr. xiv. 93. 1776.

An Examination of various Ores in the Museum of Dr. William Hunter. Ib. 585. 1779.

A new Method of Assaying Copper Ores. Ib. 608. 1780.

Experiments on the Loss of Weight in Bodies, on being melted or heated. Ib. xvi. 13. 1785.

Of an Experiment on Heat. Ib. 288. 1787.

The Croonian Lecture on Muscular Motion. Ib. 361.

On the Cause of the additional Weight which Metals acquire by being Calcined. Ib. 245. 1792.

Of a new Pendulum. Ib. 336. 1794.

Observations on the Small-Pox, and the course of Fever. Trans. Med. and Chir. i. p. 1. 1792.

An Attempt to improve the Evidence of Medicine. Ib. p. 243.

Some Observations upon the Combination of Medicines. Ib. ii. p. 314. 1800.

FORFAR, earl of, a title in the Scottish peerage, bestowed on Archibald Douglas, second earl of Ormond, son of Archibald earl of Angus, eldest son and heir apparent of William first marquis of Douglas, and by patent dated 3d April 1651, earl of Ormond, Lord Bothwell and Hartside. The first earl of Forfar, his son, born in 1653, obtained a new patent, dated 20th October 1661, creating him earl of Forfar, Lord Wandale, and Hartside, with remainder to his heirs male. He early supported the Revolution, and besides being sworn a privy councillor to King William, was appointed one of the commissioners for executing the office of keeper of the privy seal for Scotland. He was also a member of the privy council to Queen Anne, who appointed him one of the commissioners of the treasury, an office abolished by the Union, to the treaty of which he gave his constant support in the last Scots parliament. He died 12th December 1712, in his 60th year.

His only son, Archibald, second earl of Forfar, was appointed colonel of the 3d regiment of foot or Buffs, 14th April 1713, and in the following year was nominated by King George the First envoy extraordinary to Prussia. He acted as a brigadier-general in the army of the duke of Argyle, at the battle of Sheriffmuir, 13th November, 1715, when he received a shot in the knee, and sixteen other wounds, of which he died at Stirling, 8th December following, unmarried, when his titles merged in the dukedom of Douglas, and became extinct in 1761.

FORFAR, a surname, derived from the town of that name. The name has been conjectured to be formed of the Gaelic *fuar*, cold, and *bhar*, or *var*, a point, signifying the cold point, a derivation not unsuitable. Possibly its last syllable may have been taken from the Welsh *fair*, an eminence. Locally it is pronounced Farfar.

FORMAN, ANDREW, archbishop of St. Andrews, commendator of Pittenweem, and of Cottingham in England, said to have been one of the best statesmen of his age, was the son of the laird of Hutton in the parish of that name, in Berwickshire. The only trace of the possessions of his family that is left is a small field which still retains the name of "Forman's land." In 1499 he was proto-notary apostolic in Scotland, and in 1501 he was employed, along with Robert Blackader, archbishop of Glasgow, and Patrick, earl of Bothwell, to negociate a marriage between James the Fourth of Scotland and Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry the Seventh of England, which the following year was ratified by the Scottish ambassadors. In 1502 he was appointed bishop of Moray, and, together with that see, held, in

commendam, the priories of Pittenweem in Scotland, and of Cottingham in England. He was afterwards employed as mediator between Pope Julius the Second and Louis the Twelfth of France, and had the satisfaction of composing the difference which had existed between them.

On his return from Rome he passed through France, where he was graciously received by the king and queen, who bestowed upon him the bishopric of Bourges, from which he annually derived four hundred tuns of wine, ten thousand francs of gold, and other smaller matters. He was also most liberally rewarded by Pope Julius, who, in 1514, promoted him to the archbishopric of St. Andrews, conferred on him the two rich abbeys of Dunfermline and Aberbrothock, and made him his legate *a latere*. The archbishopric, however, being claimed by the learned Gavin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, (who had been nominated by the queen,) and by John Hepburn, who was preferred by the monks, Forman only obtained possession of it by surrendering the bishopric of Moray, as well as giving up some years' revenue of the archbishopric itself, and paying Hepburn three thousand French crowns annually out of his ecclesiastical revenues.

In 1517, Archbishop Forman was appointed by the States one of the lords of the regency during the minority of James the Fifth, on the occasion of the duke of Albany's going to France. The archbishop, who was frequently employed as ambassador to England, France, and Rome, had the good fortune to reconcile a difference between the duke of Albany and the nobility, which at one time threatened to lead to bloodshed. Mackenzie, in his Lives, informs us that in the Collection of Letters of the Scottish Kings from 1505 to 1626, preserved in the Advocates' library, there is an epistle from the Pope to James the Fourth, dated May 6, 1511, commending Forman highly, and promising that, at the first creation of cardinals, he should be made one. His death, however, prevented him from fulfilling his intention. In the same Collection there is a letter from the duke of Albany to Leo the Tenth, the successor of Julius, in which he urges the Pope to advance Forman to the dignity of a cardinal, promised him by his predecessor, and to continue him as legate *a latere*. Archbishop Forman died in 1521, and was buried at Dunfermline. Dempster records that he wrote a book against Luther, a Treatise concerning the Stoic Philosophy, and a Collection out of the Decretals. Historians differ in their estimate of Archbishop Forman's character, and at this distance of time it would be somewhat difficult to pronounce a correct opinion as to its real features.

Forrest, a surname obviously derived from an extensive wood, as indicated in the arms of those bearing it, namely, three oak trees. The family of Forrest of Comiston in Mid Lothian, possess a baronetcy, conferred in 1838, on James Forrest, then lord provost of Edinburgh, who had distinguished himself as a supporter of the liberal interest. Sir James, the son of John Forrest, Esq., writer to the signet, by the only daughter of James Forrest, Esq. of Comiston, was born in 1780, and passed advocate in 1803. He died 5th April 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas, 2d baronet. The new approach to George the Fourth's Bridge, Edinburgh, from the Meadows and Lauriston, is named Forrest Road, after the first baronet, who was lord provost of the city at the time of its being opened.

One of the early martyrs of the Reformation in Scotland was a Benedictine friar of Linlithgow, named Henry Forrest, of whose parentage, descent, and previous history nothing is known. Having been heard to declare that Mr. Patrick Hamilton, the protomartyr, was a good man, and that the doctrines for which he suffered might be vindicated, he was, at the instance of the then archbishop, James Bethune, chancellor of the kingdom, apprehended for heresy, and committed to the prison of St. Andrews. Not having evidence sufficient to condemn him, his persecutors, with the view of extorting some declaration which they might employ against him, caused a friar, named Walter Laing, to hear his confession. He received Laing as a spiritual comforter, and not suspecting any treachery, he, without hesitation, confidentially avowed, upon his conscience, that, in his opinion, Hamilton was a good man, and that the doctrines which he died to maintain were not heretical. The friar revealed what he had heard in confession to his superiors, and his evidence was held quite sufficient to establish the crime of heresy. A New Testament in English being also found in Forrest's possession, he was straightway condemned to be burnt alive as a heretic. When the fatal day arrived, and he was brought before the clergy, in a place between the castle of St. Andrews and Monimail, he complained, with the utmost bitterness, of the villany by which he had been entrapped. "Fie on falsehood!" he cried. "Fie on false friars, revealers of confessions. After this day let no man ever trust false friars, contemners of God's word, and deceivers of men!" The clergy heard his reproaches with the greatest indifference, and proceeded to degrade him of his friar's orders. Upon this he again exclaimed, "Take from me not only your own orders, but also your own baptism," referring to the absurd additions which Popery had made to that simple rite. He was thereafter burned as a "heretic equal with Patrick Hamilton," near the Abbey church of St. Andrews. Forrest is said to have been a man young in years. His martyrdom took place in 1533.

FORREST, Robert, a self-taught sculptor. See Supplement.

Forrester, a surname of great antiquity, originally de-

rived from the office of keeper of the king's forests, as appears from their armorial bearings, hunting horns. There was an ancient family of this name, designed of Renton, in Berwickshire, which several centuries since terminated in an heiress, who married Elim of Elimford. From the latter family the estate again passed with another heiress to the Homes. [*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 432.] From another old family of the name, Forrester of Carden in Stirlingshire, the Forresters of Denovan were descended. A son of one of the Forresters of Carden married about 1496 the heiress of Strathhenries of that ilk, and the estate continued in the name of Forrester till the reign of King Charles the Second, when a younger son of Douglas of Kirkness married the heiress, and got the lands. In the reigns of Charles the Second and James the Seventh, a Sir Andrew Forrester was under secretary of state.

Forrester, Lord, a title in the Scottish peerage, now merged by marriage in the English family of Grimston, earl of Verulam and Viscount Grimston. The immediate ancestor of the Lords Forrester was Sir Adam Forrester, a wealthy burgess of Edinburgh, who, in the reign of King David Bruce, in 1365, obtained a charter, under the great seal, of lands at Whitburn, in the constabulary of Linlithgow, with remainder to his heirs male, &c., and in 1370, during the reign of the same monarch, on the resignation of William de Seton, received another charter of lands at Nudriff or Niddery, in the same constabulary, with like remainder. He was possessed of an immense estate, having got from King Robert the Second no less than six charters, under the great seal, of different lands and baronies, and is supposed to have acquired the greater part of his fortune by trading with England. In the *Rotuli Scotiæ* we find a license granted to him to bring grain into Scotland, without payment of duty. In 1373 he was provost of Edinburgh, and in 1382 sheriff of Lothian. The barony of Corstorphine near Edinburgh, which became the chief designation of his family, he acquired in 1376 from Gilchrist More, brother of Sir William More of Abercorn. On the accession of Robert the Third, in 1390, Sir Adam was appointed lord privy seal, and between the years 1391 and 1404 he was employed no less than seven times in negociating treaties between England and Scotland. In 1402 he was present at the battle of Homildon Hill, where he was taken prisoner, and, with several others, was presented to King Henry the Fourth, in full parliament, when he made a speech showing the advantages of a solid and durable peace between the two kingdoms. He was soon exchanged, and in 1405 became depute chamberlain of the southern division of the kingdom, under the earl of Buchan, eldest son of the regent Robert duke of Albany. He died the same year, and was buried in the chapel of St. John the Baptist at Corstorphine. He was twice married: first, to Agnes, daughter of John Dundas of Fingask; and, secondly, to a lady whose Christian name was Margaret, but whose surname is not known, and had two sons.

Sir John Forrester, the elder son, in 1407 got a charter from the regent Robert duke of Albany, of the barony of Uchtertyre in Stirlingshire. He succeeded his father in the office of depute chamberlain of the southern division of the kingdom. After 1408 he acted as depute chamberlain of the whole kingdom, under the earl of Buchan, during whose absence in France he appears to have performed all the functions of lord high chamberlain. In 1416 he was appointed one of the commissioners for treating with the English about the release of King James the First, and in 1421 he was constituted lord privy seal by the regent Murdoch duke of Albany. In 1423 he became one of the hostages for the king's liberation, which was effected the following year. By that monarch he was so highly esteemed that on his return to Scotland he appointed him master of his household, an office then first instituted. The earl of Buchan being killed at the battle of Verneuil in Normandy, Sir John was made lord high chamberlain in 1425, and by King James he was continually employed in negociations with the English. He was one of the jury on the trial of Murdoch duke of Albany in May 1425. In 1429 he founded and endowed the collegiate church of Corstorphine, and dedicated it to St. John the Baptist, for a provost, five prebendaries, and two singing boys. He died in 1440, and was buried in the chancel of the collegiate church which he had founded, and which is now the parish church of Corstorphine. The coat of arms of the family of Forrester is everywhere dispersed over the building, and within the church, in niches, are several monumental remains of this family, with effigies cut in stone, as large as life. The male figures are covered with complete armour, and the female appear richly ornamented according to the fashion and dress of the times. He had two sons, Sir John, his successor, and Henry, styled of Liberton.

The elder son, Sir John Forrester of Corstorphine, took part with the earls of Douglas in their struggles with the chancellor Crichton and Livingston, and in 1466 led the troops which besieged and demolished Brankston castle. The stone figure above his grave represents a man of Herculean mould. [*New Stat. Acc. of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 211.] He was succeeded by Sir Alexander Forrester, supposed to be his son, whose name occurs in the records of parliament, 13th October, 1466, when the lords auditors charged Sir Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo to cease all intromitting with the lands of Fingask, and the office of bailliary of the same, belonging to Sir Alexander Forrester of Corstorphine, till he appear before the lords of council. Deeply embued with the superstitious feelings of his age, he headed in 1464 a pilgrimage to the shrine of Thomas à Becket at Canterbury, and another, in 1466, to that of John de Amyace in Picardy; being accompanied on both occasions by several of the neighbouring proprietors, with thirty followers in their train. [*Ibid.*]

His son, Sir Archibald Forrester, of Corstorphine, was present in parliament on 27th February 1469, and again on 6th July 1476. His name also occurs in the parliamentary records on 7th January 1504-5. His son and successor, Sir Alexander, married a daughter of Sir Duncan Forrester of Gardyne, king's comptroller, and keeper of the forest of Torwood, &c.; and by her he had a son, Sir James, designed of Meadowhead in the lifetime of his father, who had bestowed that estate upon him in 1538. Afterwards he succeeded to the whole barony of Corstorphine. He had two sons, Sir James, served heir to his father in February 1557, and Henry, who, on the death of his brother in June 1589, without issue, inherited the estate.

The son of Henry, Sir George Forrester of Corstorphine, a man of singular capacity, was by Charles the First, in 1625, created a baronet of Nova Scotia. He was also appointed high sheriff of the shire of Edinburgh, and raised to the peerage of Scotland July 22, 1633, by the title of Lord Forrester of Corstorphine. He married Christian, daughter of Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth, (father of the first viscount of Kilsyth,) and had five daughters; but having no son, he obtained a new patent, extending the title to James Baillie, younger of Torwoodhead and Letham, (eldest son of the celebrated Lieutenant-general Baillie,) who married his lordship's fourth daughter, Joanna, and to their heirs male, whom failing, to his brother William Baillie who married his youngest

daughter, Lilias, and their heirs, and in failure of heirs male the title to descend to the heirs female. The surname and arms of Forrester were imposed on the two sons of General Baillie and their heirs by his lordship's daughters.

In virtue of this new patent, on the death of the first lord, 23d April 1654, his son-in-law, James Baillie of Torwoodhead and Letham, born 29th October 1629, became second Lord Forrester. He signalized himself by his ardent loyalty, and on one occasion, as related by Nicol in his Diary, while Cromwell's soldiers were in Edinburgh, his lordship caused a proclamation to be affixed on the close heads and other public places of that city, calling on all persons residing in Mid Lothian to put forth horse according to their rents for the king's army. In 1654 he was fined by Cromwell's act of grace and indemnity £2,500 sterling, and his estate was overrun and pillaged by the English troops. His affairs, in consequence, became much involved, and his rents being attached by his numerous creditors, he gave himself up to dissipation, frequently spending whole days drinking in an alehouse in the village of Corstorphine. [*New Stat. Acc.* vol. i. p. 212.] On the 26th August he was murdered in his own garden by Christian Hamilton, the wife of James Nimmo, a merchant in Edinburgh, the daughter of Andrew Hamilton of Grange, by his wife the elder sister of Lady Forrester. She was, therefore, the grand-daughter of the first Lord Forrester, and niece, by marriage, of her victim the second lord. With this woman he had carried on an intrigue, and on the day mentioned she arrived at Corstorphine castle, and learning that he was at the alehouse, she was on her way to it, when they met near the Pigeon-house, to the east of the castle, and a quarrel ensuing, she, being of a violent temper, stabbed him with his own sword. She was tried for the crime on 28th August, and being found guilty, was sentenced to be executed. She made her escape out of Edinburgh prison, 29th September, in male attire, but was retaken next day, and beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh 12th November, 1679. She is said to have usually carried a sword beneath her gown. [*Fountainhall's Decisions of the Court of Session*, vol. i. p. 56.] A full account of this tragical event is given in a foot note to page 182 of Kirkton's History of the Church of Scotland, edited by Mr. Kirkpatrick Sharpe. It is there incorrectly stated, however, that Lord Forrester was a presbyterian zealot, and had erected a meeting-house near Edinburgh, after the Indulgence granted in 1672. On the contrary, his lordship was an episcopalian, and both set at defiance the orders of the presbytery, and urged the minister of Corstorphine to obtain lists of the nonconformists, with the view of enforcing the laws against them. By his wife, Joanna, his lordship had one son, William, who died in infancy. He married, a second time, Lady Jean Ruthven, 2d daughter of Patrick earl of Forth and Brentford, by whom he had five children, who all took the name of Ruthven. The succession to the title of Lord Forrester, according to the destinations of the new patent, being limited to his issue and heirs by his first wife, his brother, William, became third lord, but did not assume the title, and died in May 1681, in his 49th year.

William's only son by his wife Lilias Forrester, also named William, succeeded as fourth lord, and on the 31st August 1698, he presented to the parliament of Scotland the patent in favour of the deceased James, Lord Forrester, and his heirs, requesting that it might be recorded, which was accordingly done. It is stated in the New Statistical of Scotland, that William Lord Forrester having quarrelled with Mr. George Henry, the minister of Corstorphine, who had been presented to that parish by the second Lord Forrester, during the prevalency of episcopacy, prevented his tenants from attending the church, advising them, rather, to go to the meeting-houses of the presbyterians, and this because Mr. Henry had demanded payment of some money which he had lent his lordship. This Mr. Henry was expelled at the Revolution for refusing to proclaim William and Mary. His lordship died in 1705. He had, with four daughters, six sons, namely, Andrew, who died in infancy; George, who became fifth lord; William, who died young; another Andrew, a major of the horse-guards; James, an officer in the navy; and John, captain R.N., whose only son, William, succeeded as sixth lord. The family estate had by this time become deeply involved in debt, and the whole incumbrances having been by Hugh Wallace of Inglistown, writer to the signet, accumulated in his person, on 19th December 1679, this gentleman obtained a charter under the great seal, of the barony of Corstorphine, and his title was ratified by Lord Forrester in November 1698. The family of Forrester appear to have resided at Corstorphine castle up to this time. In 1701, the estate was sold to Sir Robert Dickson of Sornebeg, whose son in 1703 again sold it to Sir James Dick of Prestonfield, in whose family it still remains. [*New Stat Acc.*, vol. i. p. 213.]

George, the fifth lord, born 23d March, 1688, voted at the general election of Scottish peers, 17th June 1708, but his vote was set aside by the House of Lords on account of his being then under age. He was an officer in the army, and served with reputation under the duke of Marlborough on the continent. In the attack on the rebels at Preston in Lancashire on 13th November 1715, he commanded the 26th regiment of foot, or Cameronians, as lieutenant-colonel, when he showed extraordinary intrepidity. Ordering his men to halt till he should personally survey the position of the insurgents, he deliberately rode into the street with his drawn sword in his hand, and, amidst a shower of bullets, coolly examined one of the four barriers which had been raised by them. He then sallied into the street at the head of his men, and whilst with one party he attacked the barrier, another, under his directions took possession of two houses which overlooked the whole town. He was, however, unsuccessful in every attempt to force the barrier, and in the struggle received several wounds. Appointed colonel of the 30th foot in January 1716, he was promoted to the command of the 2d troop of horse grenadier guards 17th July 1717, and in April 1719 was appointed colonel of the fourth or Scots troop of horse guards. He died in March 1727. He had a son, George, and two daughters, Caroline, who succeeded as Baroness Forrester, in her own right, and Harriet, married to Edward Walter, Esq. of Stallbridge, Dorsetshire, and had a daughter, Harriet, who, in 1774, became the wife of James Bucknall, third Viscount Grimston, in the peerage of Ireland, and had a son, James Walter, who succeeded as eighth Lord Forrester, and two daughters.

George, sixth lord, was a captain in the navy. In 1741 he commanded the Newcastle in the fleet under Sir John Norris, sent to the coast of Spain, and the following year, while in command of the Leopard of 50 guns, he took a Spanish ship of 24 guns, laden with stores and provisions. In August of the same year he captured another Spanish vessel laden with piastres, logwood, cochineal, cocoa, and wine, and having on board a bishop and priest, a Spanish general and other officers. He was in the Mediterranean fleet early in 1744, when Admiral Matthews hoisted his flag, and the same year he commanded the Defiance of 60 guns in the Channel fleet. He died unmarried, 26th June 1748, and was succeeded as seventh lord by his cousin William, above mentioned, a lieutenant in the royal navy, only son of the Hon. Captain John

Forrester. The seventh lord also died unmarried, in November 1763, when the title devolved on his cousin, Caroline, elder daughter of the fifth lord. She married George Cockburn of Ormiston, Captain R.N., one of the commissioners and comptroller of the navy, and had two daughters; the elder of whom, Anna Maria, succeeded her mother, on her death, 25th February 1784, as Baroness Forrester, and dying unmarried, December 3, 1808, the title devolved on the Hon. James Walter Grimston, the son of her cousin Harriet, Viscountess Grimston, grand-daughter of George, fifth lord. On the death of his father, on the 31st of the same month, he became fourth Viscount Grimston, and in 1815 he was created earl of Verulam, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. The paternal name of this family, into which the Scottish peerage of Lord Forrester has now merged, is Luckyn. In the seventeenth century Sir Capel Luckyn married the daughter and heiress of the celebrated Sir Harbottle Grimston. His grandson assumed the name of Grimston, was created in 1719 Viscount Grimston and Baron Dunboyne in Ireland, and was grandfather of the first earl of Verulam, eighth Lord Forrester. Although they possess one of the titles (Verulam) and the princely seat, Gorhambury, near St. Albans, of Lord Chancellor Bacon, neither the Grimstons nor the Luckyns are in any way descended from him. Lady Luckyn's stepmother was, however, the daughter of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, K.B.

FORRESTER, Thomas, the Rev., a minister of the seventeenth century, remarkable in his day as a satirical poet, was the third minister of Melrose after the Reformation, the first being a Mr. Pont, and the second Mr. John Knox, a nephew of the Reformer. Forrester succeeded the latter as minister of the parish in 1623, and made himself conspicuous by his high church notions, his pointed satires, and his eccentricity of conduct. He scrupled not to declare publicly that some kinds of servile work might be done on the Lord's day; and as an example to his people, he brought home his corn on Sunday from the fields to his barnyard. He also maintained that the public and ordinary preaching of the word was no necessary part of divine worship, that the reading of the liturgy was to be preferred to it, and that pastors and private Christians should use no other prayers than those prescribed by the church. He was likewise charged with Arminianism and Popery, and with having declared that the Reformers had done more harm to the Christian church than the Popes at Rome had done for ages. He was accordingly deposed by the General Assembly of 1638. After his ejection he composed a burlesque litany of his own in verse, in which he strongly ridiculed the chief characters and the covenanting principles of the times. This strange production, which is slightly mentioned by Bishop Guthrie in his Memoirs, will be found preserved in Maidment's 'Book of Scottish Pasquils,' printed in 1828. Forrester is also said to have written a severe epitaph on Sir Thomas Hamilton, who was created by James the Sixth, in 1619, earl of Melrose, a title which he afterwards exchanged for that of earl of Haddington; and also the epitaph on the earl of Strafford, which is in Cleveland's Poems. His subsequent history, with the date of his death, has not been recorded.

FORRET, Thomas, one of the early martyrs for the reformed doctrines in Scotland, was vicar of Dollar, and belonged to the house of Forret of Forret in Fife. The name in our histories is commonly but erroneously assumed to have been Forrest. The estate of Forret is in the parish of Logie in the north of Fife, and belonged to a family of the same name since the reign of William the Lion till the seventeenth century, when it came into the possession of Sir David Balfour, (fourth son of Sir Michael Balfour of Denmylne,) who, on being appointed a lord of session in 1674, took the judicial title of Lord Forret. The estate now belongs to a family of the name of Mackenzie. In 1466 John Forret of Forret was one of the assize for clearing the marches of the abbot of Dunfermline, and in the General Assembly which met at Edinburgh on 6th March 1573, the bishop of St. Andrews was complained upon for permitting one Sir John Forret, a popish priest, to administer the sacrament of baptism at Swinton in the Merse. The father of the subject of this notice had been master stabler to James the Fourth. After acquiring the rudiments of grammar in his native country, he was sent to the Continent by the kindness of a rich lady, and completed his education at Cologne. On his return to Scotland he was admitted a canon regular in the monastery of St. Colm's Inch. A dispute having arisen between the abbot and the canons, respecting the allowance due to them, the latter got the book of foundation to examine into their rights. The abbot, with the view of obtaining possession of this book, gave them in exchange for it a volume of the works of Augustine, which happened to be in the monastery. This volume passing into the hands of Forret, was the fortunate means of enlightening his mind. "Oh! happy and blessed

was that book to me," did he often say afterwards, "by which I came to the knowledge of the truth." He now applied himself to the reading of the Scriptures, and succeeded in converting a number of the young canons. "But the old bottles," he used to say, meaning the older members of the order, "would not receive the new wine." The abbot frequently advised him to keep his mind to himself, otherwise he would incur punishment. "I thank you, my lord," was his reply, "you are a friend to my body, but not to my soul."

Forret was subsequently admitted to the vicarage of Dollar, in the shire of Clackmannan, in which situation his diligence in instructing his parishioners, and his benevolence in freeing them from oppressive exactions, rendered him extremely obnoxious to the clergy. When the agents of the pope came into his bounds, to sell indulgences, he thus addressed his people: "Parishioners, I am bound to speak the truth to you; this is but to deceive you. There is no pardon for our sins that can come to us either from the pope or any other, but only by the blood of Christ." It was Forret's custom to rise at six o'clock in the morning, and study till noon. He daily committed three chapters of the Bible to memory, and repeated them to his servant at night. He also composed a short catechism, probably intended for the use of his own people. These facts were communicated by his servant, Andrew Kirkie, in a letter to Mr. John Davidson, minister of Prestonpans, and inserted by him in his Account of the Scottish Martyrs, from which, as the book itself is now lost, they have been transmitted to us in Calderwood's History.

Having attracted the notice and hostility of his clerical superiors, he was successively summoned before the bishops of Dunkeld and St. Andrews. The former of these, George Crichton, a brother of Crichton of Naunchton, was, according to Keith, "a man nobly disposed, very hospitable, and a magnificent housekeeper, but in matters of religion not much skilled." To him Forret was accused as "an heretic, and one that showed the mysteries of the Scriptures to the vulgar people in their own language, so as to make the clergy detestable in their sight." On being called before him, the bishop, addressing him in a tone of kindness, said—"My dear Dean Thomas, I am informed that you preach the epistle or gospel every Sunday, and that you take not the cow, nor the uppermost cloth from your parishioners, which is very prejudicial to the churchmen; and, therefore, I would you took your cow, and your uppermost cloth, as other churchmen do, or else it is too much to preach every Sunday; for, in so doing, you may make the people think that *we* should preach likewise. But it is enough for you, when you find any good epistle, or any good gospel, that setteth forth the liberty of the holy church, to preach that, and let the rest be." To this Forret replied, "Truly, my lord, I have read the New Testament and the Old, and all the epistles and gospels, and among them all I could never find an evil epistle, or an evil gospel; but if your lordship will show me the good epistle, and the good gospel, and the evil epistle, and the evil gospel, then I shall preach the good, and omit the evil." The bishop answered, "I thank God that I never knew what the Old and New Testament was; therefore, Dean Thomas, I will know nothing but my portuise and pontifical. Go your way, and let be all these fantasies, for if you persevere in these erroneous opinions, you will repent when you may not amend it." Forret said, "I trust my cause is just in the presence of God, and therefore I heed not much what may follow thereupon;" after which he returned to his parish. We need not be surprised at Bishop Crichton's ignorance of the Bible, nor at his open avowal of it, when it is remembered that the Romish clergy in Scotland of that period firmly believed that the Greek language was an invention of the Reformers, for the purpose of upholding their heresies, and perplexing the orthodox!

Forret was soon after summoned to appear before Archbishop James Bethune and a convocation of bishops held at Edinburgh, and, after a short examination, was sentenced to be burnt as a heretic. Four other persons, named Keilor, Beveredge, Simson, and Forrester, the first two friars, the third a secular priest, and the fourth a gentleman of respectability, were condemned to suffer along with him. The whole five were accordingly consumed in one fire on the Castlehill at Edinburgh, February 28, 1538.

FORSYTH, a surname, the etymology of which is uncertain. As in Kilsyth the last syllable is supposed to be derived from *Sythin*, which in Gaelic signifies peace. It seems probable that the brook of Sith in Stirlingshire was in remote superstitious times believed to be haunted by the *Daoine Sith*, or Scottish fairies, called "men of peace," for fear of their malign influence. [*Nimmo's Stirlingshire*, ed. 1817. App. p. 754.] If the name is Celtic in its origin, the first syllable would arise from *fuar*, cold, and the word might therefore mean cold river of peace. For the antiquity of the name, says Nisbet (*System of Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 352), there is a charter in the earl of Haddington's collections, p. 67, granted by King Robert the Bruce *Osberto filio Roberti de* Forsyth *servienti nostro*, of an hundred *solidates terræ in tenemento* de Salekill, in the sheriffdom of Stirling. As there was the family of Forsyth of Forsyth, the name must originally have been territorial.

FORSYTH, WILLIAM, an able arboriculturist, was born in 1737, at Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, where he was early initiated into the science of horticulture. In 1763 he went to London, and became a pupil of the celebrated Philip Miller, gardener to the company of apothecaries at their botanical gardens at Chelsea. In 1771 he succeeded him in that situation. In 1784 he was appointed by King George the Third chief superintendent of the royal gardens at Kensington and at St. James'. Having discovered a composition to remedy the diseases and injuries incident to fruit and forest trees, he received a grant from parliament on disclosing the secret of his discovery to the public. Accordingly, in 1791 he published his 'Observation on the Diseases, Defects, and Injuries of Fruit and Forest Trees,' to which he appended the whole of the correspondence that had taken place between the commissioners of the land revenue, the committee of parliament, and himself, on the subject. A Mr. A. T. Knight, of Elton, near Ludlow in Shropshire, president of the Horticultural Society, published a small quarto pamphlet, entitled 'Some doubts relative to the Efficacy of Mr. Forsyth's Plaister in renovating Trees,' which does not seem to have attracted much attention. In 1802 appeared his 'Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees,' with plates, three editions of which valuable and useful work were sold in a very short time. Mr. Forsyth, who was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a member of the Linnæan and other learned bodies, died at his official residence in Kensington Gardens, July 25, 1804. In honour of his name, a particular genus of plants has been termed Forsythia.—His son, also named William, his successor at Chelsea Gardens, was the author of the following botanical work: 'A Botanical Nomenclator; containing a systematical arrangement of the classes, orders, genera and species of plants, as described in the new edition of Linnæus' System, by Dr. Gmelin, with the Alphabetical Indexes of the Latin and English names, &c.' Lond. 1794, 8vo.

FORTH, Earl of, a title in the Scottish peerage (now extinct) conferred in 1642, on Patrick Ruthven, son of William Ruthven of Ballindean, who was a son of William Ruthven, third son of William first Lord Ruthven, of the Gowrie family (see GOWRIE, earl of). This Patrick Ruthven was an officer in the Swedish service, in which he attained the rank of lieutenant-general, having distinguished himself in the German wars under Gustavus Adolphus. In 1632, on the surrender of Ulm, formerly a free imperial city, on the left bank of the Danube, he was appointed governor of that important place, being then near sixty years of age, and by his vigilance he suppressed two conspiracies in their infancy. He stood high in the favour of Gustavus, not only on account of his courage in the field, but, as related in Harte's Life of that monarch, (vol. ii. p. 116,) for a very different quality; from his ability to swallow 'strong potations' without his understanding being clouded, he rendered himself useful in extracting secrets from ministers and others of the adverse party when entertaining them at table. He gallantly defended Ulm, which had been selected for the royal magazine, as well as for a place of retreat in case of accidents, and in consideration of his merit and long services Gustavus gave him a grant of the earldom of Kirchberg, with about eighteen hundred pounds a-year. [*Monro's Expedition*, vol. ii. p. 120.] On the breaking out of the civil wars at home, many of the veterans of Gustavus' wars returned to Scotland to take part on the one side or the other. Ruthven gave his support to the king, who in 1639 created him a peer, by the title of Lord Ruthven of Ettrick. The same year he appointed him governor of the castle of Edinburgh, which he held out for his majesty, refusing to deliver it up to the parliament without the king's special order. He was, however, compelled to surrender it, 19th September 1640, obtaining honourable conditions. He had been forfeited by parliament in June of that year, but by the interest of General Leslie, his forfeiture was rescinded in November 1641. He was created earl of Forth by letters patent, dated at York, 27th March 1642, with limitation to the heirs male of his body. Having repaired to the king at Shrewsbury, he was appointed field-marshal of his majesty's forces, and was at the battle of Edgehill, 23d October that year. At that battle, the earl of Lindsey, general of the king's army, being killed, the chief command devolved on the earl of Forth. According to Lord Clarendon, whose character of him appears somewhat coloured by prejudice, he was, at this time, "much decayed in his parts, and with the long-continned custom of immoderate drinking, dozed in his understanding, which had never been quick and vigorous, he having always been illiterate to the greatest degree. He was now become very deaf, yet often pretended to have heard what he did not then contradict, and thought fit afterwards to disclaim. He was a man of few words and of great compliance, and usually delivered that as his opinion which he foresaw would be grateful to the king. He could

better judge by his eye than his ear, and in the field well knew what was to be done." [*Clarendon's History*, vol. ii. page 481.] He was at this time nearly seventy years of age. In the Ashmole Collection is a spirited letter from the earl, written before he was raised to the peerage, to the earl of Northumberland, who had traduced the reputation of a young gentlewoman whom Ruthven esteemed, and libelled the whole Scottish nation in some poetical invective. It concludes with this remark, "Remember, that though nobility maketh difference of persons, yet injury acknowledgeth none." (See *Harte's Life of Gustavus*, where a portion of it is quoted, vol. ii. p. 116 note.) It is certain that under the command of the earl of Forth the military efficiency of the royal army was never more conspicuous. He defeated the parliamentary forces at Brentford, 15th November 1642, and in honour of that victory was created earl of Brentford, 27th May 1644. On the 26th July of the latter year, the Scots parliament passed a decreet of forfeiture against him. At the second battle of Newbury, 27th November following, his lordship was wounded in the head and carried to Donnington castle. Col. Hurry was sent by the parliament to persuade him to surrender the castle, which the earl indignantly refused to do. Notwithstanding his age, he continued active in the king's service till the end of the war in England, and was one of those excepted from pardon by the articles of Westminster 11th July, 1646, which the king refused to ratify. The Scots parliament, on 20th March 1647, passed an act restoring him against his forfeiture; and it was again rescinded after his death by the parliament of 1661. His lordship died at an advanced age, at Dundee, in January 1651. He had married a lady of the name of Barnard, and had three daughters, but having no male issue, his titles became extinct at his death.

FOTHRINGHAM, the surname of an old family in Forfarshire. The first of the name is supposed to have come from Hungary with the Anglo-Saxon princess Margaret queen of Malcolm Canmore. In the Ragman Roll occurs the name of Henry de Foderinghay, who, Nisbet conjectures, belonged to the family afterwards styled of Powrie. In the reign of Robert III., John Foderinghame acquired the lands of Wester Powrie in the shire of Forfar which belonged to Malcolm de Powrie, to be held of John Ogilvie of Ogilvie, baron of Easter Powrie. In Mackenzie's MS. Genealogies, it is stated that the Fotheringhames got the lands of Wester Powrie by marriage with a daughter of the family of Ogilvie of Auchterhouse about 1399. The Fotheringhames of Lawhill and Bandon were sprung from younger sons of the same family.

Lord Lindsay, in his "Lives of the Lindsays," (vol. i. p. 145) says that the principal friend of the youth of David fifth earl of Crawford, seems to have been Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, afterwards his "familiar squire," and whom he ever regarded with peculiar affection and kindness. On renewing his charters between twenty and thirty years after his succession, he grants him additional lands "for his faithful service and constant attentions." "I cannot," says his lordship, "but attribute much of what was noble, loyal, and self-devoted in Earl David's after career to the influence of this gallant gentleman, who stood by his side, immoveable as a rock, in the darkest moment of his fortunes." The Fotheringhams, he adds, "were closely allied in blood and friendship with the House of Crawford, and the hereditary regard has manifested itself most kindly in our behoof to the present generation." To the protest, dated Oct. 29, 1488, against the final resignation of the hereditary sheriffdom of Angus, the faithful Fotheringham was a witness.

FOULIS, a surname derived from the Norman word *Feuilles*, leaves, those bearing it carrying three bay leaves in their arms. The first of the name in Britain came into England either at or before the Conquest, and accompanying Edgar Atheling into Scotland, received a grant of lands from Malcolm Canmore. His earliest descendants appear to have been numerous, and to have held lands in various parts of Scotland, for there are several baronies and seats in the counties of Perth, Angus, Ross, &c., which bear the name of Foulis, and anciently belonged to persons of this name.

Reginaldus de Foulis is witness in the first charter to the lord high steward of Scotland in the reign of Alexander II.

The immediate ancestor of the Foulises of Colinton was William de Foulis, who lived in the reigns of Kings Robert II. and III., and had two sons. William, the 2d son, archdean of St. Andrews, was secretary to King James I. of Scotland in 1424, and in 1427 was appointed keeper of the privy seal. Frequently employed in state negotiations with the court of England, he acquired a considerable fortune, which he left to his nephew, William, the son of his elder brother. This brother, James de Foulis, succeeded his father, and lived in the reigns of James I. and II.

His son William, above mentioned, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Ogilvie, and had two sons: William, who died without issue; and James de Foulis, who engaged in trade in Edinburgh, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Henderson of Fordell. His son James, in 1519, purchased from the master of Glencairn, the estate of Colinton, Mid-Lothian, and it afterwards became the chief designation of the family. He was bred to the bar, and on 21st June 1526 he appeared in parliament as counsel for the burgomasters of Middleburg in the Netherlands, in an attempt then made by them to get the staple of Scotland fixed at that place. On 12th November of the same year he was chosen one of the lords *pro sessione*. In 1527 (or the previous year, according to Nisbet's System of Heraldry, App. p. 17), a commission was issued appointing him conjunct lord advocate with Sir Adam Otterburn of Auldhame. In 1529 he was appointed private secretary to King James V., and in 1531 clerk register, which latter office he held till 8th February 1548. On the 27th of the following May he was admitted a lord of session, when he assumed the title of Lord Colinton. He was concerned in all the public transactions of his time, and was knighted in or previously to 1539, in which year he was clerk to the king's council, as well as clerk register. After the death of King James V. he was one of the commissioners employed by the estates to negotiate a marriage between the young Queen Mary and Prince Edward of England, 25th August, 1543, which marriage never took effect. He died before 4th February 1549. He had five sons. To Robert, the youngest, a pardon was granted in 1583 for being art and part guilty of seizing, detaining, and holding out the castle of Stirling against the king and his two regents.

Henry Foulis, his eldest son, adhered to the cause of Queen Mary, from whom he obtained a letter to be one of the senators of the college of justice on the first vacancy, an appointment which, owing to the troubles of her reign, never took place. He died beginning of reign of James VI.

His son and successor, James, seems, unlike his father, to have been opposed to the interests of Queen Mary, if credit is to be given to a statement in the 'Historie and Life of King James the Sext,' that in 1571 the garrison of Niddry castle, which belonged to Lord Seton, one of the queen's most loyal subjects, on returning from conveying some provisions to Edinburgh, were attacked by the lairds of Collingtoun and Currie-hill, who, taking the carriers prisoners, brought them to

Corstorphine. James, the eldest son, succeeded his father; George, the second son, married Janet Bannatyne, only child of the compiler of the national poetry of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and was progenitor of the Foulises of Ravelston, Mid Lothian, a family which was raised to the baronetage in 1661, in the person of George's grandson, Sir John Foulis. He was also the progenitor of the Foulises of Ratho, Woodhall, &c., and of the Primroses earls of Rosebery by a female, as afterwards shown. David, the third son, was in great favour with King James the Sixth, whom in 1603 he attended into England, and on 6th February 1619 he was created a baronet of that kingdom, and obtained a grant of the lands of Ingleby in Yorkshire. In 1610 he was cofferer or treasurer to Henry, prince of Wales, and after his death, to his brother Charles. He seems to have early opposed the arbitrary measures of the latter after he became king, for in 1632, for resisting the commission issued to compel gentlemen to compound for neglecting to receive the honour of knighthood, he was brought before the star-chamber, when he was deprived of his official employments, committed to the Fleet prison, and fined eight thousand pounds. His son and heir was also sent to the same prison, and fined five hundred pounds. The baronetcy still continues in the family of his descendants. John, the fifth son, purchased the lands of Leadhills, in Lanarkshire, and his grand-daughter, Anne, heiress thereof, married Sir James Hope of Hopetoun, and from them are descended the earls of Hopetoun.

The eldest son, Sir James Foulis of Colinton, was knighted by King James the Sixth, while still a young man. His son, Sir Alexander Foulis, was by King Charles the First created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 7th June 1634, to him and his heirs male whatever. He was a zealous royalist, on which account he suffered many hardships. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Hepburn of Fuird, relict of the great sheriff of Bute (by whom she had a son, ancestor of the marquis of Bute), and great-grand-daughter of the third earl of Bothwell.

His son, Sir James, second baronet, was also a steady royalist, and was knighted by Charles the First, on 14th November 1641, during the lifetime of his father. He was elected one of the commissioners for Mid Lothian in the parliament of 1645, and continued to represent that county for upwards of forty years. In 1646, and subsequent years, he was appointed a member of the committee of estates. In 1650, when Cromwell's army lay for a short time at Colinton, previous to the battle of Dunbar, his estates were ravaged and his house plundered, and for the loss he sustained on this occasion he afterwards received compensation from parliament. With the committee of estates he was surprised at Elliot in Angus, on the morning of the 28th August 1651, by a party of five hundred horse, sent by Monk, then besieging Dundee, under the command of Colonels Alured and Morton. After being stripped of everything, they were carried to Broughty, and thence Sir James was conveyed by sea to London, where he suffered a long imprisonment. In February 1661, King Charles the Second appointed him one of the senators of the college of justice, when he assumed the title of Lord Colinton. In parliament he was chosen a lord of the articles, and in February 1671 he was nominated one of the lords commissioners of justiciary. In 1674 he was sworn a privy councillor. He also obtained a pension of two hundred pounds yearly from the Crown. On the trial of the earl of Argyle in 1681, he voted against the relevancy of his indictment. On the 22d February 1684 he was admitted lord justice clerk, and he died at Edinburgh 19th January 1688.

His son, Sir James Foulis, third baronet, was admitted advocate 8th June 1669, and on 10th November 1674, in his father's lifetime, he was raised to the bench, when he took the title of Lord Reidfurd. He was elected commissioner for the county of Edinburgh in his father's place, 20th January 1685, and the same year he was appointed a commissioner for the plantation of kirks. He supported the arbitrary measures of the government, and continued on the bench till the Revolution. After the accession of Queen Anne he was appointed colonel of the Mid Lothian militia, and sworn one of her majesty's privy council. In the last Scots parliament he joined the dukes of Hamilton and Athol, and many others of the nobility and gentry in their famous protest made by Lord Errol, the earl Marischal, respecting the most constitutional military defence of the house of legislature. He also joined in that protest which declared that an incorporating union of the two nations was contrary to the honour of Scotland. After the union he was a member of the first British parliament. On his death in 1711, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir James, fourth baronet, who died, unmarried, in July 1742, but the line of descent was carried on by his third son, Henry, who married Jean, daughter of Mr. Adam Foulis, merchant in Edinburgh, and niece of Sir John Foulis, baronet of Ravelston, and had two sons and a daughter. He died before his brother the fourth baronet.

His elder son, Sir James Foulis, succeeded his uncle as fifth baronet, and in his youth was an officer in the army He afterwards dedicated much of his time to literary research, and in 1781 contributed to the Transactions of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland a paper on the origin of the Scots, in which his proofs and conjectures are founded upon his intimate acquaintance with the ancient Celtic language. It is understood that he left among his papers some ingenious investigations into the origin of the ancient names of places in Scotland. He died on 3d January 1791.

His son, Sir James, sixth baronet, was twice married first to a Spanish lady; and secondly, to Miss Margaret Dallas, but had no issue. On his death, the title devolved upon his kinsman, James Foulis, a teacher of drawing in the city of Edinburgh, who became seventh baronet. He was the great-grandson of William Foulis of Woodhall, second son of Sir John Foulis, first baronet of Ravelston (and cousin of the first baronet of Colinton) by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Archibald Primrose of Carrington. The eldest son of the first baronet of Ravelston, George Primrose Foulis, Esq., married Margaret, dowager of Sir Archibald Primrose, and mother of the first earl of Rosebery, and had a son, Sir Archibald, who, on inheriting the estate of Dunipace in Stirlingshire in right of his mother, assumed the name of Primrose only. He became the second baronet of Ravelston, which estate he sold in 1726 to Alexander Keith, writer in Edinburgh, descended from Alexander Keith of Pittendrum, fourth son of William third earl Marischal. Sir Archibald married his cousin, Lady Mary Primrose, a daughter of the first earl of Rosebery, and had an only son, Archibald, who died young unmarried. Engaging in the rebellion of 1745, he was beheaded at Carlisle for high treason, when his baronetcy was forfeited.

Sir James Foulis, 7th baronet, born Sept. 9, 1770, before succeeding to the title, taught drawing professionally in Edinburgh, and was both a painter and a sculptor. In the council-room of Gillespie's Hospital, Edinburgh, is a striking portrait of the founder by Sir James. He *m.* in 1810, Agnes, eldest daughter of the late John Grier, Esq., of Edinburgh, and had 2 sons: William; and John, M.D., New South Wales, and 2 daughters, Mrs. Low of Cairney Lodge, Fife,

and Mrs. Logan White of Killerstain, Mid Lothian. Sir James died in April 1842.

His elder son, Sir William Liston Foulis, born in 1812, became eighth baronet, and the representative of the three houses of Colinton, Woodhall, and Ravelston. He married, first, in 1843, Henrietta Ramage Liston of Millburn Tower, Mid Lothian, elder surviving daughter of Captain Ramage Liston, R.N., and grand-niece and heiress of Right Hon. Sir Robert Liston, G.C.B., ambassador to Turkey, and in consequence assumed the additional name of Liston before his own. By this lady, who died in 1850, he had two sons and one daughter. He married, secondly, in 1852, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Cadell, Esq., and died in 1858, when his elder son, Sir James, born in 1847, became 9th baronet.

FOULIS, ROBERT, a printer of great ingenuity and perseverance, and the first who endeavoured to establish a school of the fine arts in Britain, was a native of Glasgow, where he was born April 20, 1707. At an early age he was bound apprentice to a barber, and this humble employment it appears he afterwards followed for some time on his own account. His abilities and desire for instruction brought him under the notice of the celebrated Dr. Francis Hutcheson, then professor of moral philosophy in Glasgow university, who advised him to become a bookseller and printer. He attended Dr. Hutcheson's lectures for several years, and this seems to have been all the university education he ever received. During the winter he and his brother Andrew (the subject of the following notice) employed themselves in teaching the languages, and in summer they made short excursions to England and the Continent. About the end of 1739 Robert Foulis began business in Glasgow as a bookseller; and the first publications which issued from his press were principally of a religious nature. In 1742 he published an elegant edition of 'Demetrius Phalereus de Elocutione,' which is supposed to be the first Greek work printed in Glasgow. In March 1743 he was appointed printer to the university. In 1744 he brought out his celebrated immaculate edition of Horace, 12mo, the sheets of which as they were printed were hung up in the college of Glasgow, and a reward was offered to those who should discover an inaccuracy. He soon after took his brother into partnership with him, and for thirty years they continued to produce a series of correct and well-printed books, particularly in the Latin and Greek classics, which for beauty and fidelity were not equalled by any publication of the time. Among these may be mentioned Cicero's Works, in 20 vols.; Cæsar's Commentaries, folio; Homer's Works, 4 vols.; Herodotus, 9 vols., &c.; also an edition of the Greek Testament, small 4to; Gray's Poems; Pope's Works; a folio edition of Milton, and other publications in English.

Encouraged by their success as printers, and desirous to promote the cultivation of the fine arts in Scotland, Robert Foulis was induced to engage in an attempt to establish an academy in Glasgow for the instruction of youth in painting and sculpture. In 1751 he visited the Continent, chiefly with the intention of obtaining teachers, and providing paintings, &c. for his proposed institution, and after sending home several artists, he returned to Scotland in 1753. In the course of the same year he commenced his academy under the most unpromising circumstances. The great expense attending it, in engaging teachers, sending pupils to Italy to study and copy the works of the ancient masters, and other necessary disbursements, gradually led to the decline of their printing business, which, however, continued to be carried on till the death of Andrew in 1775. In 1776 Robert Foulis exhibited the works belonging to the academy at London, and sold the remainder of his paintings, when, after all expenses were defrayed, the balance in his favour amounted only to fifteen shillings. From an analysis of the catalogue by Robert Foulis, issued at London on the occasion, the principal collection in the academy appears to have consisted of 459 pictures, stated to have been "composed and painted chiefly by the most admired masters of the Roman, Florentine, Parman, Bolognese, Venetian, Flemish, and French schools." As a specimen of some of these "masters," there may be enumerated 39 pictures by Raphael, 6 by Julio Romano, 6 by Leonardo da Vinci, 9 by M. Angelo Buonarotti, 16 by Correggio, 15 by Annibale Caracci, 31 by Guido, 7 by Andrea del Sarto, 10 by Carlo Maratti, 2 by Spagnoletti, 8 by Salvator Rosa, 22 by Titian, 8 by Paul Veronese, 9 by Bassano, 36 by Reubens, 30 by Vandyck, 8 by Rembrandt, 10 by N. Poussin, 6 by Mignard, 5 by Coypel; besides of the Italian, Flemish, and French schools, consisting of landscapes, flower pieces, still life, and portraits, in all, numbering 94 pictures. Besides a collection

of drawings, "done by distinguished masters of all the schools, and a series of prints, beginning near the commencement of engraving, and continued to the present times," there were also 45 "engraved in the academy of Glasgow," some of them different views of that city. There had also been in the Messrs. Foulis' academy a great variety of casts from ancient sculptures, such as the Venus de Medici, the Apollo Belvidere, busts of Niobe and most of her children, the Laocoon, the principal parts of the Trajan column, &c. These being left in the college of Glasgow, were destroyed in the following manner, as stated by a correspondent of the Glasgow Herald in October 1852. "At the time of clearing out the things that were in the ground flat of part of the college, preparatory to re-building, these figures had to be removed, and the joiner's men had begun to do so; but the casts being very dirty, and some of them heavy, a big Highland fellow, one of the joiners, said, 'We'll mak them lighter to carry,' and, with a blow of his adze, he smashed the Fighting Gladiator to pieces. The other young fellows thought this excellent sport, and it was now who could smash the most! My informant, the late Mr. James Watt, architect, told me of one of the men, employed at the job, regretting to him that he was not in time to save these beautiful works of art." Mr. Foulis died the same year (1776) at Edinburgh, on the morning on which he had intended setting out for Glasgow on his return home from London. He was twice married: first, to a sister of the celebrated Greek scholar, Dr. James Moor, by whom he had five daughters; and secondly, to a daughter of Mr. Boutcher, a seedsman in Edinburgh, and his descendant by this marriage, Mr. Andrew Foulis, died in great poverty at Edinburgh in 1829.

FOULIS, Andrew, an eminent printer, younger brother of the preceding, was born in Glasgow November 23, 1712. He seems to have been designed for the church, and, in 1727, entered as a student at the university of Glasgow, where it is supposed he went through a regular course of education. He afterwards joined his brother Robert in business, and with him brought out some of the finest specimens of correct and elegant printing which the eighteenth century produced. His name is usually classed with that of his brother the subject of the preceding article. Andrew died suddenly, September 18, 1775.

A list of the works printed by the Foulis brothers is given in Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica.

Fraser, sometimes written Frazer, a surname derived from the French word *fraizes* or *fraises*, strawberries, seven strawberry flowers forming part of the armorial bearings of families of this name. The first of this surname in Scotland was of Norman origin, and came over with William the Conqueror. The Chronicles of the Fraser family pretend that their ancestor was one Pierre Fraser, seigneur de Troile, who in the reign of Charlemagne, came to Scotland with the ambassadors from France to form a league with King Achaius, and that his son, in the year 814, became thane of the Isle of Man, but all this is mere fable. Their account of the creation of their arms is equally an invention. According to their statement, in the reign of Charles the Simple of France, Julius de Berry, a nobleman of Bourbon, entertaining that monarch with a dish of fine strawberries, was, for the same, knighted, the strawberry flowers, *fraises*, given him for his arms, and his name changed from de Berry to Fraiseur or Frizelle. They claim affinity with the family of the duke de la Frezeliere, in France. The first of the name in Scotland is understood to have settled there in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, when surnames first began to be used, and although the Frasers afterwards became a powerful and numerous clan in Inverness-shire, their earliest settlements were in East Lothian and Tweeddale.

In the reign of David the First, Sir Simon Fraser possessed half of the territory of Keith in East Lothian (from him called Keith Simon), and to the monks of Kelso he granted the church of Keith. He had a daughter, Eda, married to Hugh Lorens, and their daughter, also named Eda, became the wife of Hervey, the king's marechal, proprietor of the other half of the territory of Keith, called after him Keith Hervey. He was the ancestor of the north country Keiths, earls Marischal. A member of the same family, Gilbert de Fraser, obtained the lands of North Hailes, also in East Lothian, as a vassal of the earl of March and Dunbar, and is said to be a witness to a charter of Cospatrick to the monks of Coldstream, during the reign of Alexander the First. He also possessed large estates in Tweeddale. His eldest son, Oliver de Fraser, who flourished between 1175 and 1199, built Oliver castle, in the shire of Peebles, celebrated in history as the stronghold of the heroic companion of Wallace, Sir Simon Fraser, of whom a memoir is given afterwards in larger type. Dying without issue, Oliver was succeeded by his nephew, Adam de Fraser. He was the son of Udard Fraser, Gilbert's second son, who had settled in Peebles-shire. His son, Laurence Fraser, is witness to a charter of the ward of East Nisbet, by Patrick earl of Dunbar to the monks of Coldingham, in 1261. Laurentius Fraser, dominus de Drumelzier, possessed the lands of Mackerston in Roxburghshire. His son, also named Laurence lived during the wars of succession, and with his eldest daughter the estate of Drumelzier went by marriage into the family of Tweedie. The second daughter, marrying Dougal Macdougall, carried to him the estate of Mackerston, in the reign of David the Second, and it now belongs to a descendant of his on the female side.

In the reign of Alexander the Second the chief of the family was Bernard de Fraser, supposed to have been the grand son of the above-named Gilbert, by a third son, whose name

is conjectured to have been Simon. [*Anderson's Hist. Acc. of the Frasers*, p. 8.] Bernard was a frequent witness to the charters of Alexander the Second, and in 1234 was made sheriff of Stirling, an honour long hereditary in his family. By his talents he raised himself from being the vassal of a subject to be a tenant in chief to the king. He acquired the ancient territory of Oliver castle, which he transmitted to his posterity. He was one of the magnates of Scotland who swore to the performance of the treaty of peace agreed upon between Alexander the Second and Henry the Third of England at York in 1237, and is said to have married Mary Ogilvie, daughter of Gilchrist, thane of Angus, whose mother, Marjory, was the sister of Kings Malcolm the Fourth and William the Lion, and the daughter of Prince Henry. He was succeeded by his son Sir Gilbert Fraser, who was sheriff or vicecomes of Traquair during the reigns of Alexander the Second and his successor. He had three sons: Simon, his heir; Andrew, sheriff of Stirling in 1291 and 1293; and William, chancellor of Scotland from 1274 to 1280, and bishop of St. Andrews from 1279 to his death in 1297. He was first dean of Glasgow, and was consecrated bishop at Rome by Pope Nicholas the Third in 1280. In 1283, according to Wintoun, (*Chronicles*, p. 528,) he obtained for the bishops of St. Andrews, from Alexander the Third, the privilege of coining money. After the death of that monarch, he was one of the lords of the regency chosen by the states of Scotland, during the minority of the infant queen Margaret, styled "the maiden of Norway;" and as such was appointed to treat with the Norwegian plenipotentiaries on her affairs. On the death of that princess in 1291, he rendered a compelled homage to Edward the First of England, by whom he was created one of the guardians of Scotland. He was one of the early assertors of the independence of his country, and within a month after the accession of John Baliol to the throne, bishop Fraser joined with several others in a complaint against the English monarch for withdrawing causes out of Scotland con-

Bishop Fraser's seal.

trary to his engagement and promises, and in prejudice of Baliol's sovereign rights and authority. It was at the command of this patriotic bishop that Sir William Wallace, when guardian of the kingdom, put all the English who held them, out of their church benefices in Scotland. In 1295 he was one of the commissioners who concluded the fatal treaty with King Philip of France, by which the latter agreed to give Baliol his niece, the eldest daughter of Charles count of Anjou, in marriage to his son and heir, a treaty, styled by Lord Hailes, "the groundwork of many more equally honourable and ruinous to Scotland." [*Annals*, vol. i. p. 234.] Bishop Fraser died at Arteville in France, 13th September 1297. His body was buried in the church of the friars predicants in Paris, but his heart, enclosed in a rich box, was brought to Scotland by his successor, Bishop Lamberton, and entombed in the wall of the cathedral of St. Andrews. The above representation of his seal is from Anderson's Diplomata Scotiæ, plate 100, the smallest one there.

Sir Simon Fraser, the eldest son, was a man of great influence and power. He possessed the lands of Oliver castle, Niedpath castle, and other lands in Tweeddale; and accompanied King Alexander the Second in a pilgrimage to Iona, a short time previous to the death of that monarch. He was knighted by Alexander the Third, who, in the beginning of his reign, conferred on him the office of high sheriff of Tweeddale, which he held from 1263 to 1266. He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* who, in 1285, engaged to support Margaret of Norway as the successor of Alexander the Third. He sat in the famous parliament of Brigham in 1290, when the marriage of Margaret with Prince Edward of England was proposed. He supported the title of Baliol to the throne till basely surrendered by himself, and in conjunction with his brothers, William and Sir Andrew, and his cousin Sir Richard Fraser, was appointed an arbiter by Baliol for determining the right of the several competitors to the crown, 5th June 1291. He swore fealty to Edward the First at Norham on the 12th of the same month, and again on 23d July at the monastery of Lindores. He died the same year. He had an only son, Sir Simon Fraser, the renowned patriot, of whom a memoir is given in larger type, on page 264 of this volume. With him may be said (in 1306) to have expired the direct male line of the south country Frasers, after having been the most considerable family in Peebles-shire during the Scoto-Saxon period of our history, from 1097 to 1306. The ruins of Oliver castle and the castles of Fruid, Drummelzier, and Niedpath, (views of the last two may be seen in Grose's Antiquities,) attest their ancient greatness. Sir Simon had two daughters, who divided his extensive possessions between them. The elder, Mary, married Sir Gilbert Hay of Locherworth, ancestor of the noble family of Tweeddale, on whom devolved, in her right, the office of sheriff of Peebles. The younger became the wife of Sir Patrick Fleming, progenitor of the earls of Wigton. Each of these families quartered the arms of Fraser with their paternal arms.

The male representation of the principal family of Fraser devolved, on the death of the great Sir Simon, on the next collateral heir, his uncle, Sir Andrew, second son of Sir Gilbert Fraser, above mentioned. In June 1291 he swore a forced allegiance to King Edward the First at Dunfermline, and he was present when Baliol did homage to Edward, 26th December 1292. He possessed the lands of Touch in Stirlingshire, which it is probable were conferred on him when he became sheriff of that county. He had also received from King Edward the First the manor of Struthers and other lands in Fife. He and his son are frequently mentioned in the annals of the period for their valorous exploits in defence of their country against the English usurper. He is supposed to have died about 1308, surviving his renowned nephew, Sir Simon, only two years. He was, says the historian of the family, "the first of the name of Fraser who established an interest for himself and his descendants in the northern parts of Scotland, and more especially in Inverness-shire, where they have ever since figured with such renown and distinction." [*Anderson's Hist. Acc.* p. 35.] He married a wealthy

heiress in the county of Caithness, then and for many centuries thereafter comprehended within the sheriffdom of Inverness, and in right of his wife he acquired a very large estate in the north of Scotland. He had four sons, namely, Simon, the immediate male ancestor of the lords Lovat (see LOVAT, Lord), and whose descendants and dependents (the clan Fraser), after the manner of the Celts, took the name of Mac-Shimi, or sons of Simon; Sir Alexander, who obtained the estate of Touch, as the appanage of a younger son, of whom afterwards; and Andrew, and James, slain with their brother, Simon, at the disastrous battle of Halidonhill, 22d July 1338.

The second son, Sir Alexander, swore fealty to Edward the First at Berwick, 28th August, 1296. Among sixteen persons of the name of Fraser, Frizel, or Fresle, whose names occur in the Ragman Roll as having sworn fealty to King Edward, was Sir Richard Freser, styled del Conte de Dumfries, who was probably a cousin of the great Sir Simon Fraser. Sir Alexander joined King Robert at his coronation in March 1306, and was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Methven, 19th June following. He soon, however, recovered his liberty, and was with Bruce in most of his battles, and particularly at Bannockburn. From that monarch he received charters of various lands in the shires of Kincardine, Stirling, and Aberdeen, and was sheriff of Kincardine. His signature appears at the famous letter sent to the Pope in 1320, asserting the independence of Scotland. Alexander Frisel was one of the guarantees of a truce with the English 1st June 1323. He married, about 1316, Lady Mary Bruce, a sister of King Robert, and widow of Sir Niel Campbell of Lochow, and held the appointment of great chamberlain of Scotland from 1325 to the death of his royal brother-in-law in 1329. He fell at the battle of Duplin, 12th August 1332. His line terminated, before 1355, in a female descendant, Margaret, who inherited all his estates, and carried them into other families. She married Sir William Keith, great marischal of Scotland; and their son, John Keith, left by his wife, a daughter of King Robert the Second, one son, Robert, whose daughter and heiress, Jean, married Alexander, first earl of Huntly, on which account (as the dukes of Gordon, before that title was extinct, did) the marquises of Huntly, quarter the Fraser arms with their own.

The ancient family of the Frasers of Philorth, in Aberdeenshire, who have enjoyed since 1669 the title of Lord Saltoun, is immediately descended from William, son of an Alexander Fraser, who flourished during the early part of the fourteenth century, and inherited from his father the estates of Cowie and Durris in Kincardineshire. This William is stated erroneously in Douglas' Peerage, (Wood's edition, vol. ii. p. 473,) to have been a son of Sir Alexander, the chamberlain, above mentioned. On the 7th July 1296, among other barons of that part of the country, he swore fealty to Edward the First, at Fernel, now Farnel, in Forfarshire, being described as "the son of the late Alexander Fraser." His father, therefore, must have been dead long before Sir Alexander, the chamberlain, commenced his career. [*Anderson's Hist. Acc. of the Frasers*, p. 38, note.] From the loss of documents, the precise relationship between him and the original Frasers of Tweeddale cannot now be ascertained. William Fraser was one of the party who, under the knight of Liddesdale, took by stratagem the castle of Edinburgh, 17th April 1341. He was killed at the battle of Durham, 17th October 1346.

His son, Sir Alexander Fraser of Cowie, had a safe-conduct, 13th October 1366, to go to England, with eight in his company, to study at the university of Oxford. From David the Second he had a grant of the office of sheriff of Aberdeen. He signalized himself at the battle of Otterbourne in 1388, and died not long after 1408. His wife was Lady Janet Ross, second daughter and coheiress of William, earl of Ross, and from her sister, Euphemia, countess of Ross, and her husband, Sir Walter de Lesley, he had charters of various lands in the earldom of Ross, the whole being called the barony of Philorth, which thenceforth became the chief designation of the family. By Lady Janet he had a son, Sir William, who succeeded him. By a second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir David de Hamilton of Cadzow, he had another son, Alexander, ancestor of Sir Peter Fraser of Durris, whose daughter and heiress, Carey, was the first wife of Charles Mordaunt, the celebrated earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.

Sir William Fraser of Philorth, the elder son, succeeded his father before 1413, when he sold the barony of Cowie to William Hay of Errol, constable of Scotland. He died before 1441. By his wife, Lady Mary or Eleanor Douglas, second daughter of the third earl of Douglas, he had a son, Sir Alexander, and a daughter, Agnes, married, in 1423, to Sir William Forbes of Kinnaldie, who obtained with her the barony of Pitsligo.

The son, Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth, was knighted by King James the Second, and accompanied his kinsman, the eighth earl of Douglas, to the jubilee at Rome in 1450. He died 7th April 1482. He had two sons; Alexander, and James. The latter obtaining from his father the lands of Memsey, was ancestor of the Frasers of Memsey, an estate which, after being in their possession for upwards of three centuries, was sold by the late Col. Fraser to Lord Saltoun.

Alexander, the elder son, was succeeded by his son, Sir William Fraser of Philorth, who died at Paris 5th September 1513. His son, Alexander Fraser of Philorth, (died 12th April 1569,) had four sons. Alexander, the eldest, died in 1564, before his father, leaving (by his wife, Lady Beatrix Keith, fifth daughter of the third earl Marischal) a son, named after him. William the second son, was ancestor of the Frasers of Techmuiry. Thomas, the third son, had a charter of the lands of Strathechin or Strichen, in Aberdeenshire, 11th May 1558. He had two daughters, coheiresses. John, the fourth son, a bachelor of divinity, was abbot of Noyon or Compiegne in France, and in 1596, was elected rector of the university of Paris, where he died 19th April 1609. He was the author of several treatises in philosophy, and of the following two works, namely, 'An Offer to Subscribers to the Ministers of Scotland's Religion, if they can prove themselves to have the True Kirk,' Paris, 1604, 8vo; 'Epistles to the Ministers of Great Britain, against Subscription to their Confession of Faith,' Paris, 1605, 8vo.

Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth, the son of the rector's eldest brother, succeeded his grandfather in 1569, and in the following year he laid the foundation of the castle of Fraserburgh, which became the chief residence of the family. He was a man of great public spirit, and to him the town of Fraserburgh owes its municipal existence, as in October 1613 he got it erected into a burgh of regality after an unavailing attempt on the part of the magistrates and council of Aberdeen to prevent it. The parish in which it is situated was originally called Philorth, but the name was changed to Fraserburgh, in honour of Sir Alexander the superior. The cross, the jail—now a ruinous edifice—and the court-house, were erected by him. In 1592 he obtained a charter from the Crown, containing powers to erect and endow a college and university at Fraserburgh; and in 1597, the General Assembly recommended Mr. Charles Ferme (see page 207 of this volume), then minister of Fraserburgh, to be principal

but nothing further was ever done in the matter. An old quadrangular tower of three stories, which formed part of a large building intended for the proposed college, still stands at the west end of the town. Sir Alexander was in great favour with King James the Sixth, to whom he advanced several large sums of money, about the time of his marriage with the princess Anne of Denmark. He was knighted in 1594, at the baptism of Prince Henry, and died at Fraserburgh, 12th April 1623. A portrait of him by Jameson is at Philorth house, near Fraserburgh, the seat of his descendant Lord Saltoun. From another painting in the possession of Mr. Urquhart of Craigston, an engraving was taken for Pinkerton's Scottish Gallery of Portraits, (vol. ii.) of which the subjoined is a woodcut:

Sir Alexander married Magdalen, only daughter of Sir Walter Ogilvy, of Dunlugas, and had four sons and three daughters. Thomas, the youngest son, was an antiquary, and wrote a history of the family.

The eldest son, also Sir Alexander, married Margaret, eldest daughter of George, seventh Lord Abernethy of Saltoun, and, with two daughters, had a son, Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth, who, on the death of his cousin, Alexander, ninth Lord Abernethy of Saltoun, in 1669, succeeded to that peerage as heir of line, and became tenth Lord Saltoun. See SALTOUN, Lord.

FRASER, Baron, a title (now dormant) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred by patent, dated at Holyroodhouse, 29th June 1633, on Andrew Fraser, son of Andrew Fraser of Kilmundy, Stanywood, and Muchells, Aberdeenshire, descended from a branch of the house of Philorth, to him and his heirs male for ever, bearing the name and arms of Fraser. He died 10th December 1636.

His son, also named Andrew, second Lord Fraser, supported the cause of the Covenant, and when Montrose proceeded to Aberdeen on the 30th March 1639, with a commission from the Tables, (as the boards of representatives, chosen respectively by the nobility, gentry, burghs, and clergy, were called,) he was joined among others by Lord Fraser. On the departure of Montrose's army to the south, the Covenanters of the north appointed a committee meeting to be held at Turriff on Wednesday, 24th April, consisting of the earls Marischal and Seaforth, Lord Fraser, the master of Forbes, and some of their kindred and friends. The meeting was afterwards adjourned till the 20th May, which led to the historical incident styled "the Trot of Turray," the old name of Turriff, which is distinguished as the place where blood was first shed in the civil wars. On the 11th of June following, the royalist army under the Viscount Aboyne proceeded to the house of Muchells, belonging to Lord Fraser, but hearing of a rising in the south, Aboyne abandoned his intention of besieging it, and returned to Aberdeen. Lord Fraser was one of the parliamentary commissioners appointed 19th July 1644, for suppressing the insurrection in the north, and for proceeding against rebels and malignants. In the following year he was also one of the committee of Estates, and in 1649 he was a member of the committee for putting the kingdom in a posture of defence. He died 24th May 1674. By his wife, a daughter of Haldane of Gleneagles, he had a son, Andrew, third Lord Fraser, who married Catharine, third daughter of Hugh eighth Lord Lovat, relict of Sir John Sinclair of Dunbeath, and of Robert first viscount of Arbuthnot. He died about the end of 1682.

His son, Charles, fourth Lord Fraser, was tried before the high court of justiciary at Edinburgh, 29th March 1693, on a charge of high treason, for proclaiming King James at the cross at Fraserburgh in June or July 1692, drinking his health and that of his son, the pretended prince of Wales, forcing others to do the same, and cursing King William and his adherents, amid the firing of guns and pistols, and the brandishing of swords. He was found guilty only of drinking the healths of King James and his son. On the 16th May the court fined him for the offence two hundred pounds. On his trial the lord advocate, Sir James Stewart, protested for an assize of wilful error, if the jury should acquit the prisoner, which, if acceded to, would have subjected them to an indictment for giving an impartial and unbiassed verdict in his favour; but Lord Fraser, on his part, protested in the contrary, because the committee of Estates, which had declared King James to have 'forfaulted' the crown and bestowed the same on William and Mary, solemnly enacted and declared 'that assizes of error are a grievance.' [*Arnot's Criminal Trials*, pp. 77 and 78.] Four of the jury, evidently apprehensive of being brought to an assize for the verdict delivered in, desired it to be marked in the record that they found the proclamation proved in terms of the indictment. These four were the master of Forbes, Sir Alexander Gilmore of Craigmillar, Patrick Murray of Livingstone, and James Ellis of Southside. Lord Bargeny was chancellor of the jury, and it deserves to be noticed, as an indication of the feeling of the times, that seven peers and eight gentlemen of distinction who were summoned as jurors were fined a hundred merks each for not obeying the citation. The middle verdict of 'not proven,' which is only known in the criminal courts of Scotland, appears to have originated in the power then possessed by the lord advocate, and too frequently exercised before the Revolution of subjecting an acquitting jury to an assize of wilful error, to save them from the consequences of one of not guilty, and prevent them from giving in one of guilty, contrary to the evidence and their own consciences.

Lord Fraser took the oaths and his seat in parliament, 2d July 1695 and in the parliament of 1706, he supported the

union with England; but engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and after its suppression, kept himself concealed till his death, which happened 12th October 1720, owing to a fall from a precipice near Banff, by which his skull was fractured, and he died immediately. He married Lady Marjory Erskine, second daughter of the seventh earl of Buchan, relict of Sir Simon Fraser of Inverallochy, but had no issue. The estate of Castle Fraser was left by his lordship to her children by her first husband (see next article). No heir male general has yet become a claimant for the title of Lord Fraser.

The family of Fraser of Castle Fraser, in Ross-shire, are descended, on the female side, from the Hon. Sir Simon Fraser of Inverallochy, second son of Simon, eighth Lord Lovat, but on the male side their name is Mackenzie. Sir Simon's grandson, Charles Fraser, Esq. of Inverallochy, heir of line to his grandmother, Lady Marjory Erskine, Lady Fraser, had no sons, and his eldest daughter, Martha, married Colin Mackenzie of Kilcoy, by whom she had, with other issue, Charles, whose only son was Sir Colin Mackenzie of Kilcoy, baronet, and Alexander Mackenzie, who succeeded his mother in the estate of Inverallochy, and her youngest sister, Elizabeth, in that of Castle Fraser, when he assumed the additional surname of Fraser by royal license. He early entered the army, and distinguished himself at the siege of Gibraltar. On the first battalion of the 78th Highlanders, or Ross-shire Buffs, being embodied in February 1793, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of it, and in September 1794 joined an expedition under Major-general Lord Mulgrave, the object of which was to occupy Zealand. On reaching Flushing, the 78th, with other regiments, was ordered to reinforce the duke of York's army on the Waal. It afterwards became part of the garrison of Nimeguen, to which place the enemy had laid siege. After the evacuation of that place, the 78th entered the third brigade of reserve, which was under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Mackenzie Fraser. With his regiment he was engaged in all the subsequent movements of the army, and in the retreat to Bremen. He afterwards served in La Vendee, and in India, which he left in 1800. When the second battalion of the regiment was raised in 1804, he was made colonel of it. Early in 1807, when major-general, he commanded the armament which was fitted out in Sicily for the purpose of occupying Alexandria, Rosetta, and the adjoining coast of Egypt. The force under his command on this occasion consisted of a detachment of artillery, the 20th light dragoons, the 31st, 35th, 78th, and two other regiments. On the 16th of March he arrived with a portion of his force off the Arab's Tower to the west of Alexandria, and having disembarked his troops, the town, on being summoned, surrendered to him on the 20th of that month. He was subsequently promoted to be lieutenant-general, and sat in several parliaments as member for Ross-shire, his native county. He died in 1809, having married Helen, sister of Francis Lord Seaforth, and, with 2 *drs.*, had two sons; Charles, his heir, and Frederic Alexander Mackenzie, lieut.-col in the army, and assist. quarter-master-general to the forces in Canada, *m.* 1st, 2d *dr.* of Hume MacLeod of Harris, issue; 2dly, *dr.* of Sir Charles Bagot, Governor of Canada.

The elder son, Charles Fraser of Inverallochy and Castle Fraser, *b.* June 9, 1792, entered the army young, and served in the Peninsula in 1808-9, in the 52d foot, and in 1812, in the Coldstream guards, in which regiment he was a captain He was also colonel of the Ross-shire militia. He was M.P. for Ross-shire from 1815 to 1819. He *m.* Jane, 4th *dr.* of Sir John Hay, Bart. of Hayston, issue, 4 sons and 5 daughters.

The proper Highland clan Fraser,—in Gaelic *Na Friosalaich*,—whose badge is the yew, and battle-cry was "Castle Downie," (the residence of their chief, from *Duna*, a camp or fortified dwelling,) was that headed by the Lovat branch in Inverness-shire, as above mentioned. Simon being the name of the first of them who settled in the Highlands, and a common name for their chiefs, they adopted the Gaelic designation of MacShimei, that is, the sons of Simon. They are also sometimes called MacImmies. Unlike the Aberdeenshire or Salton Frasers, the Lovat branch, the only branch of the Frasers that became Celtic, founded a tribe or clan, and all the natives of the purely Gaelic districts of the Aird and Stratherrick came to be called by their name. The Simpsons, sons of Simon, are also considered to be descended from them, and the Tweedies of Tweeddale are supposed, on very plausible grounds, to have been originally Frasers. Logan's conjecture that the name of Fraser is a corruption of the Gaelic *Friosal*, from *frith*, a forest and *siol*, a race, the th being silent, (that is, the race of the forest,) however pleasing to the clan as proving them an indigenous Gaelic tribe, may only be mentioned here as a mere fancy of his own.

The Frasers had their own share of clan feuds and battles, but the most remarkable as well as the most sanguinary conflict in which they were ever engaged was in 1544, with the MacDonalds of Clanranald, who had put their chief Dougal MacRanald to death, and excluded his children from the succession. Lord Lovat being the uncle of the young Ranald, Dougal's eldest son, called Ranald Galda, or the stranger, his cause was espoused by the Frasers, four hundred of whom, the flower of the clan, with Lord Lovat at their head, joined the earl of Huntly, the king's lieutenant in the north, when, with a numerous force, he marched to crush a threatened insurrection of the Clanranald. After penetrating as far as Inverlochy in Lochaber, and putting Ranald Galda in possession of Moydert, Huntly retraced his steps, and on arriving at the mouth of Glenspean, Lovat left him with his own vassals, accompanied by Ranald Galda and a few followers of the latter. Near the head of the loch they were attacked by a body of the Clanranald, amounting to nearly five hundred men. The battle that ensued was one of the most bloody and destructive in clan annals. It began with the discharge of arrows at a distance, but when these were spent, both parties rushed to close combat, and attacked each other furiously with their two-handed swords and Lochaber axes. So great was the heat of the weather, it being the month of July, that the combatants threw off their coats, and fought in their shirts; whence the battle received the name of Blar-nan-leine, 'The field of shirts.' All the Frasers were killed, except one gentleman, James Fraser of Foyers (who was severely wounded, and left for dead), and four common men, while it is said, though this is considered incorrect, that only eight of the Macdonalds survived the battle. The bodies of Lord Lovat, his son, the Master, who had joined his father soon after the commencement of the action, and Ranald Galda, were, a few days after, removed by a train of mourning relatives, and interred at the priory of Beauly in the Aird. [*Gregory's Highlands*, p. 161.]

The clan Fraser formed part of the army of the earl of Seaforth when in the beginning of 1645 that nobleman advanced to oppose the great Montrose, who designed to seize Inverness, previous to the battle of Inverlochy, in which the latter defeated the Campbells under the marquis of Argyle in February of that year. After the arrival of King Charles the Second in Scotland in 1650, the Frasers, to the amount of eight hundred men, joined the troops raised to oppose Crom

well, their chief's son, the master of Lovat being appointed one of the colonels of foot for Inverness and Ross. In the summer of 1652 they submitted to Monk, and as Balfour says, "condescendit to pay cesse," while other Highland clans stood out, and laughed the English to scorn. [*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iv. p. 349.] In the rebellion of 1715, under their last famous chief, Simon Lord Lovat (beheaded at Towerhill in 1747, of whom a memoir is given on page 266 of this volume), they did good service to the government by taking possession of Inverness, which was then in the hands of the Jacobites. In 1719 also, at the affair of Glenshiel, in which the Spaniards were defeated on the west coast of Inverness-shire, the Frasers fought resolutely on the side of government, and took possession of the castle of Brahan, the seat of the earl of Seaforth. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1745, they did not at first take any part in the struggle, but after the battle of Prestonpans, on the 21st September, Lord Lovat "mustered his clan," and their first demonstration in favour of the Pretender was to make a midnight attack on the castle of Culloden, but found it garrisoned and prepared for their reception. On the morning of the battle of Culloden six hundred of the Frasers, under the command of the master of Lovat, a fine young man of nineteen, effected a junction with the rebel army, and behaved during the action with characteristic valour. When the Highlanders were forced to retreat, the Frasers marched off with banners flying and pipes playing in the face of the enemy. After the battle Charles Fraser, younger of Inverallochy, the lieutenant-colonel of the Fraser regiment, was savagely slain by order of the duke of Cumberland. When riding over the field, the duke observed this brave youth lying wounded. Raising himself upon his elbow, he looked at the duke, when the latter thus addressed one of his officers, who afterwards became a more distinguished commander than himself: "Wolfe, shoot me that Highland scoundrel who thus dares to look on us with so insolent a stare." Wolfe replied, that his commission was at his royal highness' disposal, but that he would never consent to become an executioner. Other officers refusing to commit this act of butchery, a private soldier, at the inhuman command of the duke, shot the hapless youth before his eyes.

Lord Lovat's eldest son, Simon Fraser, master of Lovat, afterwards entered the service of government, and rose to the rank of lieut. general in the army. He was at the university of St. Andrews, pursuing his studies, when the rebellion broke out, and was sent for by his father to head the clan in support of the Pretender, which he most reluctantly did. It was stated by a witness on Lord Lovat's trial, that while he was preparing one of his lordship's deceptive letters to the lord president Forbes, complaining of the obstinacy of his son in rushing into the rebellion, the master of Lovat came in, and on reading what he had written at the dictation of his father, said, "If this letter goes, I will go and put the saddle on the right horse." After the battle of Culloden, he surrendered himself, and was confined in the castle of Edinburgh till August 1747, when he proceeded to Glasgow, there to remain during the king's pleasure. Being proved to have been forced into the rebellion, he in 1750 received a full and free pardon from government. Soon after he refused an offer which was made to him of a regiment in the French service; but he requested permission to be employed in the British army, and in 1756, though not possessed of an inch of land, his father's estates being under forfeiture, in a few weeks he raised among his own kinsmen and clan, a regiment of fourteen hundred men, called the 78th or Fraser's Highlanders, of which he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, 5th January 1757.

On the regiment's arrival at Halifax the following June, as the Highland garb was judged unfit for the climate of North America, it was proposed to change it for some warmer uniform but the officers and soldiers having set themselves against the plan, and being strongly supported in their opposition by Colonel Fraser, it was abandoned. "Thanks to our gracious chief," said a veteran of the regiment, "we were allowed to wear the garb of our fathers, and, in the course of six winters, showed the doctors that they did not understand our constitution; for, in the coldest winters, our men were more healthy than those regiments who wore breeches and warm clothing." He distinguished himself at Louisburg, and in the attack on Quebec, where the regiment suffered much, and where he himself was wounded. In the second battle on the Heights of Abraham, under General Murray, Wolfe's successor, Colonel Fraser commanded the left wing of the British army, and was again wounded. In 1761, during his absence in America, he was chosen M.P. for the county of Inverness, and was constantly rechosen till his death. In the force sent to Portugal, in 1762, to defend that kingdom against the Spaniards, he was a brigadier-general. His regiment having been disbanded, Fraser's Highlanders were, in 1775, after the breaking out of the American revolutionary war, again embodied, under the auspices of their former chief, the Hon. General Fraser, who, in reward of his services, had, the previous year, received from George the Third, a grant of the forfeited Lovat estates, his own patrimony. The title, however, of Lord Lovat, was not restored. The new regiment, of which he was appointed colonel, consisted of two battalions of two thousand three hundred and forty Highlanders, and were numbered the 71st. When mustered at Glasgow in April 1762, for embarkation to America, a body of one hundred and twenty men, who had been raised on the forfeited estate of Lochiel, with the view of securing the latter a company, finding that their own chief had not, from illness, been able to join the regiment, hesitated to embark without him, but General Fraser addressing them in Gaelic, succeeded in removing their scruples. General Stewart relates that when he had finished speaking, an old Highlander present, who had accompanied his son to Glasgow, walked up to him, and with that easy familiar intercourse which in those days subsisted between the Highlanders and their superiors, shook him by the hand, exclaiming, "Simon, you are a good soldier, and speak like a man; as long as you live Simon of Lovat will never die;" alluding to the general's address and manner, which, as was said, resembled much that of his father, Lord Lovat. He was eventually promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and died, without issue, 8th Feb. 1782. Mrs. Grant of Laggan states that in him a pleasing exterior covered a large share of his father's character, and that "no heart was ever harder,—no hands more rapacious than his."

General Fraser was succeeded by his half-brother, Colonel Archibald Campbell Fraser of Lovat, appointed consul-general at Algiers in 1766, and chosen M.P. for Inverness-shire, on the general's death in 1782. By his wife, Jane, sister of William Fraser, Esq. of Leadclune, F.R.S., created a baronet, 27th Novemoer 1806, he had five sons, all of whom he survived. On his death, in December 1815, the male descendants of Hugh ninth Lord Lovat, became extinct, and the male representation of the family, as well as the right to its extensive entailed estates, devolved on the junior descendant of Alexander sixth lord, Thomas Alexander Fraser, of Lovat and Strichen, who claimed the title of Lord Lovat in the peerage of Scotland, and in 1837 was created a peer of the United Kingdom, by that of Baron Lovat of Lovat. [See LOVAT of Lovat, Lord.]

His lordship's great-grandfather, Alexander Fraser of Strichen, the son of Thomas Fraser of Strichen and Emilia Stewart, second daughter of James Lord Doune, was an eminent judge of the court of session. He passed advocate 23d June 1722, and was afterwards one of the commissaries of Edinburgh. Admitted a lord of session 5th June 1730, he took his seat by the title of Lord Strichen, and was appointed a lord of justiciary, 11th June 1735. Being one of the judges at the autumn circuit court at Inverness that year, he was met a few miles from the town, by his kinsman Simon Lord Lovat, attended by a great retinue, eager to honour and congratulate him on his new judicial dignity. Having been appointed general of the Scottish Mint in 1764, he resigned his seat as a justiciary judge, but retained his office in the court of session till his death. He is remarkable for having sat the unusually long period of forty-five years on the bench. At the time of the great Douglas cause in 1768, he was the oldest Scottish judge, being of no less than twenty-four years longer standing than any of his brethren. He is supposed to have been one of the judges at the famous trial of Effie Deans in 1736, on which Scott's novel of 'The Heart of Mid Lothian' is founded. He married in 1731, the countess of Bute, and died at Strichen house, Aberdeenshire, 15th February 1776, at the age of 76. [*Scots Mag.* vol. xxxvii. p. 111.]

Sir Wm. Fraser, of Leadclune, F.R.S., and Elder Brother of the Trinity House, created a baronet in 1806, descended from Alexander, 2d son of Hugh 2d Lord Lovat, was in the service of the E. I. C., and commanded two of their ships, 'the Lord Mansfield,' in 1772, which was lost in coming out of the Bengal river in 1773; and 'the earl of Mansfield,' from 1777 to 1785. He had 3 sons and 11 *drs.*, and died Feb. 10, 1818.

His eldest son, Sir Wm. Fraser, 2d bart., died unmarried, Dec. 23, 1827, in India, where he had an official appointment. Sir William's surviving brother, Sir James John Fraser, 3d bart., a lieut.-colonel in the army, served with the 7th hussars in Spain, and was on the staff at Waterloo. He married Charlotte Anne, only child of Daniel Craufurd, Esq., and niece of the gallant Major-general Robert Craufurd, killed at Ciudad Rodrigo. He died June 5, 1834, leaving three sons.

The eldest son, Sir William Augustus Fraser, 4th baronet, born in 1826, graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1847 was appointed an officer in the 1st life guards, and subsequently captain. In 1852 he was M.P. for Barnstaple, and for Ludlow in 1863, but retired in 1865. His brother, Charles Craufurd, lieut.-col. 11th hussars, V. C. 1861, was at one time aide-de-camp to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland; and distinguished himself in India. The 3d brother, James Keith, is a captain first life guards. (1860).

FRASER, Sir Simon, a renowned warrior and patriot, the son of Sir Simon Fraser, last lord of Tweeddale and Oliver castle, Peebles-shire, who died in 1299, and Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Bisset of Lovat, the chief of the Bissets, was born in 1257. With his father and family he adhered faithfully to the interest of John Baliol, till the latter himself betrayed his own cause. In 1296, when Edward the First invaded Scotland, Sir Simon was one of those true-hearted patriots whom the English monarch carried with him to England, where he continued close prisoner for eight months. In June 1297 he and his cousin, Sir Richard Fraser, submitted to Edward, and engaged to accompany that monarch in his designed expedition to France, but requested permission to go for a short time to Scotland, pledging themselves to deliver up their wives and children for their faithful fulfilment of the engagement.

On his return to his native country, Sir Simon, not considering his forced obligation with King Edward binding in conscience, joined Sir William Wallace, guardian of the kingdom, and gave so many distinguished proofs of his valour and patriotism, that when that illustrious hero, in a full assembly of the nobles at Perth, resigned his double commission of general of the army and guardian of the kingdom, Sir Simon Fraser was chosen his successor in the post of commander of the Scots army, while Sir John Comyn of Badenoch, Wallace's greatest enemy, was appointed guardian, on account of his near relation to the crown.

In summer 1302, two separate English armies were sent into Scotland, the one commanded by King Edward in person, and the other by the prince of Wales, his son (afterwards the unfortunate Edward the Second), but the Scots, prudently avoiding a regular engagement, contented themselves with intercepting the English convoys, and cutting off detached parties of the enemy. In the meantime a truce was agreed upon till November 30, which was prolonged till Easter 1303. But the English general broke the truce, and passed the borders in February, at the head of thirty thousand well-appointed soldiers. Meeting with no opposition on their march, for the convenience of forage, and to enable them to harass the country the more effectually, they divided into three bodies, and on the 24th of that month, advanced to Roslin near Edinburgh, where they encamped at a considerable distance from each other. The Scots leaders, Sir John Comyn and Sir Simon Fraser, hastily collecting about ten thousand men together, marched from Biggar during the night, and next day defeated in succession the three divisions of the English army, or rather the three separate armies of English. This happened February 25, 1302-3. This victory raised the character of the Scots for courage all over Europe: and

Sir Simon Fraser's conduct on the occasion is spoken of in high terms by our ancient historians. Fordun, in his Scotichronicon, says, that he was not only the main instrument in gaining this remarkable battle, but in keeping Sir John Comyn to his duty as guardian during the four years of his administration.

Highly incensed at this threefold defeat at Roslin, Edward entered Scotland in May following, at the head of a vast heterogeneous host, consisting of English, Irish, Welsh, Gascons, and some recreant Scots. Not being able to cope with such a force in the open field, most of the nation betook themselves to strong castles and mountains inaccessible to all but themselves, while the English monarch penetrated as far as Caithness. Being thus in a manner in possession of the country, the guardian, Sir John Comyn, and many of the nobility, submitted to him in February 1303-4; but Sir Simon Fraser refusing to do so, was among those who were expressly excepted from the general conditions of the capitulation made at Strathorde on the 9th of that month. It was also provided that he should be banished for three years not only from Scotland but from the dominions of Edward, including France; and he was ordered, besides, to pay a fine of three years' rent of his lands.

Sir Simon, in the meantime, concealed himself in the north till 1306, when he joined Robert the Bruce, who in that year asserted his right to the throne. It is probable that he was present at King Robert's coronation at Scone, as we find him at the fatal battle of Methven soon after; on which occasion the king owed his life to his valour and presence of mind, having been by him three times rescued and remounted, after having had three horses killed under him. He escaped with the king, whom he attended into Argyleshire, and was with him at the battle of Dalry. On the separation of the small party which accompanied King Robert, Sir Simon, it is thought, also left him for a short period. But after the king had lurked for some time among the hills, Sir Simon, with Sir Alexander his brother, and some of his friends, rejoined him, when they attacked the castle of Inverness, and then marched through the Aird, afterwards the country of the clan Fraser, to Dingwall, taking the castle there, and thereafter through Moray, all the fortresses surrendering to Bruce on their way.

In 1307 Sir Simon was, with Sir Walter Logan of the house of Restalrig, treacherously seized by some of the adherents of the earl of Buchan, one of the chiefs of the Comyns, who sent them in irons to London. When such men as the earl of Athol; Niel, Thomas, and Alexander Bruce, the king's brothers; Sir Christopher Seaton, and his brother John; Herbert Norham; Thomas Bois; Adam Wallace, brother of Sir William, and that great hero himself, were put to death, Sir Simon Fraser and Sir Walter Logan had nothing to expect from Edward's mercy. Accordingly they were both beheaded, but Sir Simon's fate was more severe than was that of any of the rest. He was kept in fetters while in the Tower, and on the day of execution he was dragged through the streets as a traitor, hanged on a high gibbet as a thief, and his head cut off as a murderer. His body, after being exposed for twenty days to the derision of the mob, was thrown across a wooden horse, and consumed by fire, while his head was fixed on the point of a lance, and placed near that of Sir William Wallace on London Bridge. Against these merciless executions, which were more dishonouring to Edward's memory than to the illustrious patriots, his victims, the lord chief justice of England remonstrated with dignity, declaring to the savage monarch, "That he had no authority to put prisoners of war to death." But Edward turned a deaf ear to all such remonstrances. For Simon's issue see previously, page 259 of this volume.

FRASER, Sir Alexander, physician to Charles the Second, belonged to the ancient family of Fraser of Durris. He was educated in Aberdeen, and by his professional gains and fortunate marriage was enabled to re-purchase the inheritance of his forefathers. We are told that "he was wont to compare the air of Durris to that of Windsor, reckoned the finest in England." He accompanied Charles the Second in his expedition to Scotland in 1650, and seems to have been particularly obnoxious to the Covenanters. On the 27th September of that year he and several others, described as "profaine, scandalous, malignant.

and disaffected persons," were ordered by the committee of Estates to remove from the court within twenty-four hours, under pain of imprisonment. His name is conspicuous in the Rolls of the Scottish parliament during the reign of Charles the Second, and occurs occasionally in the pages of Pepys. Spottiswoode, in his History of the Church of Scotland, speaks highly of his learning and medical skill. He died in 1681.

FRASER, Simon, twelfth Lord Lovat, one of the most remarkable of the actors in the rebellion of 1745, was the second son of Thomas Fraser, styled of Beaufort, by Sybilla, daughter of Macleod of Macleod, and was born in 1667. Beaufort was another name of Castle Dounie, the chief seat of the family, and did not belong to Simon's father at the time of his birth. He had a small house in Tanich, in the parish of Urray, Rossshire, where it is supposed that the future Lord Lovat was born. At the proper age he became a student at King's college, Old Aberdeen, the favourite university of the Celts, and in 1694, while prosecuting his studies, he accepted of a commission in the regiment of Lord Murray, afterwards earl of Tullibardine, procured for him by his cousin, Hugh Lord Lovat. Having, in 1626, accompanied the latter to London, he found means to ingratiate himself so much with his lordship, that he was prevailed upon to make a universal bequest to him of all his estates in case he should die without male issue. On the death of Lord Lovat soon after, Simon Fraser began to style himself master of Lovat, while his father, "Thomas of Beaufort," took possession of the honours and estates of the family. To render his claims indisputable, however, Simon paid his addresses to the daughter of the late lord, who had assumed the title of baroness of Lovat, and having prevailed on her to consent to elope with him, would have carried his design of marrying her into execution, had not their mutual confident, Fraser of Tenechiel, after conducting the young lady forth one winter night in such precipitate haste, that she is said to have walked barefooted, failed in his trust, and restored her again to her mother. The heiress was then removed out of the reach of his artifices by her uncle, the marquis of Athol, to his stronghold at Dunkeld.

Determined not to be baulked in his object, the master of Lovat resolved upon marrying the lady Amelia Murray, dowager baroness of Lovat; but as she would not consent to the match, he had recourse to compulsory measures, and, entering the house of Beaufort, or Castle Dounie, where the lady resided, he had the nuptial ceremony performed by a clergyman whom he brought along with him, and immediately afterwards, it is said, forcibly consummated the marriage before witnesses. He afterwards conveyed her, her brother Lord Mungo Murray and Lord Saltoun, whom he had forcibly seized at the wood of Bunchrew, on his return from a visit to her at Castle Dounie, to the island of Aigas, where he kept them for some time prisoners. Having by these proceedings incurred the enmity of the marquis of Athol, who was the brother of the dowager Lady Lovat, he was, in consequence of a representation made to the privy council, intercommuned, letters of "fire and sword" were issued against him and all his clan, and on Sept. 5, 1698, he and ten other persons of the name were tried, in absence, before the high court of justiciary for high treason, rape, and other crimes, when being found guilty of treason, to which the lord advocate restricted the charges in the indictment, they were condemned to be executed, and their lands declared forfeited. His father having died in 1699, he assumed the title of Lord Lovat, but in consequence of the proceedings against him he was compelled to quit the kingdom. After a short stay in London, he went to France, for the purpose of lodging a complaint against the marquis of Athol with the exiled king at St. Germains; after which he had the address to obtain an interview with King William, who was then at Loo in the United Provinces; and having obtained, through the influence of the duke of Argyle, a remission of his sentence, and a pardon of all crimes that could be alleged against him,—which, however, was restricted, on passing the Scottish seals, to the crime of which he had been found guilty,—he ventured to return to Scotland. He was immediately cited before the high court of justiciary, on 17th February 1701, for the outrage done to the dowager Lady Lovat, and, not appearing, he was outlawed. On the 19th February 1702 her ladyship presented a peti-

tion against him for letters of intercommuning, for levying the rents of the Lovat estates, which a second time were granted against him and his abettors. He now deemed it advisable to return to France, which he reached in July of that year, after the accession of Queen Anne to the throne. Previous to his departure from Scotland, he had visited several of the chiefs of clans and principal Jacobites in the lowlands, and engaged them to grant him a general commission engaging to take up arms in support of the Stuart cause; possessed of which he immediately joined in all the intrigues of the exiled court of St. Germains, and even managed to obtain some private interviews with Louis the Fourteenth. By that monarch a valuable sword and some other tokens of reminiscence were bestowed on him as a mark of his confidence. He had also some meetings with two of the French ministers of state, on a project which he had proposed to the ex-queen, Mary of Modena, acting in her son's name, a boy at that time of only fourteen years of age, for the invasion of Scotland and the raising of the Highland clans.

He returned to Scotland in 1703, with a colonel's commission in the Pretender's service, and accompanied by John Murray, brother of Murray of Abercairney, who was authorised to ascertain if Lovat's representations, as to the intentions of the Jacobite chiefs, had been warranted by them. Immediately after his return he had interviews with his cousin Stuart of Appin, Cameron of Lochiel, the laird of MacGregor, Lord Drummond, and others, on the subject of a rising, but meeting with little encouragement, he resolved to betray the whole plot to government; which he did in a secret audience with the duke of Queensberry, who was then at the head of Scottish affairs. On his re-appearance in Scotland, letters of "fire and sword" had again been issued against him and his followers, and he prevailed on Queensberry to grant him a pass to London, that he might be out of the reach of danger. With his grace he had some more secret interviews in London, and soon after he returned to France, by way of Holland, with the object of obtaining for government further secret information about the projects of the exiled court. In passing through Holland he assumed the disguise of an officer in the Dutch service, but soon after his arrival in Paris, he was by the French government, at the instance of the exiled queen, arrested, sent to the Bastille, and afterwards imprisoned for three years in the castle of Angouleme, and seven years in the city of Saumur, where he is said to have taken priest's orders, and become a renowned popular preacher.

After making many fruitless efforts to regain his liberty,—the exiled court having refused to sanction his release,—he at last resolved, on the death of Queen Anne, to endeavour to make his escape, which he effected with the aid of Major Fraser, one of his kinsmen, who had been sent over by his clan to discover where he was, and to learn his intentions, in the event of an insurrection in favour of the Stuarts. Reaching Boulogne in safety, and there hiring a boat, they sailed on 14th November 1714, and after a storm, landed at Dover next afternoon. On his arrival in London, he kept himself concealed for some time; but at the instigation of his enemy the marquis of Athol, a warrant was issued against him, and on the 11th of the following June, he was arrested in his lodgings in Soho Square, and, with the major, kept for some time in a sponging house, but at last obtained his liberty, on the earl of Sutherland, John Forbes of Culloden, and some other gentlemen, becoming bail for him to the extent of £5,000.

He remained in London till October 1715, when the rebellion having broken out, he returned to Scotland as one of his brother John's attendants, being still under the sentence of outlawry. In a vindication of his conduct addressed to Lord Islay he says, that on this occasion he was taken prisoner at Newcastle, Longtown, near Carlisle, Dumfries, and Lanark, but succeeded in reaching Stirling. He proceeded thence to Edinburgh, to embark at Leith for the north, but had not been there two hours when he was apprehended by order of the lord justice clerk, and would have been sent to the castle had he not been delivered, he does not say how, by Provost John Campbell. A few days after he sailed from Leith with John Forbes of Culloden, but their vessel was pursued and fired upon by several large Fife boats in possession of the rebels. On arriving in his own country, he was just in time to be of considerable

service to the royal cause and to his own interests. Joining two hundred of his clan who were waiting for him under arms in Stratherrick, he concerted a plan with the Grants, and Duncan Forbes of Culloden, afterwards president of the court of session, for recovering Inverness from the rebels, in which they were successful. For his zeal and activity on this occasion he had his reward. The young baroness of Lovat had married, in 1702, Alexander Mackenzie, younger of Prestonhall, who thereupon assumed the name of Fraser of Fraserdale; but engaging in the rebellion of 1715, he was obliged to leave the country, and being outlawed and attainted, his liferent of the estate of Lovat was bestowed, by a grant from the Crown, dated 23d August 1716, on Simon, Lord Lovat, "for his many brave and loyal services done and performed to his majesty," particularly in the late rebellion. A memorial in his lordship's favour, signed by about seventy individuals, including the earl of Sutherland, the members of parliament and the sheriffs of the northern counties, having been presented to the king, George the First, his pardon had been granted on the 10th of the preceding March, and on the 23d June following he had a private audience with his majesty. In 1721 he voted by list at the election of a representative peer, when his title was questioned. His vote was again objected to at the general elections of 1722 and 1727. In consequence of which, he brought a declaration of his right to the title before the court of session, and their judgment, pronounced July 3, 1730, was in his favour. To prevent an appeal, a compromise was entered into with Hugh Mackenzie, son of the baroness, who, on the death of his mother, had assumed the title, whereby, for a valuable consideration, he ceded to Simon Lord Lovat his claim to the honours and his right to the estate after his father's death

Althongh Lord Lovat had deemed it best for his own purposes to join the friends of the government in 1715, he was, nevertheless, throughout his whole career, a thorough Jacobite in principle; and in 1740 he was the first to sign the Association for the support of the Pretender, who promised to create him duke of Fraser, and lieutenant-general, and general of the Highlands. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, he sent his eldest son, much against the young man's inclination, with a body of his clan to join the army under Prince Charles, while he himself remained at home. After the disastrous defeat at Culloden, the young Pretender took refuge, on the evening of the battle, at Gortuleg, the house of one of the gentlemen of his clan, near the Fall of Foyers, where his lordship was then living, and not at Castle Dounie, as erroneously supposed by Sir Walter Scott. According to Mrs. Grant of Laggan's account of the meeting, Lovat expressed attachment to him, but at the same time reproached him with great asperity for declaring his intention to abandon the enterprise entirely. "Remember," said he fiercely, "your great ancestor, Robert Bruce, who lost eleven battles, and won Scotland by the twelfth." Lovat himself afterwards retired from the pursuit of the king's forces to the mountains, but not finding himself safe there, he escaped in a boat to an island in Loch Morar. Thither he was pursued, taken prisoner, being found concealed in a hollow tree, with his legs muffled in flannel, and carried to London. His trial for high treason commenced before the House of Lords, March 7, 1747. He was found guilty on March 18; sentence of death was pronounced next day; and he was beheaded on Tower Hill, April 9, 1747, in the eightieth year of his age. His behaviour while in the Tower was cheerful and collected. When advised by his friends to petition the king for mercy, he absolutely refused, saying he was old and infirm, and his life was not worth asking. His estates and honours were forfeited to the Crown, but the former were restored in 1774 to his eldest son, as already mentioned on page 263 of this volume.

Lord Lovat's appearance, in his old age, was grotesque and singular. Besides his forced marriage with the dowager Lady Lovat above described, he entered twice, during that lady's life, into the matrimonial state; first, in 1717, with Margaret, fourth daughter of Ludovick Grant of Grant, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; and, secondly, in 1733, after that lady's death, with Primrose, fifth daughter of John Campbell of Mamore, brother to the duke of Argyle. By this lady he had one son. The lady's

objections to the marriage he is said to have overcome by the following stratagem: She received a letter purporting to be from her mother, in a dangerous state of health, desiring her presence in a particular house in Edinburgh. On hastening to the house indicated, she found Lovat waiting for her there, when he informed her that the house was devoted to purposes which stamped infamy on any female who was known to have entered it. To save her character, she married him, but is said to have been treated by him with so much barbarity as to be obliged to leave his house, when he was forced to allow her a separate maintenance. Of the eldest son, General Simon Fraser, born 19th October, 1726, an account has been already given (see page 263 of this volume). The second son, Alexander, born in 1729, after serving in the army abroad, returned to the Highlands with the title of brigadier. Janet, the elder daughter, married Macpherson of Clunie. Sybilla, the younger, died unmarried. On the faith of his 'Memoirs written by himself in the French language,' Lord Lovat has been admitted into Walpole's list of Royal and Noble Authors. The subjoined woodcut is taken from his well-known portrait by Hogarth:

FRASER, Robert, F.R.S., an eminent statistical writer, eldest son of the Rev. George Fraser, minister, first of Redgorton, and afterwards of Monedie, Perthshire, a lineal descendant of one of the Frasers of Farraline in Stratherrick, was born in the manse of Redgorton, about 1760. At an early age he was sent, with his cousin, the celebrated antiquarian, Thomas Thomson, Esq., of the General Register House, Edinburgh, to the university of Glasgow, and placed under the care of their uncle, Professor Traill of that college. Here he became remarkable for the accuracy and extent of his scholarship, and was admitted to the degree of master of arts before he was fifteen years of age. He studied for the Church of Scotland, but on leaving college he went as a tutor to a family in the Isle of Man, and afterwards proceeded to London, where he attracted the notice of Mr. Pitt, then prime minister, and was employed by the government in various statistical inquiries regarding the Isle of Man, and the counties of Devon and Cornwall. He subsequently obtained an official appointment in the establishment of the prince of Wales (afterwards George the Fourth). As he had shown considerable zeal and ability in his endeavours to increase the resources of the country, by improvements in the fisheries and mining interests of Great Britain and Ireland, he was applied to, in 1791, by the earl of Breadalbane, to accompany him on a tour through the Western Isles and Highlands of Scotland, with a view to the discovery of the best means of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants. On making application for leave to the prince of Wales, he received from his royal highness a note, of which the following is an extract: "Whatever neglect may happen in the department intrusted to you in my affairs, I think it is of so much consequence to the improvement of those counties that the earl of Breadalbane should interest himself about them, that you have not only my leave, but my best wishes for your success, and if on your return you have anything you would wish to report, I myself will take it to the king, as I know there is nothing nearer his majesty's heart than the desire of promoting the happiness and prosperity of those parts of the kingdom."

Mr. Fraser was subsequently chosen by the

government to carry out a series of statistical surveys in Ireland, and he was the means of originating several important works in that country, among others the celebrated harbour of Kingstown, (sometimes called Queenstown,) in the neighbourhood of Dublin. He died in 1831. His eldest son, the Rev. Robert William Fraser, M.A., became, in 1844, minister of the parish of St. John's, Edinburgh. His next brother, Major William Fraser, Hon. East India Company's service, founded the celebrated stud of the Company at Pusa, of which he was appointed superintendent. He was on the staff of Sir David Baird at the storming of Seringapatam, and translated from the Persian, a valuable work on horsemanship, which was printed at Calcutta in 1802, 4to.

Mr. Fraser's works are:

Statistical Account of the County of Wexford, 8vo.

General View of the Agriculture and Mineralogy of the County of Wicklow. Dublin, 1801, 8vo.

Gleanings in Ireland: particularly respecting its Agriculture, Mines, and Fisheries. London, 1802, 8vo.

Letter to the Right Hon. Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons, on the most effectual Means for the Improvement of the Coasts and Western Islands of Scotland, and the extension of the Fisheries. London, 1803, 8vo.

The Statistical Account of the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, drawn up and printed by order of the House of Commons. London, 1804, 4to.

Review of the Domestic Fisheries of Great Britain and Ireland. Edinburgh, 1818, 4to.

FRASER, Robert, an ingenious poet, remarkable also for his facility in the acquisition of languages, the son of a sea-faring man, was born June 24, 1798, in the village of Pathhead, parish of Dysart, Fifeshire. In the summer of 1802 he was sent to a school in his native village, and after being eighteen months there, and about four years at another school, he went to the town's school of Pathhead, and early in 1809 commenced the study of the Latin language. In 1812 he was apprenticed to a wine and spirit merchant in Kirkcaldy, with whom he remained four years. In the summer of 1813 he was afflicted with an abscess in his right arm, which confined him to the house for several months, during which time he studied the Latin language more closely than ever, and afterwards added the Greek, French, and Italian; and acquired a thorough knowledge of general literature.

In 1817, on the expiry of his apprenticeship, he became clerk or book-keeper to a respectable ironmonger in Kirkcaldy, and in the spring of 1819 he commenced business as an ironmonger in that town, in partnership with Mr. James Robertson. In March 1820 he married Miss Ann Cumming, who, with eight children, survived him. His leisure time was invariably devoted to the acquisition of knowledge; and in September 1825 he commenced the study of the German language. About this period his shop was broken into during the night, and jewellery to the value of £200 stolen from it, of which, or of the robbers, no trace was ever discovered.

Having made himself master not only of the German but of the Spanish languages, he translated from both various pieces of poetry, which, as well as some original productions of his, evincing much simplicity, grace, and tenderness, appeared in the Edinburgh Literary Gazette, the Edinburgh Literary Journal, and various of the newspapers of the period.

In August 1833 his copartnership with Mr. Robertson was dissolved, and he commenced business on his own account. Owing, however, to the sudden death, in 1836, of a friend in whose pecuniary affairs he was deeply involved, and the decline of his own health, his business, notwithstanding his well-known steadiness, industry, and application, did not prosper, and, in 1837, he was under the necessity of compounding with his creditors. It is much to his credit that several respectable merchants of his native town offered to become security for the composition.

In March 1838, he was appointed editor of the Fife Herald, and on leaving Kirkcaldy he was, on August 31st of that year, entertained at a public dinner by a numerous party of his townsmen, when he was presented with a copy of the Encyclopedia Britannica, seventh edition, as a testimonial of respect for his talents and private character. Declining health prevented him from long exercising the functions of an editor, and on being at last confined to bed, the duties were performed for him by a friend. In the intervals of acute pain he employed himself in arranging his poems with a view to publication; and among the last acts of his life was the dictation of some Norwegian or Danish translations. He died May 22,

1839. His 'Poetical Remains,' with a well written and discriminating memoir of the author by Mr. David Vedder, was published soon after his death.

FRENDRAUGHT, Viscount, a title in the peerage of Scotland (now extinct), conferred in 1642, on James Crichton, eldest son of James Crichton of Frendraught, in Aberdeenshire, the seventh in direct descent from the celebrated Lord Chancellor Crichton, and the fifth from the chancellor's grandson, the third Lord Crichton, in whom that title was forfeited 24th February 1484, (see CRICHTON, Lord, vol. i. p. 725). The father of the first Viscount Frendraught is the subject of the well-known ballads of 'the Burning of Frendraught,' and 'Frennet Hall,' both founded on the following circumstances: A dispute having occurred between him and William Gordon of Rothiemay on 1st January 1630, a rencontre ensued, in which Rothiemay was killed, and several persons hurt on both sides. To prevent farther feud, the marquis of Huntly, as the friend of both parties, interfered, and directed Frendraught to pay fifty thousand merks to Rothiemay's widow, as compensation for the loss of her husband. On the 27th of the following September, the laird of Frendraught being with Robert Crichton of Condlaw, and James Lesly, son of Lesly of Pitcaple, another quarrel ensued, when Condlaw shot young Lesly through the arm, and was, in consequence, put out of Frendraught's company. In the following month the latter went to visit the marquis of Huntly at the Bog of Gight, when the laird of Pitcaple, at the head of thirty horsemen, rode up to demand satisfaction for the wound of his son. Huntly endeavoured to convince the angry laird that Frendraught was not the cause of his son's wound, and as Pitcaple still vowed vengeance, sent Frendraught home under a strong escort, commanded by his son, Viscount Aboyne, the "Lord John" of the ballad, and young Gordon of Rothiemay, the son of him who had been killed. On arriving at Frendraught castle, they were well entertained, and pressed to remain all night, which they unfortunately consented to do, and were placed for the night in a tower in rooms one above the other. About midnight a fire broke out in the tower so suddenly, and burnt so furiously, that Aboyne, Rothiemay, and their attendants, six in number, perished in the flames, one person only escaping. Huntly, in the belief that the fire was wilful, instituted a prosecution against the laird of Frendraught, who, on his part, suspecting the laird of Pitcaple of the crime, seized a nephew of the latter, named Meldrum, as the incendiary, and carried him to Edinburgh, where he was tried, found guilty, and executed, asserting his innocence to the last. Spalding's account of this event, which is unfavourable to Frendraught, and is usually copied as a note in the ballad collections, must be taken with considerable reservation. One pathetic incident connected with it may, however, be quoted from his pages: "It is reported," he says, "that upon the morn after this woeful fire, the Lady Frendraught, daughter to the earl of Sutherland, and near cousin to the marquis, backed in a white plaid, and riding on a small nag, having a boy leading her horse, without any more in her company, in this pitiful manner, she came weeping and mourning to the Bog, desiring entry to speak with my lord; but this was refused; so she returned back to her own house, the same gate she came, comfortless." The Gordons repeatedly plundered the lands of Frendraught, and for security to his person, Mr. Crichton was compelled to reside in Edinburgh for some years, and to have recourse to the protection of the law. One of his younger sons was killed by Adam Gordon, 23d August 1642.

James Crichton, the eldest son, was in the lifetime of his father created Viscount Frendraught, as already stated, in consideration of his father being heir male of Lord Chancellor Crichton, by patent to him and his heirs male and successors, dated at Nottingham 29th August 1642. The second title was Lord Crichton. He accompanied the marquis of Montrose in his last unfortunate expedition in March 1650, and was with him at Invercharron in Ross-shire, when he was defeated by Colonel Strachan on the 27th April following. The marquis's horse having been shot under him, he mounted the horse of Lord Frendraught, which that young nobleman generously offered him, and galloping off the field, escaped for a few days. Lord Frendraught, severely wounded, was taken prisoner, but anticipated a public execution by what Douglas, in his Peerage, calls "a Roman death." He had two sons; James, second, and Lewis, fourth viscount.

The second viscount died young, leaving one son, William, third viscount, who died unmarried in his minority, and was succeeded by his uncle, Lewis, fourth and last viscount, served heir to his nephew in 1686. He joined King James Seventh and Second in France, for which he was attainted by parliament in July 1690; attended him to Ireland, and died without issue 26th November 1698. The lands of Frendraught now belong to Mr. Morrison of Bognie, whose ancestor married the widow of the second viscount.

FULLARTON, a surname derived from the barony of Fullarton in the immediate vicinity of the town of Irvine in Ayrshire. Traditionally, it is said that the first of the name in Scotland had an Anglo-Saxon or Norman origin [*Robertson's Ayrshire Families*, vol. ii. p. 85], and is supposed to have accompanied Walter, son of Alan, ancestor of the high stewards, from Shropshire in England, about the beginning of the twelfth century. As Walter, soon after his arrival, received a royal grant of the countries of Kyle (called from him Kyle Stewart), and Strathgryfe, now Renfrewshire, it is affirmed by Chalmers and others, that many of those who accompanied him obtained from him grants of land in that district, and the progenitor of the Fullartons is believed to have been of the number.

The name Fullarton, anciently written Foulertoun, is obviously of Saxon etymology, and is conjectured primarily to be derived from office or occupation, such as that of a fowler. This conjecture derives probability from the fact that one Galfredus Foullertoun, who, there is reason to believe, belonged to a branch of the family which settled in Ayrshire, obtained from Robert the First a charter of some lands in Angus, together with the hereditary office of *fowler* to the king in that county, in which office he and his successors were obliged to serve the royal household with wild fowl when the king arrived at Forfar castle, where this fowler was to be entertained with a servant and two horses. Nisbet states that the original charter is in the earl of Haddington's Collections. [*Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 339.]

The first of the Ayrshire family named in unquestionable written evidence is Alanus de Fowlertoun, who lived before the middle of the thirteenth century, and died about 1280. In 1242 he founded and endowed out of his lands a convent of Carmelite or White friars at Irvine. His son, Adam de Fowlertoun, received a charter from James, high steward of Scotland, of the lands of Fullarton, which has no date, but must have been granted between 1283 and 1309, the period in which James held the office of high steward.

Adam's son, Reginald de Fowlertoun of that ilk, was the father of Sir Adam Fowlertoun, who had a new charter from Robert, high steward of Scotland, dated at Irvine, April 13.

1344, of the lands of Fullarton, Gaylis, &c., in Kyle Stewart. Of an active and energetic character, in the beginning of October 1346 he accompanied the army under David the Second into England, and was one of the knights created by that monarch before passing the border. At the disastrous battle of Durham, on the 17th of the same month, he was taken prisoner, along with the king. On the release of the latter, October 3, 1357, Sir Adam's eldest son, John Foulertoun, younger of Foulertoun, was one of the twenty hostages left in England, until payment of the king's ransom. He was much in the interest of King Robert the Second, both before and after that prince, the first of the Stuart kings, ascended the throne, and for his long and faithful services, he obtained various grants of land in his own neighbourhood. He frequently occurs as a witness in the charters of that monarch, when he is designed "dominus de Corsbie," having, among others, received a charter of the lands of that name. By his wife, Marjory, a lady of the Stewart family, he had two sons, John and David. John, the elder, predeceased him, leaving a son, Reginald, who succeeded his grandfather, on his death, about the year 1399.

The son of this Reginald, Rankin de Foullertoun, was twice married, and by his first wife had a son, George his successor. His second wife was Marion, daughter of Wallace of Craigie, and by her he had two sons, William and Adam. He had a charter, dated at Perth, July 20th, 1428, from King James the First, of the lands of Draigarn (now Dreghorn), in Kyle, to which his elder son, by his second marriage, William, succeeded, and was the first of the Fullartons of Dreghorn.

The eldest son, George Foulertoun of that ilk, but most frequently designed of Corsbie, had a charter under the great seal, by James the Third, in favour of himself, or, in failure of male heirs, to William his brother, of the lands of Fullarton, Marras, Shewalton, Harperland, and West Laithis, also Corsbie, Trune, Craiksland, and Russelsland, all lying within the bailiary of Kyle, as also of the lands of Knightsland in the Isle of Arran, dated at Edinburgh, October 24th, 1464.

His descendant in the seventh generation, James Fullarton of Fullarton, was served heir to his father, May 2, 1605. His youngest brother, Robert, is supposed to have been the first of the Fullartons of Bartonholme, in Ayrshire. James married Agnes, daughter of John Fullarton of Dreghorn, and (with a daughter, Helen, married to Blair of Ladykirk, Ayrshire,) had three sons. John Fullarton, the second son, adopted a military life, and served several years in Germany. In 1639 he went to France as lieutenant-colonel to the Hon. Alexander Erskine, brother of the earl of Mar, and the following year Louis the Thirteenth, king of France, advanced him to the rank of colonel in the French army. He acquired the estate of Dudwick in Aberdeenshire, which remained in his family till about the end of the eighteenth century. The last proprietor of Dudwick of the name was General John Fullarton, a brave and able officer, who greatly distinguished himself in the Prussian and Russian service, and in the latter was promoted to the rank of general. He is described as being of a somewhat peculiar character, from habits acquired in foreign service, and while residing at Dudwick, from advancing age, had little intercourse with the neighbouring proprietors, unless at public meetings, to which he went in an old-fashioned carriage, accompanied by one or two Russian servants. Dying unmarried, he was succeeded in his estate of Dudwick by the family of Udny of Udny, in the same county, supposed to have been related to, or connected with him.

The third son, the Rev. William Fullarton, minister of St. Quivox, Ayrshire, acquired the lands of Craighall from his cousin, John Fullarton of Dreghorn. He married Frances, daughter of Stewart of Reece, Renfrewshire, a cadet of the Stewarts of Lennox, and had several sons and daughters, and was ancestor of the Fullertons of Thrybergh Park, Yorkshire. He was also the progenitor of the Fullartons of Carstairs in Lanarkshire, one of whom, Roberton Fullarton, was governor of Prince of Wales Island. His heirs sold Carstairs to Henry Monteith, Esq.

James' eldest son, James Fullarton of Fullarton and Corsbie, received on November 20th, 1634, a commission under the great seal, from King Charles the First, appointing him sheriff of the bailliary of Kyle Stewart. How long this office remained in the family does not appear. It was successively held by the families of Glencairn, Craigie, and Loudoun. The laird of Fullarton was one of the two commissioners for the shire of Ayr in the Scots parliament in 1643. The family of Fullarton appear at this time to have warmly espoused the presbyterian interest, and did not escape the severe measures which followed the troubled and eventful period of Charles the First and the Commonwealth. By the Act of Oblivion, September 9, 1662, by the unprincipled administration of Charles the Second, Fullarton of Fullarton was fined two thousand pounds Scots. He died in 1667. He married Barbara, daughter of John Cunninghame of Cunninghamehead, (sister of the first baronet of that family,) and had three sons and three daughters. George, the third son, succeeded to the estate of Dreghorn, by a special destination; and ultimately to his elder brother in Fullarton. The youngest daughter, Barbara, married Patrick Macdowal of Freugh, Wigtonshire, ancestor of the noble family of Dumfries (see DUMFRIES, earl of, page 73 of this volume).

The eldest son, William Fullarton of Fullarton, studied the law. On suspicion of being concerned in the affair of Bothwell Bridge, he and his brother, George Fullarton of Dreghorn, were, on 30th July 1683, committed to prison, and on 2d April following, were indicted for trial, but the diet, it seems, was afterwards deserted simpliciter. On this occasion, amongst other offences, they were charged with "harbouring and countenancing" their brother-in-law, Macdowal of Freugh, who, as is well known, was one of the most forward and zealous supporters of the Covenanters. This laird of Fullarton obtained a charter, under the great seal, dated at Windsor castle, August 5, 1707, by Queen Anne, constituting the port of Troon a free port and harbour, and erecting the town of Fullarton into a burgh of barony. He died in 1710; but, although thrice married, he left no surviving descendant.

The estates and representation of the family devolved on his next surviving brother, George Fullarton of Fullarton and Dreghorn, as mentioned above. The latter estate, on succeeding to the family property, he sold to William Fairlie of Bruntsfield, who changed its name to Fairlie. George Fullarton's eldest son, Patrick, born in 1677, practised as an advocate at the Scottish bar, and predeceased his father in 1709. He had (with two daughters) two sons, namely, William, successor to his grandfather, and Patrick, who, in 1738, purchased the lands of Goldring, now called Rosemount, about four miles north-east of Ayr. The latter had also two sons; William, who added considerably to his paternal estate by purchases; and John, a general in the East India Company's service. George's second son, Robert, carried on the line of the family.

William Fullarton of Fullarton, the grandson of the above George Fullarton, by devoting his attention to the study of agricultural science, greatly improved his estate, and in 1745 he built the house of Fullarton. He also successfully cultivated gardening and botany. He died in 1758.

His only son, Colonel Fullarton of Fullarton, born January 12, 1754, was only five years of age when he succeeded his father. He received his academical education at Edinburgh, and in his sixteenth year was placed under the care of Patrick Brydone, Esq., (of whom a memoir is given in vol. i. of this work, p. 448). With that gentleman he travelled on the continent, and accompanied him when he made his celebrated tour in Sicily and Malta in 1770. In 1775 young Fullarton was appointed principal secretary to the embassy of Lord Stormont at the court of France. In 1780 he proposed to government the plan of an expedition to Mexico against the Spaniards, which being approved of, he raised the 98th regiment of infantry, of which he was appointed colonel, though not previously in the army. He and Lieutenant-colonel, then Major Mackenzie Humberstone, (of the noble family of Seaforth, see SEAFORTH, lord,) raised two thousand men, at their own expense, with unusual despatch, and involved their estates to a very large amount, by preparations for the expedition. The unexpected breaking out of the Dutch war, however, caused it, instead of Mexico, to be sent upon an attack on the Cape of Good Hope; and ultimately it was employed in the war in India. Colonel Fullarton, with the troops under his command, served at first on board Commodore Johnston's fleet, but in May 1783 he received the command of the southern army on the coast of Coromandel, a force consisting of upwards of thirteen thousand men. His campaigns and operations with this army, in that and the succeeding year, were attended with a rapidity and brilliancy of success previously altogether unknown in that clime.

On his return to Europe, he published a work entitled 'A View of the English interests in India,' &c., together with an account of his campaigns there in the years 1782, 1783, and 1784 (London, 1787); a very interesting narrative, which contains also some curious and valuable information relative to the history of our eastern empire. He was frequently a member of the House of Commons, and was twice returned for his native county of Ayr. In 1791 he was served heir of line and representative of the family of Cuninghame of Cunninghamehead, baronet. (See vol. i. p. 746.)

At the breaking out of the French war in 1793, he raised the 23d light dragoons, then called "Fullarton's light horse," and also the 101st regiment of infantry. The same year, at the request of the president of the Board of Agriculture, he wrote 'An Account of the Agriculture of the County of Ayr, with Observations on the means of its improvement,' which was printed and generally circulated. In 1801 he also wrote an essay, addressed to the Board of Agriculture in England, on the best method of turning grass lands into tillage. The same year he was appointed governor of the island of Trinidad, but returned home in 1803, when he preferred a charge against Sir Thomas Picton, the former governor, for authorising torture on a female slave, which led to the trial of that gallant officer. Colonel Fullarton died at London, 13th February 1808, at the age of 54, and was interred within the church of Isleworth, where a marble monument, with an appropriate Latin inscription, was soon after erected to his memory. He had married in 1792, the Hon. Marianne Mackay, eldest daughter of the fifth Lord Reay, and had a daughter, Rosetta, married to the representative of the family as mentioned in the next paragraph. His widow claimed, as heir of entail, the estates of the former noble family of Bargeny, and in consequence assumed the family name of Hamilton. (See BARGENY, lord, vol. i., pages 250, and 251.)

As Colonel Fullarton left no male issue, the representation of the family of Fullarton devolved on his cousin, Colonel Stuart Murray Fullarton of Barton[illegible], [illegible] Fullarton, second son of George Fullarton of Fullarton and Dreghorn, above mentioned. This Robert Fullarton, a writer to the signet, drew up a genealogical tree of the family of Fullarton. The lands of Bartonholme and others were bequeathed to him by his kinsman Captain William Fullarton of Bartonholme, who died in 1731. By his wife, Grizel, daughter of John Stuart of Ascog, in the island of Bute, a branch of the noble family of Bute, he had, with other children, a son, George Fullarton of Bartonholme, an officer in the army, who was much engaged in foreign service, and was present in North America, during the whole period of what was called the "Seven years' war." Col. Stuart Murray Fullarton, who succeeded to the representation of the principal family, was a son of this gentleman. He entered the army early, and in 1812 was appointed colonel of the Kirkcudbright and Wigton, or Galloway regiment of militia, but resigned his commission on becoming, in May 1819, collector of customs at Irvine. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. On January 4, 1796, he married Rosetta, daughter of Colonel Fullarton, of Fullarton, and had eight sons and four daughters. His wife having died October 19, 1814, he married, secondly, September 11, 1820, Isabella Buchanan, only daughter of the late James Muir, D.D., Glasgow, and had by her one daughter and one son.

In 1805 the estate of Fullarton was purchased by the duke of Portland, and it now belongs to that noble family.

John Fullarton of Dreghorn, who was served heir to that estate in 1546, and who was the fifth in direct descent from Rankine Fullarton of Fullarton, mentioned in the preceding page, took an active part in the Reformation in Scotland, and involved his estate very much on that account. With a view of suppressing the convent of Carmelite friars at Irvine (referred to on page 271), which the Fullartons of that ilk for centuries liberally supported, he purchased, on 19th May 1558, from Robert Burne, prior of said convent, the lands of Friars Croft and Dyets Temple, on which it was situated. At the meeting of the first General Assembly of the reformed Church of Scotland at Edinburgh, 20th December 1560, Fullarton of Dreghorn was one of the commissioners "for the kirk of Kyle." On 4th September 1562, with the earl of Glencairn, Lords Boyd and Ochiltree, and a number of the gentlemen of Ayrshire, he subscribed the famous band at Ayr, to support and defend the reformed religion at all hazards, and against all its enemies; and, on Queen Mary's marriage with Lord Darnley, he went, on 31st August 1565, to Edinburgh, along with the earls of Moray, Glencairn, and Rothes, and Lords Boyd and Ochiltree, at the head of 1,300 horse, in defence of the reformed faith. He was also one of those who, on 25th July 1567, subscribed the articles agreed to in the fifteenth General Assembly, for the punishment of the murderers of the king (Darnley), the defence of King James, and the rooting out of all monuments of popery. In 1570, with the Reformed noblemen and gentlemen of Ayrshire, he signed the letter addressed to Kirkaldy of Grange, desiring to know the meaning of his threats towards John Knox. In the General Assembly of March 1571, he was one of the commissioners appointed to wait upon the Regent, relative to matters pertaining to the jurisdiction of the church. By his wife, Janet, daughter of Mungo Mure of Rowallan, he had three sons and three daughters. His third son, Sir James Fullarton, was educated at Glasgow, under the tuition of the celebrated Andrew Melville, and afterwards went into the court of Charles the First, who knighted him, and appointed him first gentleman of the bedchamber. In the

situation he died, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, where an elegant monument was erected to his memory.

The family of Fullarton held, from an early period, lands in the island of Arran. A cadet of the principal family, said to have sprung from a second son, named Lewis, settled in the island, and his descendants have always been distinguished by the patronymic of M'Lewie, or M'Lewis. When Robert the Bruce landed in Brodick Bay, whilst upon his peregrinations through the Western Highlands, one of the Fullartons directed him to a place where some of his adherents had taken shelter, and were employed in making a temporary fort. For this and other services, the king granted to Fergus Fullarton a charter, dated at Arnele castle, in Cunningham, 29th November, in the second year of his reign (1307), of the lands of Kilmichael and others, with the hereditary office of coroner of the bailiedom of Arran. The farm of Kilmichael, in the parish of Kilbride, worth about £100 a-year, still remains in possession of the family, the rest of the island being the property of the duke of Hamilton. The present proprietor of Kilmichael, who resides on his property, has his right of coroner confirmed to him and his heirs, from the family of Hamilton. He is obliged to have three men to attend him upon all public emergencies, and he is bound by his office to pursue all malefactors and to deliver them to the steward or in his absence to the next judge. The perquisites due to the coroner are a firlot or bushel of oats, and a lamb from every village in the isle; both of which are punctually paid to him at the ordinary terms. [*Martin's Description of the Western Islands.*]

From the Kilmichael family was descended Mr. Allan Fullarton of Glasgow, proprietor of the estate of Orchard in Lanarkshire. He married, in 1812, Janet, daughter of John Wilson, surgeon in Kilmarnock, and had a son, and several daughters. Another branch of Kilmichael were designed of Glenderuel, one of whom was bishop of Edinburgh from 1720 to 1727.

Coeval with the Arran family, but from a third brother, were the Fullartons of the island of Bute, who had the patronymic of M'Camie, or son of James, which seems to have been the name of their original ancestor in that island. They are often also called Jameson.

Of the Carstairs branch, who spelled their name Fullerton, one of them became a lord of session, and was distinguished as a sound lawyer and an able judge. John Fullerton, second son of William Fullerton of Carstairs, passed advocate, 17th Feb. 1798, when in his 23d year, and on 17th Feb. 1829 he was elevated to the bench in the room of Lord Eldin, when he took the judicial title of Lord Fullerton. He died 3d Dec. 1853, about three weeks after resigning his seat on the bench.

FULTON, a surname evidently a contraction of Fullarton. Two individuals of this name, originally in humble life, acquired in their respective positions, a popularity in their time which entitles them to a place in any collection of Scottish biographies.

GEORGE FULTON, an eminent teacher, born February 3, 1752, was originally intended to be a printer, and served his apprenticeship in a printing-office in Glasgow. He was afterwards a compositor in Edinburgh, and subsequently in Dumfries. While yet a young man, he married the daughter of a preacher and teacher of Edinburgh, of the name of Tod, and became a teacher himself of a charity school in Niddry's Wynd of that city. To enable his pupils to become readily proficient in their knowledge of the English tongue, both as regards reading and pronunciation, he made use of moveable letters pasted on pieces of wood, that were kept in boxes like those in a compositor's case. The idea of improvement in pronunciation was derived partly from Mr. Sheridan's system, and that of the letter-box from his former trade of a printer.

His abilities becoming known, he was appointed by the town-council of Edinburgh one of the four teachers of English under the patronage of the city corporation. In 1790 he resigned his situation, and having removed to the new town of Edinburgh, commenced teaching grammar and elocution on his own account. Among his pupils were teachers from various quarters, eager to acquire a knowledge of his system. Having devoted his constant efforts to the improvement of his method, his long experience in teaching enabled him, in co-operation with his nephew, Mr. Knight, to produce a 'Pronouncing Dictionary,' which, being at that time unrivalled of its kind, was soon adopted as a standard work in most schools. Acquiring an independence, about 1811 Mr. Fulton resigned his school to his nephew, Mr. George Knight, and spent the remainder of his life at the villa of Summerfield, near Newhaven, which he had purchased in 1806. He died, September 1, 1831, in the 80th year of his age. He was twice married, but had no children.

JOHN FULTON, a self-taught astronomer and mathematician, born at Fenwick, Ayrshire, in 1800, was eldest son of a shoemaker. After being taught to read and write at the parish school, he began to work at his father's trade, but soon gave his attention to mechanics, and having constructed a planetary machine, it was bought by the Philosophical Society of Kilmarnock. He afterwards constructed an Orrery, which after nearly ten years' labour, was completed in 1833, and notwithstanding his scanty means and education, by dint of application during his leisure hours, he executed his undertaking with the greatest accuracy. At this time he studied botany, and took a principal part in the construction of a small gaswork, as well as made a velocipede for a lame lad in his native village. The Orrery was exhibited in the principal towns of Scotland and England, and at Edinburgh Fulton received the silver medal of the Society of Arts for Scotland, value ten sovereigns. He afterwards went to London, and was employed in the establishment of Mr. Bates, mathematical instrument maker to King William IV., where his ingenuity and skill were fully demonstrated in making theodolites for the Pacha of Egypt and balances for her Majesty's mint. He was 15 years in Mr. Bates' employment, earning twenty-five to thirty shillings a-week, and on the death of that gentleman found work elsewhere. Nor did his genius develop itself merely in the mechanical arts. He also applied himself, almost unaided, to the study of the languages, five of which he mastered. He was a good French scholar, a proficient in German, a student of Greek, with a considerable knowledge of Italian. His health failed him through excessive application. He was taken ill in 1851, and after being most kindly treated in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, returned to Fenwick in 1852, and, after a lingering illness, died in May 1853, his constitution, naturally robust, having fairly broken down, under the pressure of an overwrought brain.

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GALBRAITH, a surname derived from two Gaelic words, 'Gall Bhreatan,' strange Britain, or Low country Briton. Nisbet renders the meaning 'the brave stranger,' but the former appears the more correct. The Galbraiths were once a powerful family in the Lennox. The first known is Gillespick Galbrait, witness in a charter by Malduin, earl of Lennox, to Humphry Kilpatrick, of the lands of Colquhoun. In the beginning of the reign of Alexander the Second, the same Earl Malduin gave a charter to Maurice, son of this Gillespick, of the lands of Gartonbenach, in Stirlingshire, and soon after, in 1238, the same lands, under the name of Bathernock, (now Baldernock,) were conveyed to Arthur Galbraith, son of Maurice, with power to seize and condemn malefactors, on condition that the culprits should be hanged on the earl's gallows. From the Galbraiths of Bathernock, chiefs of the name, descended the Galbraiths of Culcruich, Greenock, Killearn, and Balgair. In the Ragman Roll occurs the name of Arthur de Galbrait, as one of the barons of Scotland who swore fealty to Edward the First in 1296. The family were afterwards designed of Gartconnell.

William Galbraith of Gartconnell is noticed as a person "of good account" in the time of David the Second. about the middle of the 14th century. [*Crawford's Peerage*, p. 159, *note.*] This William had three daughters, coheiresses, the eldest of whom married John de Hamilton, a son of the house of Cadzow, predecessor of the Hamiltons of Baldernock and Bardowie, who in consequence adopted in their arms a boar's head, part of the arms of Galbraith; the second, Janet, married, in 1373, in the reign of Robert the Third, Nicol Douglas, fourth son of James first lord of Dalkeith, grandson of William lord of Douglas, the companion in arms of Sir William Wallace; by which marriage he acquired the estate of Mains and other lands in the Lennox, still in the possession of his descendant. The third daughter became the wife of the brother of Logan of Restalrig, from whom descended the Logans of Gartconnell and Balvey, long since extinct. In the reign of James the Second, one of the name of Galbraith was governor of the upper castle of Dumbarton.

The family of Galbraith of Machrihanish and Drumore in Argyleshire, of which David Steuart Galbraith, Esq., is the representative (1854), is sprung from the Galbraiths of Gigha, descended from the Galbraiths of Baldernock. They fled from the Lennox with Lord James Stewart, youngest son of Murdoch, duke of Albany, after leaving Dumbarton, in the reign of James the First, and held the island of Gigha from the Macdonalds of the Isles till after 1590. The Galbraiths, in the Gaelic language, are called Breatanuich or Clann-a-Breatanuich, 'Britons, or the children of the Britons.'

GALL, a surname obviously derived from the Latin appellation Galli, applied in ancient times to the Gael or Irish settlers from whom the extensive district of Galloway took its name. The abbey of St. Gall in Switzerland is said to have been founded in memory of St. Gall, a Scotsman, who taught there the Christian religion to the inhabitants, and who is still the patron saint of that country. [*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 327.]

GALL, RICHARD, a poet of considerable merit, the son of a notary at Dunbar, was born at Linkhouse, near that town, in December 1776. At an early age he was sent to a school at Haddington, where he was instructed in the ordinary branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic. When he was eleven years of age he was put as an apprentice to his mother's brother, to learn the trade of a house-carpenter and builder. The drudgery of such an occupation not suiting the bent of his mind, he soon quitted it, and walked on foot to Edinburgh, to which city his father's family had some time before removed. Having chosen for himself the trade of a printer, he was, in 1789, entered as an apprentice to Mr. David Ramsay, proprietor of the 'Edinburgh Evening Courant,' in whose service he remained during the remainder of his short life.

He now made considerable progress in several branches of learning, under a private teacher, whom his mother had taken into her house to superintend the education of her family. On the expiration of his apprenticeship, he was appointed travelling clerk to Mr. Ramsay. He had early turned his attention to Scottish poetry, and the 'Gentle Shepherd' called forth the latent poetic inspiration in his own breast. He was an ardent admirer of the poems of Burns, and during the latter part of the life of our national bard, he enjoyed his friendship and correspondence. With Hector Macneill, he was also on terms of intimacy. Thomas Campbell lodged in the same house with Gall at the time he was preparing for the press 'The Pleasures of Hope;' and being about the same age, the similarity of their pursuits and sentiments naturally led to the most cordial friendship between them. His principal associate was, however, Mr. Alexander Murray, afterwards professor of oriental languages in the university of Edinburgh.

Mr. Gall wrote chiefly in the Scottish dialect, to which he was very partial. Only a few of his detached songs were published in his lifetime, but these soon acquired a considerable degree of popu-

larity. Amongst his best efforts in this way are 'The Braes of Drumlee,' 'Captain O'Kain,' and 'My only Joe and Dearie, O.' Mr. Stark, in his 'Biographia Scotica,' attributes to Gall the song, 'Farewell to Ayrshire,' usually printed among the works of Burns as the production of the latter. He says that when Gall wrote it he sent it to Johnson's 'Scots Musical Museum' with Burns' name prefixed, to give it a better chance of attracting notice. As he was employed in the same office with Gall, he had a good opportunity of knowing. Being a member of a volunteer corps, Gall wrote several patriotic pieces, to stimulate the ardour of his comrades; and one of these being printed, copies of it were distributed to every individual in the regiment. He had formed the plan of several larger poems, when he was prematurely cut off by abscess in his breast, just as his poetical powers were beginning to expand themselves. He died May 10, 1801, in the 25th year of his age. A selection of his poems was published in one small volume by Oliver and Boyd in 1819, with a life of the author by the Rev. Alexander Stewart.

GALLOWAY, a surname derived from a district in the south-west of Scotland, which took its name from the Gael, Galli, or Irish settlers, in the eighth and two following centuries, and which acquired the name of Gallwalia, Gallawidia, Gallowagia, Gallwadia, Gallweia, Gallway, Galloway. The name may be merely Galliway or Gaelway, the bay of the Gael or Irish. "A Gaelic etymologist," says Chalmers, "would probably derive the etymon of Galloway from Gallbagh, which the English would pronounce Gallwa or Gallway, the estuary or bay of the strangers or foreigners. It seems more than probable that this difficult name was originally imposed by the Irish settlers, and afterwards Saxonised, from the coincidence of the name. The legends of the country, however, attribute the origin of the name to King Galdus, who fought and fell on the bay of Wigton. This is the fabulous Galdus who is said by Boece and Buchanan to have opposed the Romans, though conducted by Agricola. We may herein see a slight trait of history, by connecting the fictitious Galdus with the real Galgac, who fought Agricola at the foot of the Grampians." [*Chalmers' Caledonia*, vol. i. p. 359.]

Of this surname was a distinguished officer of the Indian army, General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B., who served the East India Company for thirty-five years, and during that long period, besides actions in the field, was present at six sieges and seven storms, in four of which he was closely engaged. He was the son of Mr. James Galloway of Perth, and in 1799 he was appointed, as a cadet, to the 58th native infantry, of which he became the colonel in 1836. He was present at the siege of Delhi, and was one of the handful of men to whom the Company owed the remarkable defence of that city, when besieged by an army of 70,000 men, with 130 pieces of cannon. He was also at the siege of Bhurtpore, under Lord Lake, and commanded the corps of sappers, the most distinguished in the army for the hard and hazardous service it had to perform. On two most sanguinary assaults he led this corps at the head of the forlorn hope, and in the latter was desperately wounded. Lord William Bentinck, when governor-general, nominated him to be one of the members of the Military Board under its new constitution, and on his departure from India, he received an expression of the high approbation of the governor-general in council. His services were honoured with public approbation by commanders-in-chief in India, on nine different occasions, and by the supreme government of India, or the Court of Directors and superior authorities in England, on upwards of thirty occasions, the former twenty-one, and the latter eleven times. He was the author of a Commentary on the Moohummuddan Law, and another on the Law, Constitution, and Government of India. His work on Sieges in India, at the recommendation of General Mudge of the royal engineers, was reprinted by the Court of Directors, and used at their military college. It was likewise, by the orders of the marquis of Hastings when governor-general, distributed to the army for general instruction. He wrote also other military treatises. In 1838 he was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and in 1848 a Knight Commander In 1846 he was elected a director of the East India Company, and in 1849 he officiated as chairman, which office he held at the time of his death, which took place at London on 6th April 1850, aged 70.

GALLOWAY, lord of, the ancient title of the feudatory princes of that extensive district which, in former times, comprehended not only the shire of Wigton and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, to which the name is now restricted, but also part of Dumfries-shire and the greatest part of Ayrshire. The first lord of Galloway mentioned in history with any certainty, is Jacob, who in 973 was one of the eight reguli who met Edgar at Chester. Fergus, a subsequent lord of Galloway, flourished in the reign of David the First. At his death his extensive inheritance was divided between his two sons, Gilbert and Uchtred. The former was the ancestor of the earls of Carrick; the latter was murdered by Gilbert's son, Malcolm, by order of his father, 22d September 1174.

Uchtred's son, Roland, on the death of Gilbert, in 1185, possessed himself of all Galloway; but by the interposition of King Henry the Second of England, he relinquished Carrick to his cousin Duncan, the son of Gilbert. On his marriage with Eva, or Elena, daughter of Richard de Moreville, high constable of Scotland, he obtained that office, in right of his wife. His eldest son, Alan, lord of Galloway, died in 1234. By his first wife, whose name is not known, Alan had a daughter, Elena, married to Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester, who, in her right, became constable of Scotland. By his second wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of David, earl of Huntingdon, brother of King Malcolm the Fourth, and King William, he had two daughters, Devorgoil, married to John de Baliol, lord of Barnard castle, through which marriage sprung the claim of his fourth but only surviving son, John Baliol, to the Scottish crown, and Christian, the wife of William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle. Having, by a third wife, no issue, Alan's lordship was divided among the three daughters. Devorgoil's only daughter, Marjory, was married to John Cumyn of Badenoch, a competitor for the crown.

GALLOWAY, earl of, a title possessed by the family of Stewart of Garlies, (conferred in 1623,) descended from Sir Walter Stewart, son of Sir James Stewart of Bonkyl, and grandson of Alexander, high steward of Scotland. This Sir

Walter Stewart obtained the barony of Garlies, in Wigtonshire, from John Randolph, earl of Moray, by charter, wherein the earl denominates him his uncle. His son, Sir John Stewart of Dalswinton, was made prisoner at the battle of Durham in 1346, and in 1357 was one of the hostages for King David the Second. His grand-daughter (Marion Stewart, heiress of her father, Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton) married, 17th October, 1396, Sir John Stewart, son of Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, sheriff of Teviotdale, and left two sons, William and John, the latter provost of Glasgow. The elder son, Sir William Stewart of Dalswinton and Garlies, obtained the estate of Minto in 1429, after much opposition from the Turnbulls, the former possessors. Sir William's third son, Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto, was ancestor of the Lords Blantyre. His eldest surviving son, Sir Alexander Stewart, succeeded him, and the great-grandson of the latter, Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, was one of the prisoners taken at the rout of Solway, in November 1542. He appears to have been released in 1543, on giving his son and heir Alexander as his hostage. He died in 1590, and (his son, Alexander, the same who offered to fight Kirkaldy of Grange in 1571, having been killed with the regent Lennox the same year,) he was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, who married Christian, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, and died in 1596.

His elder son, Sir Alexander Stewart, was the first peer of the family. After being knighted by King James the Sixth, he was created Lord Garlies by patent, dated at Whitehall, 19th July 1607, when he was sworn of the privy council. On 9th September 1623 he was created earl of Galloway. He was also of the privy council of Charles the First, and died in 1649 His elder son, Alexander, Lord Garlies, having predeceased him, his second son, Sir James Stewart, who had been created a baronet in 1627, became the second earl. For his loyalty to the king, he was in 1654 fined £4,000 by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon. He died in June 1671. His elder son, Alexander, third earl, was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, fourth earl, who died unmarried in 1694, whereupon his next brother, James, became fifth earl. In 1706 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the treasury, and sworn a privy councillor, but nevertheless opposed the treaty of union in all its articles, except two or three. He died 16th February 1746.

His eldest son, Alexander, sixth earl, died at Aix in Provence, 24th September 1773, in the 79th year of his age. His eldest son, Alexander, Lord Garlies, predeceased him in 1738, in the 19th year of his age. A Collection of poems printed at Glasgow contains a tribute to the memory of this young nobleman (inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. ix. p. 97), by his friend and fellow-student, the Hon. Mr. Boyle. His next brother having also died young, John, the third son, became seventh earl of Galloway. The sixth earl's third and youngest son, the Hon. Keith Stewart of Glasserton, appointed a captain in the royal navy in 1762, commanded the Berwick in Admiral Keppel's engagement with the French fleet in 1778, and the same ship, with a commodore's broad pendant, in Admiral Parker's action with the Dutch on the Dogger bank in August 1781. In the following year he commanded the Cambridge, in Lord Howe's squadron sent to the relief of Gibraltar, when they had an engagement with the combined fleets. He became rear-admiral in 1790, and vice-admiral in 1794. At the general election of 1768, he had been chosen M.P. for the county of Wigton, and was rechosen three times afterwards. In 1784, he vacated his seat, on being appointed receiver-general of the land tax of Scotland. He died 5th May 1795, aged 56. His eldest son, Archibald Keith Stewart, was a midshipman on board the Queen Charlotte, Lord Howe's flag ship, on the glorious first of June 1794, and in the same vessel, bearing Lord Bridport's flag, when the French fleet were defeated off Port L'Orient, 23d June 1796. Next day, a fatal curiosity led him over the ship's side, to observe the carpenters stopping the shot-holes, when he lost his hold, fell into the sea, and was drowned, in the 13th year of his age. Admiral Stewart's second son, the Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart, born in 1784, married Mary Lady Hood, eldest daughter and coheir of Francis Lord Seaforth, and assumed the surname of Stewart Mackenzie. This gentleman, who was governor of the island of Ceylon, and subsequently lord high commissioner of the Ionian islands, died 24th September 1843, leaving issue Keith William Stewart Mackenzie of Seaforth, and other children.

John, seventh earl of Galloway, was, in 1768, while Lord Garlies, appointed one of the gentlemen of the board of police, and on 15th August, 1772, one of the commissioners of trade and plantations. He founded the town and seaport of Garlieston, in Wigtonshire. He succeeded his father in 1773, and on 25th January following was constituted one of the lords of police. He was invested with the order of the Thistle, 1st November 1775. He warmly supported the Pitt administration on its formation in December 1783, and on 2d January was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber. At the general election in 1774 he had been chosen one of the sixteen representative Scots peers, and was rechosen in 1780 and in 1784. He was created a British peer by the title of Baron Stewart of Garlies, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 28th May 1796, with limitation to the heirs male of his body. He died at Galloway house, Wigtonshire, 14th November 1806, in his 71st year.

His eldest son, Alexander, Lord Garlies, having died young, the second son, George, succeeded as eighth earl. The fourth son, the Hon. William Stewart, entered the army young, and after passing through subordinate gradations, became lieutenant-colonel of the 95th foot, 25th August 1800. The same year he was severely wounded at the unsuccessful attempt on Ferrol. He attained the rank of colonel 2d April 1801, and the same month accompanied the immortal Nelson to the attack on Copenhagen. He was highly spoken of in his lordship's despatches, and after that attack, he concluded the convention with the Danes, by which the northern confederacy was broken. In 1804 he was a brigadier on the staff, and in 1805 he published 'Outlines of a Plan for the general reform of the British Land Forces.' In the expedition to Egypt, in 1807, he accompanied Major-general Mackenzie Fraser as third in command. After the surrender of Alexandria, on 20th March that year, a body of troops under Major-general Wauchope, second in command, was sent to take Rosetta, but was repulsed, and Wauchope being killed, Brigadier-general Stewart marched from Alexandria on 3d April, at the head of 2,500 men, and invested Rosetta. Though wounded, the very day of his arrival before that place, he never quitted his post; but, deceived in his expectations of support from the Mamelukes, and the enemy, consisting of Turks, Albanians, and Egyptians, increasing in force, he was obliged to abandon the bombardment, and retreat to Alexandria, which he reached on 24th April, that city being soon after evacuated. He had the rank of major general 7th May 1808, and was appointed colonel commandant of the 3d battalion of the 95th foot, 2d September 1809. In 1795 he had been elected M.P. for Saltash in the room of his brother Lord Garlies. He died in 1827. Two of his younger brothers, the Hon. Edward Richard Stewart, and

the Hon. James Henry Keith Stewart, were also officers in the army.

George, eighth earl of Galloway, entered the navy in March 1780. and served in the Berwick, 74, in the action with the Dutch fleet, on the Dogger Bank, in August 1781. He was appointed lieutenant 8th August 1789, master and commandant 1790, and commanded the Vulcan fire-ship in the squadron which sailed to the Mediterranean under Lord Hood in May 1793. The same year he was promoted to the rank of captain. In command of the Winchelsea frigate, he assisted materially in the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, 11th April 1794, and was mentioned in Sir John Jervis's despatches to the secretary of the admiralty, as having "acquitted himself with great address and spirit in the service, although he received a bad contusion from the fire of a battery against which he placed his ship, in the 'good old way,' within half-musket shot." His lordship commanded the Lively frigate in Jervis's fleet at the glorious victory off Cape St. Vincent, 14th February 1797, and was sent home with the news of that signal action. He was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty 13th April 1805; but on the change of administration, in the following February, he quitted the board. On 28th March 1807 he was appointed lord-lieutenant and sheriff principal of Wigtonshire, and 20th January 1808 he moved the address of thanks in the House of Lords for the king's speech. In 1810 he became rear-admiral of the Blue squadron. He was a knight of the Thistle. He died 27th March 1834.

His eldest son, Randolph Stewart, ninth earl, born at Coolhurst in Sussex, in 1800, was lord-lieutenant of Kirkcudbright, but resigned in 1844; and of Wigtonshire, but resigned in 1851. While Lord Garlies he was M.P. for Cockermouth, from 1826 to 1831. He married, in 1833, Lady Harriet Blanche Somerset, 7th daughter of 6th duke of Beaufort, issue, Alan Plantagenet, Lord Garlies, 4 other sons and 7 daughters.

The earl of Galloway claims the representation of the line of Darnley, on the ground that as Sir William Stewart of Jedworth was brother of Sir John Stewart of Darnley (which, however, Mr Andrew Stuart, in his *Genealogical History of the Stewarts*, argues against the probability of), the earl of Galloway, the lineal descendant of the former, must be the representative of the family after the death of Cardinal York.

GALLOWAY, Robert, author of 'Poems, Epistles, and Songs, chiefly in the Scottish dialect,' was born at Stirling in June 1752. He was bred a shoemaker, but finding that occupation too sedentary for a weak habit of body, he became a bookseller and rhymster, and kept a circulating library in Glasgow. His poems were published in that city in 1788, and the volume contained also a brief account of the Revolution of 1688, &c. He died March 4, 1794.

Galt, a surname, meaning, in Gaelic, a stranger or travelled person.

GALT, John, an eminent novelist and prolific miscellaneous writer, was born at Irvine in Ayrshire, May 2, 1779. He was the eldest son of a person engaged in mercantile pursuits, and his parents ranked among the native gentry. In the excellent schools of his native town he received the first rudiments of his education. In his eleventh year the family removed to Greenock, where he pursued his studies at the public school, under Mr. Colin Lamont: and being addicted to reading, his inborn passion for literature found ample gratification in the stores of a public library to which he had access. Having a mechanical turn, with a taste for music, he attempted the construction of a small pianoforte or hurdy-gurdy, as well as of an Æolian harp. In these early years he composed some pieces of music, one or two of which became popular. He also conceived the idea of several local improvements of importance some of which were afterwards carried out.

In his boyhood his health was delicate, and, like his great contemporary Sir Walter Scott, he was considered a dull scholar. His strength and energy of character, however, increased with his years, and in due time he was placed in the counting-room of Messrs. James Miller and Co., with the view of learning the mercantile profession. He continued in their employment for several years; but having, in 1804, resented an insult from a mercantile correspondent in a manner which rendered his situation in Greenock very disagreeable, he was induced to remove to London, where he embarked in trade in partnership with a Mr. M'Lachlan, but the connexion ultimately proving unfortunate, was in the course of two or three years dissolved, when he entered at Lincoln's Inn, but eventually abandoned the law. In 1809, on account of his health, he embarked for the Mediterranean. At Gibraltar he made the acquaintance of Lord Byron and Mr. Hobhouse, (created in 1851 Lord Broughton,) in whose company he sailed to Sicily, whence he proceeded to Malta and Greece. At Tripolizza he conceived a scheme for forming a mercantile establishment in the Levant to counteract the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon. After touching at Smyrna, he returned to Malta, where, to his surprise, he found that a plan similar to his had already been suggested to a commercial company there by one of their partners resident in Vienna. He now proceeded to inspect the coast of the Grecian Archipelago, and to ascertain the safest route to the borders of Hungary: and after satisfying himself

of the practicability of introducing goods into the Continent by this circuitous channel, he returned home in August 1811. He made several applications to Government on the subject of his scheme, but these were little attended to, and he never derived any benefit from the project, which was soon afterwards acted upon by others to their great advantage. The result of his observations he communicated to the public in 1812, under the title of 'Voyages and Travels in the years 1809, 1810, and 1811,' which was his first avowed work, and contained much new and interesting information relative to the countries he had visited. He nad previously published, about the end of 1804, a Gothic poem, without his name, entitled 'The Battle of Largs,' which he subsequently endeavoured to suppress.

Having been appointed by Mr. Kirkman Finlay of Glasgow, joint superintendent of a branch of his business established at Gibraltar, he went for a short time to that place, where, however, his health suffered, and the victories of the duke of Wellington in the Peninsula having seriously checked the success of his mercantile operations, he resigned his situation, and returned home for medical advice. Shortly after his arrival in London he married Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr. Alexander Tilloch, one of the proprietors and editor of the Star evening newspaper, and editor of the Philosophical Magazine; by whom he had a family.

Mr. Galt's next work, published about the same time as his Travels, was the 'Life and Administration of Cardinal Wolsey;' and then followed in rapid succession—'Reflections on Political and Commercial Subjects,' 8vo, 1812; Four Tragedies, 1812; 'Letters from the Levant,' 8vo, 1813; 'The Life and Studies of Benjamin West,' 8vo, 1816; 'The Majola, a Tale,' 2 vols., 1816, which contains his peculiar opinions on fatality, founded on an idea that many of the events of life depend upon instinct, and not upon reason or accident; 'Pictures from English, Scotch, and Irish History,' 2 vols., 12mo; 'The Wandering Jew;' 'Modern Travels in Asia;' 'The Crusade;' 'The Earthquake,' 3 vols., and a number of minor biographies and plays, most of the latter appearing in a periodical work called at first the Rejected Theatre, and afterwards the New British Theatre. Among other schemes of utility which about this time engaged Mr. Galt's attention was the establishment of the National Caledonian Asylum, which owed its existence mainly to his exertions. In the year 1820 he contributed a series of articles, styled the 'Ayrshire Legatees,' to Blackwood's Magazine; these were afterwards collected into a separate volume, which, from its admirable delineation of Scottish life and character, became very popular, and established his name at once as second only to that of the author of Waverley. Soon after appeared 'The Annals of the Parish, intended by the author as a kind of Scottish Vicar of Wakefield, and it certainly possesses much of the household humour and pathos of that admired work. About this period Mr. Galt resided at Eskgrove House, near Musselburgh, having removed to Scotland chiefly with a view to the education of his children. He next published 'The Provost,' in one vol., which was considered by the author his best novel; 'The Steam Boat,' 1 vol.; 'Sir Andrew Wylie,' 3 vols.; 'The Entail,' 3 vols.; and 'The Gathering in the West,' which last related to the flocking of the West country people to Edinburgh at the period of George the Fourth's visit. The peculiarities of national character, the quaintness of phrase and dialogue, the knowledge of life, and the 'pawky' humour displayed in these works, rendered them unusually attractive, and they were in consequence eagerly perused by the public. A series of historical romances, in 3 vols. each, comprising 'Ringan Gilhaize,' 'The Spaewife,' and 'Rothelan,' were published by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, but these were considered inferior to his other novels.

In 1824 he was appointed acting manager and superintendent of the Canada Company, for establishing emigrants and selling the crown lands in Upper Canada, a situation which required his almost constant residence in that country, and appears to have yielded him a salary of £1,000 a-year. Unfortunately he soon got involved in disputes with the Government, having encountered opposition to his plans from the governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland; and his conduct being unfairly represented to the Directors at home, in

1827 he sent in his resignation to the chairman. He had in the meantime founded, amidst many difficulties, the now flourishing town of Guelph, on the spot where he had hewed down the first tree in that till then uncultivated wilderness. Another town in the neighbourhood of Guelph was named Galt, after himself, by his friend the Hon. William Dixon. He returned to London in 1830, just previous to the breaking up of the Canada Company, who seem to have treated him in a very harsh manner. At a subsequent period he endeavoured, but without success, to form a New Brunswick Company; and, besides various other schemes, he entertained a project for making Glasgow a sea-port, by deepening the Clyde, and erecting a dam, with a lock at Bowling Bay. This, which was a favourite crotchet of his, he said was the legacy he left to Glasgow, in gratitude for the many good offices done to him by the inhabitants of that city His portrait is subjoined.

After his return to England he again had recourse to his pen for support, and was for a short time editor of the Courier newspaper. Among the principal of his works after this period may be particularly noticed—'Lawrie Todd, a Tale,' 3 vols., 1830, in which Mr. Galt gives the fruits of his own experience in America as agent for the Canada Company; 'Southennan, a Tale,' in 3 vols., 1830, which embodied an antiquarian description of Scottish manners in the reign of Queen Mary; 'The Lives of the Players,' 2 vols., written for the National Library; 'The Life of Lord Byron,' for the same series; 'Bogle Corbet, or the Emigrants,' 3 vols, 1831, intended as a guide-book to Canada; 'Stanley Buxton, or the School-fellows,' 3 vols., 1832; 'Eben Erskine,' 3 vols.; 'The Stolen Child,' 1833; 'Apotheosis of Sir Walter Scott;' 'The Member' and 'The Radical,' political tales, in one volume each.

In July 1832 Mr. Galt was struck with paralysis, and was removed to Greenock, to reside among his relations. Although deprived of the use of his limbs, and latterly unable to hold a pen, his mental powers retained their vigour amid the decay of his physical energies. His memory, it is true, was so far impaired that, some time previous to his death, he required to finish any writing he attempted at one sitting, as he felt himself at a loss, on returning to the subject, to recall the train of his ideas, yet his mind was as active, and his imagination as lively as ever; and the glee with which he either recounted or listened to any humorous anecdote, showed that his keen sense of the ludicrous, displayed to such advantage in his novels, had lost none of its acuteness. In 1833 he published his 'Autobiography,' in 2 vols.; and in 1834, his 'Literary Life and Miscellanies,' 3 vols. He also contributed a variety of minor tales and sketches to the magazines and annuals. Among his latest productions was a tale called 'The Bedral,' which was not inferior to his Provost Pawkie; and 'The Demon of Destiny, and other Poems,' privately printed at Greenock in 1839. His name appears as editor on the third and fourth volumes of 'The Diary Illustrative of the Times of George IV.,' a work which created considerable outcry on the publication of the first and second volumes in 1838. Mr. Galt wrote in all sixty volumes, and it would be difficult to furnish a complete list of his works. In a list which he himself made he forgot an epic poem, and he afterwards jocularly remarked that he should be remembered as one who had published an epic poem, and forgot that he had done so.

About ten days before his death he was visited by another paralytic shock, being the fourteenth in succession. This deprived him at first of the use of his speech, although he afterwards had power to articulate indistinctly broken sentences. He was, however, quite sensible, and indicated, by unequivocal signs, that he understood what was said to him. He died April 11, 1839, leaving a widow and two sons. In person he was uncommonly tall, and his form was muscular and powerful. He had moved, during the greater part of his life, in the best circles of society; and as his manners were frank and agreeable, he was ever a most intelligent and pleasant companion. His feelings during the monotonous latter years of his changeful life, which were varied only by his sufferings, he expressed in the pathetic lines given in his Autobiography, beginning—

> "Helpless, forgotten, sad, and lame,
> On one lone seat the livelong day,
> I muse of youth, and dreams of fame,
> And hopes and wishes all away."

GARDEN, Francis, Lord Gardenstone, an eminent judge, second son of Alexander Garden, Esq. of Troup, in Aberdeenshire, by Jane, daughter of Sir Francis Grant of Cullen, one of the lords of session, was born at Edinburgh, June 24, 1721. After passing through the usual course of liberal education at the university of his native city, and attending the law classes, he was admitted advocate 14th July 1744. In spite of his inclination for literary pursuits, and a strong taste for convivial enjoyments, he soon acquired eminence at the bar. In the celebrated Douglas cause he took a leading part, and was one of the counsel sent to France to inquire into the circumstances connected with the case in that country. He made a distinguished figure before the parliament of Paris, where he was opposed by Mr. Wedderburn (afterwards lord chancellor), and astonished all present by his legal knowledge and fluency in the French language. In 1748 he was appointed sheriff depute of Kincardineshire, and on 22d August 1759 was nominated one of the assessors for the city of Edinburgh. On 30th April 1760 he was appointed conjunct solicitor-general with James Montgomery, afterwards lord chief baron, and on 3d July 1764 he was raised to the bench, when he assumed the title of Lord Gardenstone.

In 1762 he had purchased the estate of Johnston in Kincardineshire, and in 1765, greatly added to the value of this property by laying down a plan for the extension of the adjoining village of Laurencekirk, then a mere hamlet, which, in 1779, he procured to be erected into a burgh of barony. He built a commodious inn, styled the Gardenstone Arms, for the reception of travellers, founded a library for the use of the villagers, with a museum for the attraction of strangers, and established manufactures of various kinds Although some of his undertakings in connection with this village did not succeed, this did not in the least dishearten him, or cause him to abate in his philanthropic exertions, and he had at length the satisfaction of seeing the village of Laurencekirk, which afterwards became famous for its manufacture of snuff-boxes, attain to a degree of prosperity and importance which exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

In 1785, on the death of his elder brother, who was for some time M.P. for Aberdeenshire, he succeeded to the family estates in Banffshire, worth about £3,000 a-year, when, in accordance with the natural generosity of his disposition, he remitted to the tenants all the arrears due to him as the heir of his brother. He had been appointed, in 1776, to a seat on the justiciary bench, in the room of Lord Pitfour, which he now resigned for a pension of £200 a-year; and, in September 1786, he went to the Continent for the recovery of his health, which had been much impaired. After travelling through France, the Netherlands, Germany, and Italy, he returned home in the end of 1788. In 1791 he published the first volume of his 'Travelling Memorandums, made in a Tour upon the Continent of Europe in the years 1786, 1787, and 1788.' In 1792 he added a second volume, and a third, supplied from his papers by his friends, appeared after his death. In 1791, a collection of satires and light fugitive pieces, entitled 'Miscellanies in Prose and Verse,' which had been published by a person of the name of Callander, was, by general report, although erroneously, attributed to Lord Gardenstone, as partly his own, and partly the composition of some of the convivial

friends of his youth. His lordship resided, during the latter years of his life, chiefly at Morningside, near Edinburgh. Having derived benefit from the use of the mineral spring, called St. Bernard's Well, in the vicinity of that city, he erected over it a massy building of freestone, surmounted by a temple, in which he placed a statue of Hygeia, the goddess of health. He died July 22, 1792, aged seventy-three.

GARDEN, Alexander, an eminent botanist and zoologist, was born in Scotland in January 1730. At the university of Edinburgh, where he was educated, he studied botany according to the system of Tournefort, under Dr. Alston, and it is probable that he took the degree of M.D. there. In 1752 he settled as physician at Charlestown, in South Carolina, and soon after married. From the outset of his residence in America he engaged in botanical researches, with the assistance of the works of Tournefort and Ray, but he found the greatest difficulty in ascertaining his discoveries, and especially in reducing such plants as appeared nondescripts to their proper places in the systems of those writers, which were more adapted for Europe than America. Having met with the 'Fundamenta Botanica' and the 'Classes Plantarum' of Linnæus, he opened a correspondence with that great naturalist, in March 1755, by an elegant and enthusiastic Latin letter. He soon after received from Europe the 'Philosophia Botanica,' the 'Systema Naturæ,' and some other works of the Swedish botanist, which greatly assisted him in his investigations. His labours were directed to the discovery and verification of new genera among the animal and vegetable tribes of North America, in which he was very successful. To his exertions Linnæus was indebted particularly for a knowledge of the insects and fishes of South Carolina, among which is the "Siren lacertina," a most curious animal, resembling both a lizard and a fish, of which he sent a description, with specimens, to Linnæus at Upsal in the spring of 1765.

After a residence of more than twenty years in Charlestown, the revolutionary disturbances in America interrupted his scientific correspondence, and finally obliged him, as he had joined the loyalists, to quit that country and take refuge in England. He left a son behind him, but was accompanied by his wife and two daughters. In June 1773 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, but was not admitted till May 10, 1783, the latter being probably his first opportunity of attending in person after he came to London, where he died April 15, 1791, in the 62d year of his age. On the recommendation of Linnæus, he had, in 1761, been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Upsal. Dr. Garden published an account of the 'Gymnotus Electricus,' or Electric Eel, in the Philosophical Transactions, and also wrote some other detached papers, but produced no separate work. His name will be botanically perpetuated by the elegant and fragrant "Gardenia," dedicated to him by his friend Ellis.

GARDINER, James, a distinguished military officer, celebrated as much for his piety as for his courage and loyalty, the son of Captain Patrick Gardiner, of the family of Torwoodhead, by Mrs. Mary Hodge, of the family of Gladsmuir, was born at Carriden, Linlithgowshire, January 10, 1687-8, and received his education at the grammar school of Linlithgow. He served as a cadet very early, and at fourteen years of age had an ensign's commission in a Scots regiment in the Dutch service, in which he continued till 1702, when he received an ensign's commission from Queen Anne. At the battle of Ramillies, May 23, 1706, he was wounded and taken prisoner, but was soon after exchanged. In the latter year, he obtained the rank of lieutenant, and on January 31, 1714-15, was made captain-lieutenant in Colonel Ker's regiment of dragoons. At the taking of Preston in Lancashire, in 1715, he headed a party of twelve, and advancing to the barricades of the insurgents, set them on fire, in spite of a furious storm of musketry, by which eight of his men were killed. He afterwards became aide-de-camp to the earl of Stair, and accompanying his lordship in his celebrated embassy to Paris, acted as master of the horse on occasion of his splendid entrance into the French capital. After several intermediate promotions, he was, July 20, 1724, appointed major of a regiment of dragoons, commanded by his friend Lord Stair; and in January 1730, he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the same regiment, in which he continued till April 1743, when he received a colonel's commission in

another dragoon regiment then newly raised, which was quartered in the neighbourhood of his own house in East Lothian.

Colonel Gardiner had for many years been noted for his gay and dissolute habits of life, but about the middle of July 1719 a remarkable change took place in his conduct and sentiments, caused by his accidental perusal of a religious book, written by Mr. Thomas Watson, entitled 'The Christian Soldier, or Heaven taken by storm.' The account of his wonderful conversion as given by Dr. Doddridge, in his celebrated memoir of him, which partakes of the character of the early miracles of the church, is well known. He was, says his biographer, in the most amazing manner, without any religious opportunity, or peculiar advantage, deliverance, or affliction, reclaimed, on a sudden, in the prime of his days and the vigour of health, from a life of profligacy and wickedness, not only to a steady course of regularity and virtue, but to high devotion and strict though unaffected purity of manners; which he continued to sustain until his untimely death.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1745 his regiment marched with the utmost expedition to Dunbar, and being joined by Hamilton's regiment of dragoons, and the foot under the command of Sir John Cope, the whole force proceeded towards Edinburgh, to give battle to the rebels. The two hostile bodies came into view of each other on September 20, in the neighbourhood of Colonel Gardiner's own house of Bankton near Prestonpans, of which the following, sketched by Mr. J. C. Brown in 1844, is a representation. It was totally destroyed by fire on 27th November, 1852. On the 21st he fell at the battle of Pres-

tonpans. At the beginning of the action he received a wound by a bullet in his left breast, and soon after received a shot in his right thigh. After a faint fire, his regiment was seized with a panic, and took to flight; at the same moment he saw a party of infantry who were bravely fighting near him, without an officer to head them, on which he said, "These brave fellows will be cut to pieces for want of a commander," and riding up to them, he cried out, "Fire on, my lads, and fear nothing." But just as the words were spoken, he was cut down by a Highlander with a scythe fastened to a long pole, and immediately after, being dragged off his horse, another Highlander gave him a stroke, either with a broadsword or a Lochaber axe, on the back part of his head, which was the mortal blow. His remains were interred on the 24th of the same month at the parish church of Tranent, where he usually, when at home, attended divine service. He had married, July 11, 1726, the Lady Frances Erskine, daughter of the fourth earl of Buchan, by whom he had thirteen children, five only of whom, two sons and three daughters, survived their father. One of his daughters, named Richmond, married Mr. Laurence Inglis, depute-clerk of Bills

at Edinburgh. She was the subject of a song of Sir Gilbert Elliot's, 'Fanny fair, all woe-begone,' which was originally set to the tune of Barbara Allan. She herself was the authoress of 'Anna and Edgar, or Love and Ambition, a Tale.' Edin. 1781, 4to. She died 9th June 1795.

GARDNER, GEORGE, see SUPPLEMENT.

GARNOCK, Viscount, one of the titles of the earl of Crawford, and one of the peerages which appear on the union roll; conferred in 1703 on John Crawford of Kilbirny, eldest son of the Hon. Patrick Lindsay, second son of the seventeenth earl of Crawford and first earl of Lindsay. Mr. Lindsay, who died in 1680, married Margaret, second daughter of Sir John Crawford of Kilbirny, Ayrshire, and her father having, by special entail, settled his estate upon her and her descendants, their son, John Crawford of Kilbirny above mentioned, succeeded to the estate, and took the name of Crawford. He was born 12th May 1669, and was elected M.P. for Ayrshire in the Scots parliament in 1693, and again in 1703, and sworn a privy councillor. On 10th April of the latter year he was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Mount Crawford, which was changed to Garnock on 26th November following. His 2d title was baron Kilbirny and Drumry. He died at Edinburgh, 24th December 1708, in his 40th year.

His eldest son, Patrick, 2d viscount, died 29th May 1735, and *his* eldest son, John, 3d viscount, having died unmarried, 22d September 1738, in his 17th year, his next brother, George, became 4th Viscount Garnock. The latter in 1747 was a lieutenant in Lord Drumlanrig's regiment in the service of the States of Holland, and in 1749 he succeeded as 21st earl of Crawford, and 5th earl of Lindsay, on the death of the celebrated general, John, 20th earl of Crawford. See that title, vol. i. p. 718.

GARNOCK, ROBERT, one of the martyrs of the covenant, was a native of Stirling; and after the Restoration was a constant attender of the field-preachers. His father was a blacksmith, and having learnt the same trade, he followed his occupation for some time at Glasgow. He subsequently returned to his native town, where he was apprehended and confined for a short period in the castle. In the beginning of 1678, when the Highland host was commanded westward, and all the inhabitants of Stirling were required to take arms in behalf of the government, he refused, and went out of the town with a few others to hold a meeting for prayer. Orders were forthwith issued for his apprehension, but he escaped. He now wandered about from one place to another, until the morning of May 9, 1679, when he was taken prisoner by two soldiers on Stirling Castlehill, in consequence of being present at a skirmish the previous day at a hill above Fintry, between some troopers from Stirling, and a party of Covenanters who had met there at a field-preaching. Being removed to Edinburgh, he remained in prison for nearly two years and a half, continually refusing to subscribe the bond of conformity against offensive arms, tendered by government, and testifying against the indulgence, &c. On October 1, 1681, he was brought before the council, and, having disowned the king's authority, and refused them as his judges. he was, on the 7th, indicted before the high court of justiciary, and condemned, with five others, to be executed at the Gallow-lee betwixt Edinburgh and Leith, their heads and hands to be cut off, and to be fixed upon the Pleasance Port, Edinburgh. On the 10th, the sentence was carried into effect, upon Garnock and four others, one of the prisoners having been reprieved.

GARTHSHORE, a surname derived from lands of that name, now Gartshore, in the parish of Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire. The family of Garthshore of that ilk is of great antiquity. They possessed charters of their lands of Garthshore as far back as the reign of Alexander II. On the death of Captain Patrick Gartshore of that ilk, without issue in the end of the reign of Charles I., the succession devolved on his immediate younger brother, James Gartshore, D.D., parson of Cardross, but the estate being incumbered with debts contracted by his brother while in the army, he made it over to his next brother Alexander Gartshore, who was bred a merchant. It continued in the family till the 19th century, when Captain John Murray, born in 1804, 2d son of Sir Patrick Murray, 6th bart. of Ochtertyre, and nephew of General Sir George Murray (died in 1846), succeeded to the estate, and assumed the name of Gartshore, in addition to his own.

The name has been rendered eminent by having been borne by Dr. Maxwell Garthshore, a skilful physician and accoucheur, son of the minister of Kirkcudbright, and born in that town, October 28, 1732. At the age of 14 he was placed with a surgeon and apothecary at Edinburgh, and after attending the medical classes in the university, in his 22d year he entered the army as assistant surgeon. In 1756 he succeeded to the practice of Dr. John Fordyce at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, where, in 1759, he married a young lady, heiress to a small estate. In 1763 he removed to London, where he practised with great reputation for nearly fifty years. He was physician to the British Lying-in Hospital, and a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and contributed several medical and physiological papers to the Philosophical Transactions, the London Medical Journal, &c. His first wife having died in March 1765, in 1795 he married a second wife, who predeceased him. Dr. Garthshore died, 1st March 1812, at the age of eighty, leaving a fortune of £55,000. His works are:

Dissertatio Inauguralis de Papaveris usu, tam noxio quam salutari in parturientibus ac Puerperis. Edin. 1764, 8vo.

Case of a fatal Ileus. Med. Obs. and Inq. iv. p. 223. 1770. Dissection.

Two cases of the Retroverted Uterus. Ib. v. p. 381.

A remarkable Case of numerous births, with observations. Phil. Trans. 1787, Abr. xvi. p. 294.

Biographical account of Dr. Ingenhousz. Thom. Ann Phil'os. x. 161. 1817. Posth.

GAVIN, a surname, which has assumed various forms, as *Given*, *Giveen*, *Givin*, *Gavine*, &c., derived from Govan, (pron. *Guvan*) the name of a parish on the Clyde, partly in the lower ward of Lanarkshire and partly in Renfrewshire, and anciently called Guuen or Guuan. Govan itself is conjectured to be compounded of two Saxon words, *God win* (good wine), the parish, according to Lesly, being said to have obtained its name from the excellence of its ale, which, in his days, was famed over the whole country, and tasted like Malvoisie. [*Regionet. Insul. Scotiæ Descriptio, Joanne Leslæo Episcopo Rossensi*, pp. 4, 10, Romæo, 1558, Reprinted 1675.] In charters of the 12th century, the name appears in the form of *Guvan*, and, subsequently, of *Gowan* and *Govan*. The former, in the British, as *Gova* in the Gaelic, signifies a Smith. The name has also been derived from *Gamhan*, pronounced *Gavan*, the Gaelic for a ditch [Chalmers' Caledonia, v. 3. p. 674] Robert, 6th Lord Boyd, had a charter of the lands of Gavin and Risk, in Renfrewshire, 9th June 1620. In the west and north of Scotland *Gavin* is often used as a baptismal name.

Gavin of Whiteriggs, Kincardineshire, entailed his estate in 1749.

In 1758 David Gavin, Esq., purchased the estate of Langton, Berwickshire, anciently the possession of the Cockburns, and two years after built the village of Gavinton. He married Lady Elizabeth Maitland, eldest daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale. His eldest daughter and heiress, Mary Turner, married in 1793, the first marquis of Breadalbane. The 2d daughter, Christina Maria, became the wife of Robert Baird of Newbyth. Mr. Gavin died in 1773.

In Ireland are the families of Gavin of Kilfeacon House, near Limerick, and Giveen of Rock Castle, settled for many generations in the county of Londonderry.

GED, a surname derived from the Scottish word *ged*, a pike, persons of this name bearing three geds or pikes in their arms, with a pike's head proper for a crest.

GED, WILLIAM, the inventor of stereotyping, was a goldsmith in Edinburgh, where he first practised his great improvement in the art of printing in 1725. In July 1729 he assumed as partner William Fenner, stationer, London. Subsequently Mr. John James, architect at Greenwich, with his brother Thomas James, a letter-founder, and Mr. James Ged the inventor's son, became partners; and in 1730 they applied to the university of Cambridge for printing Bibles and Common-Prayer books by blocks instead of common types, when a lease was sealed to them April 23, 1731. Only two Prayer-books, however, were finished, after a large sum of money had been expended, and the attempt being relinquished, the lease was given up in 1738. Ged imputed this failure to the villany of the pressmen and the ill treatment of his partners, particularly Fenner, whom John James and he were advised to prosecute, but declined doing so. In 1733 he returned to Scotland, and at the request of his friends, who were anxious to see a specimen of his invention, published, in 1744, a stereotyped edition of Sallust, which his daughter says was printed in 1736. Ged died in very indifferent circumstances, on October 19, 1749, after his utensils had been sent to Leith to be shipped for London, where he intended to enter into trade as a printer with his son James. The latter had engaged in the Rebellion of 1745 as a captain in the duke of Perth's regiment, and being taken at Carlisle, was condemned, but on his father's account, by Dr. Smith's interest with the duke of Newcastle, was pardoned and set at liberty in 1748. He afterwards worked for some time as a journeyman, and then commenced business on his own account; but being unsuccessful, he went out to Jamaica, where his younger brother, William, was established as a printer, but died soon after. The process of stereotyping is now in very general use, being applied to such works as are likely to have a large circulation.

GEDDES, a surname, evidently the plural of *Ged*, those of this name bearing also three pikes in their arms. The estate of Geddes in Nairnshire belonged at one period to the Roses, one of whom, Hugh Rose of Geddes, by his marriage with Mary de Bosco, heiress of Kilravock, became the founder of that ancient family. It now belongs to a family of the name of Mackintosh. There was at one time a family of Geddes of Geddes, as the Geddeses of Raehan are said to have been descended from them. In the parish of Nairn there is a hill called the hill of Geddes.

GEDDES, MICHAEL, an eminent divine of the church of England, and ecclesiastical writer, was born about 1650. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, which city is supposed to have been his native place, and having taken the degree of M.A., he was, in July 1671, incorporated in the same at Oxford, being one of the first four natives of Scotland who were admitted to the benefits of the exhibitions founded by Bishop Warner in Baliol college. In 1678 he went to Lisbon as chaplain to the English factory there. In 1686 the Inquisition, taking offence at the exercise of his functions, cited him to appear before them, and, in violation of the privilege guaranteed by the commercial treaty between England and Portugal, prohibited him from continuing his ecclesiastical duties. The English merchants immediately wrote to the bishop of London, representing the hardships of their case, and showing their right to a chaplain; but before their letter

reached that prelate, he was himself suspended by the ecclesiastical commission appointed by James the Second of England, who was then endeavouring to establish popery at home.

In May 1688, Mr. Geddes returned to England, where he took the degree of LL.D., and after the promotion of Dr. Burnet to the bishopric of Salisbury, he was chosen by that prelate to be chancellor of his church. He died before 1714. Bishop Burnet speaks in very respectful terms of him in his 'History of the Reformation.' During his residence at Lisbon, Dr. Geddes had collected a mass of historical materials from scarce books and manuscripts in the Spanish and Portuguese languages; and in 1694 he published the 'History of the Church of Malabar,' in one volume, translated from the Portuguese; which was followed by other works, a list of which is subjoined.

History of the Church of Ethiopia. To which are added, An Epitome of the Dominican History of that Church; an Account of the Practices and Conviction of Maria of the Annunciation, the famous Nun of Lisbon. Lond. 1696, 8vo.

The Council of Trent no free Assembly; with an Introduction concerning Councils, and a Collection of Dr. Vorga's Letters. Lond. 1697, 1714, 8vo.

Miscellaneous Tracts. Vol. i. Lond. 1702, 8vo. Vol. ii. Lond. 1705, 8vo. Vol. iii. Lond. 1706, 8vo. The same, reprinted. Lond. 1714, 1730, 3 vols. 8vo. Containing, among other things, the History of the Expulsion of the Moriscoes out of Spain; History of the Wars of the Commons of Castile; View of the Spanish Cortes or Parliaments; Account of the Manuscripts and Reliques found in the Ruins of the uninhabitable Turpian Tower, in the city of Granada, in 1588, and in the mountain called Valparayso, near to that city, in 1595; View of the Court of Inquisition in Portugal; View of all the Orders of Monks and Friars in the Roman Church, with an account of their Founders.

Several Tracts against Popery. Lond, 1715, 8vo.

GEDDES, James, an accomplished essayist, the eldest son of an old and respectable family in Tweeddale, was born there about 1710. He was educated under his father's roof, and afterwards went to the university of Edinburgh, where he particularly applied to mathematical learning, in which he made remarkable proficiency under the celebrated Colin MacLaurin. Having studied for the law, he was admitted advocate, and practised at the bar for several years with increasing reputation, but was cut off by a lingering consumption in 1749, before he was forty years of age. He had devoted much of his time to the perusal of the ancient poets, philosophers, and historians, and in 1748 he published at Glasgow 'An Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients, particularly of Plato,' in one volume 8vo. He is said to have left manuscript sufficient to make another volume, but it was never published.

GEDDES, Alexander, a Roman Catholic divine, critic, and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1737 at Pathheads, in the parish of Rathven, Banffshire. His father, also named Alexander Geddes, the second of four brothers, was a small crofter on the estate of Arradowl. His mother, whose name was Mitchell, was a native of the neighbouring parish of Bellie. Both were Roman Catholics. The rudiments of his education were acquired in the village school, kept by a woman named Sellar. His parents being in possession of an English Bible, he applied himself, as soon as he could read, to the study of it, and is said to have known the historical parts by heart before he was eleven years old. The laird of Arradowl having engaged a tutor named Shearer, from Aberdeen, for his two sons, took young Geddes, with his cousin John Geddes, who afterwards became Roman Catholic bishop of Dunkeld, and another boy, into his house, to be educated gratuitously along with them. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the free Roman Catholic seminary of Sculan, in the Highlands, to be educated for the service of his Church. This seminary stood at the bottom of a gloomy glen, surrounded with mountains on all sides, and in allusion to their seldom seeing the sun in this dismal spot, he said in a letter to one of his fellow-students, who had obtained leave to visit his friends, "Pray, be so kind as to make particular inquiries after the health of the sun. Fail not to present my compliments to him, and tell him I still hope I shall one day be able to renew the honour of personal acquaintance with him." At Sculan he remained till he was twenty-one, when he was removed to the Scots college at Paris. In 1764 he returned to Scotland, and was ordered to Dundee to officiate as priest among the Catholics of Forfarshire. In 1765 he accepted of an invitation from the earl of Traquair to reside in his family at Traquair House; where he regulated his studies so as to be preparatory to the plan he had long conceived, of

making a new translation of the Bible for the use of his Catholic countrymen.

Having formed an attachment to a female relative of the earl, which was returned by the lady with equal warmth, and not wishing to violate his vow of celibacy, he abruptly quitted the mansion of Lord Traquair, in less than two years after his arrival there, leaving behind him a beautiful little poem, entitled 'The Confessional,' addressed to the fair yet innocent cause of his departure. He left Traquair in the autumn of 1768, and proceeded to Paris, where he remained the following winter, engaged mostly in the public libraries, making extracts on biblical criticism from rare books, particularly Hebrew ones. In the spring of 1769 he returned to Scotland, and was appointed to the charge of a Catholic congregation at Auchinalrig in Banffshire; where in the summer of 1770 he erected a new chapel, on the spot where the old one, which was in ruins, stood, and repaired and improved the priest's dwelling-house at Auchinalrig, making it one of the most pleasant and convenient abodes belonging to the Roman Catholic clergy in that part of the country. The liberality of his sentiments, and the friendships which he formed with persons of the Protestant faith, and especially his occasional appearance in the church of the Rev. Mr. Crawford, the minister of an adjoining parish, exposed him to the angry expostulations of Bishop Hay, his diocesan, who menaced him with suspension from his ecclesiastical functions, unless he became more circumspect in his life and conversation, and kept himself uncontaminated by heretical intercourse. At this period he had contracted debts to a considerable amount, which he was totally unable to pay, when the duke of Norfolk, to whose notice he had been introduced by the earl of Traquair, stepped forward and generously relieved him of all his embarrassments. In the hope of improving his circumstances, he now took a small farm at Enzie, in Fochabers, in the immediate vicinity of Auchinalrig, to stock which he was obliged to borrow money, and the failure of three successive crops, with the building of a small chapel close to his farm, which added considerably to his liabilities, in less than three years plunged him into deeper difficulties than ever. To free himself from his new embarrassments he published, in 1779, at London, 'Select Satires of Horace, translated into English Verse, and, for the most part, adapted to the present Times and Manners,' which produced him a profit of about one hundred pounds. This sum, with the proceeds of the sale of his household goods, he applied to the liquidation of his debts. Having carried his contumacy so far as occasionally to attend the church of the Rev. Mr Buchanan, minister of Cullen, Bishop Hay put his former threat into execution, and suspended him from his clerical functions within his diocese. This decided him upon going to London, and, accordingly, about the end of 1779, he quitted Auchinalrig, after having discharged there, for ten years, the various duties belonging to his pastoral office. From the university of Aberdeen he received, at this time, the degree of LL.D., being the first Roman Catholic to whom it had been granted since the Reformation.

Dr Geddes arrived in the metropolis of England about the beginning of 1780, and officiated for a few months as priest in the imperial ambassador's chapel, till it was suppressed in the end of that year, by an order from the emperor Joseph the Second. He afterwards preached occasionally at the chapel in Duke Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, till Easter 1782, when he relinquished altogether the exercise of clerical functions. He now resumed his early project of completing a new version of the Bible; and he had the good fortune to meet with a patron in Lord Petre, who allowed him a salary of £200 per annum while employed upon the translation, and to be at the expense of whatever private library the Doctor might think requisite for his purpose. In a short time he published a sketch of his plan, under the title of an 'Idea of a New Version of the Holy Bible, for the use of the English Catholics,' which excited considerable attention to his undertaking.

In the summer of 1781 Dr. Geddes paid a visit to Scotland, during which he wrote 'Linton, a Tweeddale Pastoral,' in honour of the birth of a son and heir to the noble house of Traquair. He soon after accompanied the earl and countess on a tour to the south of France, and on his return to London, wrote an entirely new prospectus, detailing, fully and explicitly, the plan which he pro-

posed to follow in his translation of the Bible. This he submitted in manuscript to Dr. Lowth, bishop of London, on whose recommendation it was published in 1785. In November of the same year, Dr. Geddes was elected by the society of antiquaries of Scotland, one of their corresponding members, an honour which he acknowledged in a poetical epistle to that body, written in "geud auld Scottis phrase." He afterwards contributed to the Society's Transactions, 'A Dissertation on the Scoto-Saxon Dialect,' with translations into Scottish Verse of the first Eclogue of Virgil, and the first Idyllion of Theocritus.

On the commencement of the 'Analytical Review,' in May 1788, he became a contributor to it, and during five years and a half that he wrote for that periodical, he is known to have furnished to its pages forty-seven articles, principally in the department of Biblical criticism and ecclesiastical history.

At length, after having been pioneered for years by many proposals and prospectuses, the first volume of his long-expected translation of the Bible, containing the first six books of the Old Testament, made its appearance in 1792, dedicated to his patron, Lord Petre. This volume was keenly attacked by Christians of all denominations, and the vicars-apostolic of the Western, Northern, and London districts, issued a pastoral letter prohibiting its use and reception among the Catholics. Against this prohibition the Doctor remonstrated in vain. He first published an 'Address to the Public,' vindicating the impartiality of his translation. He then wrote privately to the vicars-apostolic, and, receiving no answer, he published a 'Letter to Bishop Douglas, Vicar-apostolic of London,' complaining of their conduct as uncharitable, illiberal, and arbitrary. The only notice that was taken of his remonstrances was his suspension from all ecclesiastical functions. In 1797 appeared the second volume of his Translation; and in 1800 'Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures, corresponding with a New Translation, Vol. I., containing Remarks on the Pentateuch.' In these works Dr. Geddes denies the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures, and assails the credit of Moses in every part of his character as an historian, a legislator, and a moralist. He even doubts whether he was the author of the Pentateuch. He styles the history of the creation a fabulous cosmogony, and the story of the fall an allegory. Can it be wondered at, then, that both Romanist and Protestant united in rejecting and denouncing his New Translation of the Bible?

Owing to the heavy expenses attending the works on which he was engaged, Dr. Geddes became involved, for the third time, in pecuniary difficulties, and a subscription was set on foot for his behalf, when the sum collected and expended upon his account, from the commencement of 1788 to the middle of 1800, amounted to about £900. He had commenced a new translation of the Book of Psalms, and had already printed in octavo 104 of them, when a painful and excruciating disorder terminated his life on February 26, 1802, and his remains were interred in Paddington churchyard. Besides the more important works above mentioned, he was the author of numerous other publications both in prose and verse, a list of which is subjoined. He was also the author of the popular Jacobite song, 'O send Lewie Gordon hame! The life of this learned but eccentric divine has been written by Dr. John Mason Good.

Dr. Geddes' works are:

Select Satires of Horace, translated into English verse. Lond. 1779, 4to.

Linton; a Tweeddale Pastoral. Edin. 4to.

Cursory Remarks on a late Fanatical publication, entitled, A full Detection of Popery. Lond. 1783, 8vo.

Letter to the Bishop of London; containing queries, doubts, and difficulties relative to a vernacular Version of the Holy Scriptures. Lond. 1787, 4to.

Letter to the Rev. Dr. Priestley, to prove that the Divinity of Jesus Christ was a Primitive Tenet of Christianity. Lond. 1787, 8vo.

Letter to a Member of Parliament on the Case of the Protestant Dissenters. Lond. 1787, 8vo.

General Answer to Queries, Counsels, &c. Lond. 1790.

An Answer to the Bishop of Comana's Pastoral Letter, by a Protestant Catholic. 1790, 8vo.

A Letter to the Archbishops and Bishops of England, pointing out the only sure means of preserving the Church from the evils which threaten her. 1790, 8vo. Anon.

Epistola Macaronica ad fratrem, de iis quæ gesta sunt in nupero Dissentientium Conventu. Lond. 1790, 4to. Allowed to be one of the happiest attempts extant in the macaronic style. An English version for the use of the ladies and country gentlemen, was published the same year by the author.

Carmen Seculare pro Gallica gente, tyrannidi aristocraticæ, erepta. 1790, 4to.

The first book of the Iliad of Homer, verbally rendered into English verse; with Critical Annotations. 1792, 8vo

An (ironical) Apology for Slavery. 1792, 8vo.

L'Avocat du Diable. The Devil's Advocate, &c. 1792.

The Holy Bible; or the Books accounted sacred by Jews and Christians, otherwise called the Books of the Old and New Covenants, faithfully translated from the corrected text of the original; with various Readings, Explanatory Notes, and Critical Remarks. Lond. 1792-7. 2 vols., 4to. These two volumes include the historical books from Genesis to Chronicles, and the Book of Ruth.

Carmina Sæcularia tria, pro tribus celeberrimis libertatis Gallicæ epochis. 1793, 4to.

Ver-Vert. From the French of Gresset. Lond. 1793. 4to.

A Norfolk Tale; or a Journal from London to Norwich. 1794. 4to.

Ode to the Hon. Thomas Pelham, occasioned by his Speech in the Irish House of Commons on the Catholic Bill. 1795.

The Battle of B[illegible]: or the Church Triumphant; a Comic-heroic Poem. 1797, 8vo.

A New-year's Gift to the good People of England: being a Sermon, or something like a Sermon, in defence of the War, &c. 1798, 8vo.

A Modest Apology for the Catholics of Great Britain. 1800. 8vo.

Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures, corresponding with a new Translation of the Bible; containing Remarks on the Pentateuch. Lond. 1800, vol. i., 4to.

Bardomachia: Poema Macaronico-Latinum. Lond. 1800. 4to. Bardomachia; or the Battle of the Bards. Translated from the original Latin. Lond. 1800, 4to.

Paci Feliciter reduci, Ode Sapphica. 1801, 4to.

A new Translation of the Book of Psalms, from the original Hebrew; with various Readings and Notes. Lond. 1807, 8vo. A posthumous publication, edited by Dr. Disney and Charles Butler, Esq.

GEDDES, ANDREW, see SUPPLEMENT.

GEIKIE, WALTER, an eminent artist, the eldest son of Archibald Geikie, perfumer, Edinburgh, was born in that city, Nov. 9, 1795. A fever with which he was attacked when nearly two years old, destroyed his auricular organs, and brought upon him the calamity of being deaf and dumb for life. He was nine years of age before he was taught the letters of the alphabet, but so great was his desire to learn that he was soon able to read, and perused with avidity every book that came in his way. He was next taught writing and arithmetic, and soon after was sent to the institution of Mr. Braidwood for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. So great was his progress there, that that gentleman was soon induced to employ him more as a monitor than a pupil. His turn for the art which he afterwards practised with so much dexterity was first manifested, whilst he was yet a child, by his infantine attempts to cut in paper representations of objects which came within his observation. From his earliest youth he began also to sketch figures with chalk on floors or walls, and gradually advanced to the employment of paper and pencils. When about fourteen years old he was sent to study under Mr. Patrick Gibson, and in May 1812 he was admitted into the drawing academy established by the Hon. the Commissioners of the Board of Trustees for the encouragement of Scottish manufactures; which has been the nursery of so many artists who have done honour to Scotland. Although the Board did not then possess the magnificent gallery of casts from ancient statues, busts, &c., which it has since collected, yet Geikie enjoyed the high advantage of drawing under the direction of Mr. Graham, who then held the chair of its valuable school. His favourite pursuit, however, was sketching from real objects in the open air, and all those figures or groups that peculiarly pleased his fancy were immediately transferred to his portfolio. Indeed so great was the facility and skill with which he used his pencil out of doors, that it was by no means unusual for him to catch the contour of odd figures or of remarkable features, whilst walking by the side of the originals in the streets. An amusing story is told of a porter in the Grassmarket of a peculiar appearance in figure and physiognomy, who, aware of his desire to take his likeness, contrived to elude him on all occasions, when he saw him approaching. One crowded market day, however, Geikie, determined to attain his object, followed the doomed porter wherever he went, until at last, when the market began to thin, the latter lost all patience, and threatened and abused the young artist with great fury both of words and action. The first were lost on the poor deaf lad, and although there was no mistaking the meaning shake of the angry porter's fist, he proceeded to the exercise of his pencil with the utmost enthusiasm, but was soon obliged to fly from the scene, pursued by the porter. He took refuge in an open stair. His pursuer halted in the street opposite, and placing his arms behind his back, waited there at his leisure to catch the young artist when he should emerge from his hiding-place. From a window in the stair Geikie had a perfect view of his subject, and a few touches of his rapid pencil speedily transferred him to his sketchbook. When the porter's patience was exhausted, he moved slowly away, and thus

enabled the imprisoned artist to find his way home, unscathed, with his purpose accomplished. This individual makes a conspicuous figure among the characters to be found in his etchings.

Geikie's collection of sketches of figures and of groups is immense. Many of these were disposed of by private sale after his death, when part of them were purchased by Sir James Gibson Craig, and the greater number by Mr. Bindon Blood. Although he attempted landscape painting, he was not very successful in that department of the art, and ultimately confined himself to it in pictures where it was subsidiary to his groups and figures. As his love for Edinburgh was always great, his subjects of this description were chiefly taken in and about its environs. There was not a hill or eminence in the vicinity, from which he did not, at one time or other, make an extensive panoramic view of the city and surrounding scenery, and that with a degree of accuracy and minuteness which few could have equalled. To oil-painting he was much attached, but his colouring in general was cold and inharmonious. Mr. Andrew Wilson, who succeeded Mr. Graham in the chair of the academy of the Board of manufactures, gave him many private instructions, but from some defect inherent in Geikie himself, could never impart to him such a knowledge of colours as might have insured to him proficiency in that part of his art. A few of his pictures, indeed, were less objectionable as to colour, especially those in which he confined himself to groups of figures, and avoided landscape. Among these are 'All Hallow Fair,' 'The Grassmarket,' and 'Itinerant Fiddlers,' which were painted for the earl of Hopetoun, and are now in the collection at Hopetoun house.

In 1831 Geikie was elected an associate of the Scottish Academy, and in 1834 a fellow of the same body. His etching powers were equal to his expertness in drawing, and both were sufficient to compensate him for his deficiency in colouring. His first etching was that of John Barleycorn, which was executed as a tailpiece to a ballad of that name, in a collection of Scottish ballads published by Mr. David Laing. The first fourteen plates that he executed he published on his own account, but he afterwards sold them to a person of the trade. Of his later etchings he was very proud, and even whilst labouring under those fits of despondency to which he was sometimes subject, he used to say of them, that those to whom they should fall after his death would make more by them than he should ever do during his life, a foreboding, says his biographer, which was but too truly verified. Notwithstanding, adds the same authority, of the absence of any touches of the *beau ideal*, and of all grace from his figures, and especially from his women, and laying aside his faults of colouring, he is entitled, by his other qualities, and particularly by the broad humour which he exhibits, to be classed as the Teniers or the Ostade of the Scottish school.

Geikie's disposition was remarkably amiable, and his temper patient in the extreme. During the later years of his life, the Bible was his principal study, and his favourite authors were Doddridge's Harmony and Exposition of the New Testament, and Barnes' Notes thereon. With two of his friends, who, like himself, were deaf and dumb, he established a religious meeting for persons unhappily labouring under the same infirmities as themselves, to whom he was in the habit of delivering, on Sundays, sermons or lectures, of his own composition, and explaining the Scriptures, by means of the usual signs on the fingers, which are employed by the deaf and dumb as a medium of verbal communication. His understanding was singularly acute, and his perception surprisingly quick. He was most remarkable for comic humour, and for his talent in displaying it, while his powers of mimicry were of the highest order. Warm-hearted and affectionate, this peculiarly gifted artist was particularly attached to his relatives. He painted his last picture, which was only finished six days before his death, with one of his little nephews constantly seated on his knee. The day after finishing it, he took to his bed, and soon sank into a state of insensibility, from which he could not be roused. He died on the 1st August 1837, at the age of 41, and was interred in the Greyfriars churchyard of his native city. For these details we are indebted to the Biographical Introduction to his Etchings, by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, baronet.

GERARD, Alexander, D.D., a learned divine

of the Church of Scotland, and ingenious writer on polite literature, eldest son of the Rev. Gilbert Gerard, minister of Chapel Garioch, Aberdeenshire, was born there February 22, 1728. He received the rudiments of his education first at the parish school of Foveran, and afterwards at the grammar school of Aberdeen, whither he was removed on the death of his father, when he was only ten years of age, and two years later was entered a student at Marischal college. He took the degree of M.A. in 1744, and immediately commenced his theological studies in the divinity hall of Aberdeen, which he afterwards completed in the university of Edinburgh. In 1748 he was licensed to preach the gospel, and in 1750 he was appointed to lecture on natural philosophy in Marischal college, Aberdeen, in the room of Professor David Fordyce, who had gone on a visit to the Continent. Two years thereafter, on that gentleman being unfortunately drowned on the coast of Holland on his return home, Mr. Gerard succeeded to the vacant chair. He had the merit of introducing into the university an improved plan of theological education, and, in 1755, printed at Aberdeen a well-written pamphlet on the subject, which he had drawn up by order of the faculty of his college. In 1756 he gained the prize of a gold medal offered by the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh for the best 'Essay on Taste,' which he afterwards published. He belonged to a literary society at Aberdeen, which numbered among its members Drs. Blackwell, Gregory, Reid, Campbell, and Beattie, men who not only raised the character of the university which they adorned, but shed a lustre on the literature of their country.

In 1759 Mr. Gerard was ordained minister of Greyfriars church, Aberdeen; in 1760 he was chosen professor of divinity in the Marischal college, and about the same period he took his degree of D.D. Having, in 1771, resigned both his church, and his professorship in Marischal college, he was preferred to the theological chair in King's college, Old Aberdeen, where he remained till his death, on his 67th birthday, February 22, 1795. His funeral sermon was preached by his friend and pupil, Dr. Skene Ogilvy of Old Aberdeen.

His works are

An Essay on Taste. Lond. 1759, 8vo.

A Thanksgiving Sermon, on Ezek. xxxvi. 32. 1759, 8vo.

A Sermon on Titus i. 7. 1760, 8vo.

The Influence of the Pastoral Office on the Character examined; with a view especially to Mr. Hume's representation of the Spirit of that Office; a Sermon. Lond. 1760, 8vo.

On 1 Peter ii. 16. 1761, 1778, 8vo.

Dissertations on subjects relating to the Genius and the Evidences of Christianity. Edin. 1766, 1767, 8vo.

An Essay on Genius; treating of its nature, of the general sources, of the varieties of genius in the imagination, memory, judgment, &c. Lond. 1767, 1774, 8vo.

Influence of Piety on the Public Good; on Deut. vi. 24. 1776, 12mo.

Liberty the Cloak of Maliciousness, both in the American Rebellion and in the manners of the times; a Fast Sermon. Lond. 1778, 8vo.

Nineteen Sermons on various subjects. Lond. 1780-2, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Pastoral Care. Lond. 1799, 8vo. Edited by his son, Dr. Gilbert Gerard.

GERARD, Gilbert, an eminent divine, son of the preceding, born in Aberdeen on August 12, 1760, was educated for the ministry of the Church of Scotland. At the age of twenty-two, he went to Holland, as minister of the Scottish church at Amsterdam, where he remained for several years, and during his residence there, assisted by two literary friends, he wrote and edited a Dutch periodical, called 'De Recensent.' He also contributed to the 'Analytical Review,' principally articles on foreign literature. While still resident in Amsterdam, the university of his native city conferred on him the degree of D.D. In April 1791, he returned to Scotland, and soon after obtained the vacant professorship of Greek at King's college, Old Aberdeen. In 1795 he succeeded his father as professor of divinity in the same college; and in 1811 he was appointed to the second charge of the collegiate church of Old Machar. He also acted as master of mortifications for King's college, and was appointed one of the royal chaplains for Scotland. Dr. Gerard died suddenly, September 28, 1815.—His works are:

On Indifference with regard to religious truths; a Sermon. Lond. 1797, 8vo.

Institutes of Biblical Criticism, being the heads of his course of lectures on that subject. Lond. 1806, 1808, 8vo. This work, styled by the *Biographie Universelle*, a work full of erudition, and written in a good spirit, was dedicated to Dr. Herbert Marsh, afterwards bishop of Peterborough.

GERARD, Alexander, a distinguished scientific traveller, son of the preceding, was born in Aberdeen, and at the early age of sixteen went

out to India. Not long afterwards he was sent by Sir David Ochterlony to survey Malacca, a survey which he executed with great accuracy, mostly at mid-day under a burning sun. He held the rank of captain in the East India Company's service, and during a period of above twenty years was employed in exploring, surveying, and mapping the northern districts of India, having been selected by the Bengal government for the purpose, on account of his acknowledged skill in those departments of professional duty. He was in particular appointed to many of the surveys which were deemed difficult and important, and this led to his residing for many years in the then almost unknown district of Chinese Tartary, and amongst the mountains of the Himalaya. He traversed those gigantic regions in paths before untrodden by any European, and attained heights which had previously been deemed inaccessible. At one part he ascended above 20,000 feet, and by ways steeper than it had been deemed possible to climb. In these excursions he suffered the extremes of heat, cold, and hunger, and endured privations of every description. And it was not until his health had been completely sacrificed that he could be persuaded to abandon his labours and return to his native country.

While engaged in his exploratory expeditions, Captain Gerard made patient researches not only into the customs and antiquities of the tribes he encountered in his travels, but also into the geology and natural history of the districts through which he passed. The Himalaya mountains are inhabited at extraordinary altitudes; he found cultivated fields and crops of corn at heights of from fourteen to sixteen thousand feet above the level of the sea; and flocks of sheep, and tribes of Tartar shepherds, with their dogs and horses, obtain subsistence at these immense elevations. The notices of the state of literature in Chinese Tartary are also very interesting. It would appear that when science and letters, flying from tyranny, abandoned the plains of Hindostan, they took refuge in the mountains of Thibet, where they have flourished to an extent of which we have been hitherto little aware. In the Thibetan language an Encyclopædia was discovered, of 44 volumes, treating of the arts and sciences, and the medical part of which work formed five volumes. Captain Gerard's brother, Dr. James Gilbert Gerard of the Bengal Medical Establishment, who accompanied him in many of his excursions and surveys, had fallen in with a learned Hungarian, named Cosmo de Konas, who resided in Thibet, and who had made great progress in bringing to light much curious information respecting that hitherto little known people. The art of lithography had been practised in the city of Thibet from time immemorial, and it had been used, amongst other purposes, for displaying the anatomy of different parts of the human body.

Captain Gerard died at Aberdeen December 15, 1839. Soon after his death appeared the 'Narrative of a Journey from Caunpoor to the Boorendo Pass in the Himalaya Mountains, by Major Sir William Lloyd; and Captain Alexander Gerard's Account of an Attempt to penetrate by Bekhur to Garoo and the Lake Manasarowara, with a Letter from the late J. G. Gerard, Esq., detailing a Visit to the Shatool and Boorendo Passes, edited by George Lloyd,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1840.

GIB, Adam, one of the early ministers of the Secession church in Scotland and leader of the Antiburghers, the ninth son of Mr. John Gib, proprietor of the estate of Castletown, in the parish of Muckart, Perthshire, was born there on 7th April, 1714. His father, intending him for the medical profession, sent him in 1730 to the university of Edinburgh, to be educated under the superintendence of his uncle, Mr. Gib, surgeon in that city. Peculiarly attached to mathematical studies, he was a favourite scholar of the celebrated Professor M'Laurin, father of Lord Dreghorn, a lord of session. One day as he was walking down the old West Bow, deeply meditating on a mathematical problem, he found himself in the midst of a crowd, assembled to witness the execution of a criminal in the Grassmarket, when the question forced itself upon his mind, "Will the subject which now so entirely engrosses my attention, prepare me for eternity?" Resolving from that moment to commence a new course of conduct, he lived retired that he might not be exposed to temptation, and writing out rules for his guidance, signed them with his own blood. Finding himself, however, unable to act up to them, he

determined upon retiring to some desert island, where no temptation could exist to lead him astray; but the perusal of Luther's work on the Galatians caused him to change his design. The introduction to that work, it is supposed, brought him first to the knowledge of the truth.

He now resolved to devote himself to the work of the ministry, and having, in 1735, joined the Associate Presbytery, he was by them, on 5th March 1740, licensed to preach the gospel in the West Kirk of Stirling. Soon after he received a call from the Seceding congregation of Edinburgh, and another from that of Stitchell. On the 2d April 1741, he was ordained minister of the former, and under his powerful and popular preaching, it soon increased largely in numbers.

During the rebellion of 1745 he took an active part in support of the government. He was the means of raising several companies of volunteers among his own people, for the defence of the capital, and, on its occupation by the Highland army, he assembled his congregation for public worship at Dreghorn near Colinton, about four miles west of the city, on which occasion he preached for five successive Sabbaths in the open air, showing his loyalty to the government, even in presence of some of the insurgents, by praying for the reigning sovereign. Shortly afterwards he accompanied part of his congregation, who had taken up arms in defence of government, to Falkirk, where, a few hours before the battle of the 17th January, he signalized himself by his zeal in seizing a rebel spy, and lodging him in prison, from whence in the evening he was liberated by the Pretender's army, on marching victoriously into Falkirk.

His father had been much displeased with him for abandoning the medical profession, and refused for some time to hear him preach, after he was licensed; but afterwards, being dissatisfied with the habits of his eldest son, he disinherited him, and settled the estate of Castletown on the subject of this notice. When, after his death, his deed of settlement was read, Mr. Gib asked of his brother, if he would engage to change his mode of life on condition of the estate being restored to him; and on being answered in the affirmative, he immediately destroyed the deed by putting it into the fire in presence of the company assembled on the occasion.

In 1746, when the memorable schism occurred in the Secession church, respecting the religious clause in the burgess' oath, Mr. Gib took a leading part on the side of those who maintained that the swearing of this clause was inconsistent with the public profession of Seceders. The Antiburgher Synod was constituted in his house at Edinburgh, on 10th April 1747, and his prominent position in the controversy obtained for him the title of 'Pope Gib.' During the last years of his life, he suffered severely from the gout. He died at Edinburgh on 18th June 1788, in the 75th year of his age, and 48th of his ministry, and was interred in the Greyfriars churchyard of that city, where an elegant monument was erected to his memory by his congreation.

His works are:

A pamphlet in the controversy concerning Whitfield and the "Cambuslang Work." Edin. 1742.

The proceedings of the Associate Synod at Edinburgh, concerning some Ministers who have separated from them. 1748.

A Solemn Warning by the Associate Synod in Scotland: addressed to persons of all ranks in Great Britain and Ireland. Edin. 1758.

An Address to the Associate Synod, met at Edinburgh, Oct. 11, 1759, concerning a petition and reasons laid before them by the Rev. Alexander Moncrieff, &c. 1763.

An Exposition of a false and abusive Libel, entitled, 'The procedure of the Associate Synod in Mr. Pirie's case represented,' &c. 1764.

A Refuge of Lies Swept away. 1768.

The present Truth: A Display of the Secession Testimony in the three periods of the rise, state, and maintenance of the Testimony. 2 vols. 8vo, 1774.

An Antidote against a new heresy concerning the true Sonship of Jesus Christ. A Sermon from John ix. 35. 1777.

Vindiciæ Dominicæ: A Defence of the reformation standards in the Church of Scotland, concerning the administration of the Lord's Supper, and the one Sonship of Jesus Christ. Edin. 1778.

An Account of the Burgher Re-Exhibition of the Secession Testimony. Edin. 1780.

An Exposition of some late Reveries concerning the Sonship of Christ. Edin. 1780.

A Memorial and Remonstrance read before the Associate Synod, at Edinburgh, May 2, 1782, relative to a printed Sermon which had been preached before them. Edin. 1784.

Sacred Contemplations, in three parts. Containing, 1. A view of the Covenant of Works; 2. of the Covenant of Grace; and 3. of the absolute and immediate dependence of all things on God. Edin. 1786, 8vo. At the end of this work, executed in the 73d year of his age, and forming a compendious body of Calvinistic divinity, was an 'Essay on Liberty and Necessity,' in answer to Lord Kames' Essay on that subject.

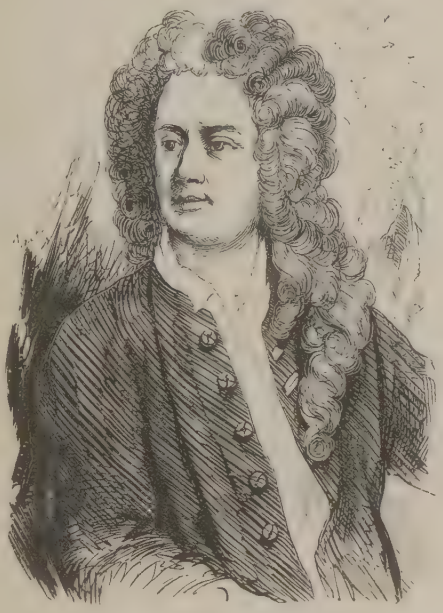
GIBB, John, an eminent civil engineer, was

born in the year 1776, at Kirkcowe, a small property near Falkirk, then belonging to his father, an extensive contractor in that quarter, who died when he was only twelve years of age. After having served a regular apprenticeship to a mechanical trade, at that time considered an indispensable part of training, either as a civil engineer or contractor, he received his first professional instruction at the Lancaster and Preston canal, from his brother-in-law, then engaged in the construction of that canal, under the direction of the late Mr. Rennie. He was next employed by Mr. Easton, his father-in-law, at the formation of Leith docks. From 1805 to 1809 he was employed by the magistrates and town council of Greenock, in the execution of what was then called the new harbour in that town, under the direction of Mr. Rennie, and while engaged there he gave such proofs of his ability as to attract the attention of the celebrated Mr. Telford, who was then looking out for a resident engineer to the harbour works at Aberdeen. He went to that city in 1809, and built the extensive piers at the entrance into the harbour there. At an after period he executed, along with his son, many important improvements in deepening and building quay walls, preparatory to the harbour at Aberdeen being made a wet dock. In reference to these works Mr. Telford, in his Life, published by his executors, thus mentions him: "Mr. Gibb, with unremitting attention, superintended every operation connected with these difficult works, in which he has distinguished himself by remarkable ingenuity and perseverance." There not being that field for engineering in the northern district in which he resided, which a man of his active mind and talents required, he became an extensive contractor for works principally in the south; and his exertions at the first contract he executed, which was at the Crinan canal, are thus described in their annual report by Lords Castlereagh, Binning, Glenbervie, and Melville, then parliamentary commissioners for the improvement of the canal: "The canal was closed at the end of February 1817, to admit of the necessary operations, for the completion of which we allowed the contractor (Mr. Gibb of Aberdeen) a twelvemonth, expiring February 1818. But his activity has outrun our expectations, the canal having been actually opened for use in the beginning of November last. On a review of what has been done by Mr. Gibb, we cannot but be gratified at such an instance of exertion." Mr. Gibb was afterwards engaged in a large number of important public works, the last one of any extent in which he took an active part and completed, along with his son, being the Glasgow bridge, (designed by Mr. Telford,) which is faced with Aberdeen granite; and in the published account of that work by the executors of the late Mr. Telford, it is stated: "The bridge trustees were so well pleased with the execution of this splendid structure, that they presented to the contractors two elegant pieces of plate, in testimony of the high sense they entertained of their zeal and fidelity." Mr. Gibb died at Aberdeen, on 3d December, 1850, being at the time of his death one of the oldest members of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London.

GIBBS, James, an eminent architect, the son of Peter Gibbs, of Foot-dee-mire, merchant in Aberdeen, and Isabel Farquhar, his second wife, was born about 1674. He received his education at the grammar school and the Marischal college, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A. An anecdote is recorded of Peter Gibbs the father, which deserves to be related as an evidence of the spirit of the times. At the Revolution of 1688, party feeling running high, old Mr. Gibbs, who was a Roman Catholic, named two dogs he had Calvin and Luther, in derision of both Presbyterians and Episcopalians. For this the magistrates of Aberdeen summoned him to appear before them, and sagaciously ordered the unoffending puppies to be hanged at the cross as a terror to evil-doers, which wise, and just, and merciful sentence was duly executed accordingly!

About 1694 Mr. James Gibbs left Aberdeen, to which he never returned, and spent some years in the service of an architect and master-builder in Holland. The earl of Mar happening, about 1700, to be in that country, Mr. Gibbs was introduced to him, and finding him to be a man of genius, his lordship generously furnished him with recommendatory letters and money, in order, by travelling, to complete himself as an architect. Mr. Gibbs accordingly went to Italy, and for ten years ap-

plied himself assiduously to the study of architecture among the classical models of ancient Rome. In 1710 he returned to England, when, by the influence of his noble patron, then secretary for Scotland, and high in favour with Queen Anne, his name was added to the list of architects ap-



James Gibbs.

pointed by the trustees named in the act of parliament which had been passed for building fifty new churches in the metropolis. He designed and executed the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the beautiful façade of which is considered his *chef-d'œuvre*, St. Mary's in the Strand, and others. The Radcliffe Library at Oxford, on the completion of which he received the degree of M.A. from that university; the King's college, Royal library, and Senate house at Cambridge; and the monument of John Holles, duke of Newcastle, in Westminster Abbey, with some buildings in the palace of Stowe, are also lasting evidences of his abilities as an architect. A few years before his death he sent to the magistrates of Aberdeen, as a testimony of his regard for his native place, a plan of St. Nicholas church in that city, which was followed in the rebuilding of it. He died unmarried August 5, 1754, and bequeathed the bulk of his property, amounting to about £15,000, to public charities, and his particular friends; amongst the rest he left £1,000, the whole of his plate, and an estate of £280 a-year, to the only son of his patron, the earl of Mar. In 1728 he had published a large folio volume of his designs, by which he realized £1,500, and sold the plates afterwards for £400. His papers and MSS., with his library, consisting of about 500 volumes, he left as a donation to the Radcliffe Library.

His works are:

Book of Architecture; containing designs of buildings and ornaments. Lond. 1728, fol.

Rules for drawing the several parts of Architecture in a more exact and easy manner than has hitherto been practised; with cuts. Lond. 1732, 1738, fol.

Short Description of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford; containing its several plans, uprights, sections, and ornaments, on twenty-three copperplates; with the explication of each plate. Lond. 1747, fol.

The History of the Portuguese, during the reign of Emmanuel; containing all their Discoveries from the Coast of Africk to the farthest parts of China; their Battles by Sea and Land, &c.; including also their discovery of the Brazils. From the Latin of Osorio. Lond. 1752, 2 vols. 8vo.

Gibson, a surname common to both Scotland and England, evidently having its root in the baptismal name of Gilbert, among the son-names, nurse-names, and diminutives of which are Gib, Gibbs, Gibbie, Gebbie, Gibson, Gibbons, and similar appellations. [*Lower's Essays on English Surnames*, vol. i. p. 168.] The name of Gibson is of great antiquity in Scotland, and no less than five families of this surname, branches of the same stock, have been raised to the dignity of baronet.

The progenitors of the Gibsons of Durie, in Fife, were free barons of that county and Mid Lothian before the fourteenth century. Their immediate ancestor was Thomas Gibson, who lived in the reign of King James the Fourth, and is particularly mentioned, with several other barons of the county of Fife, in a charter by Sir John Moubry, of Barnbougle, knight, in favour of his son, William de Moubry, in 1511. He left two sons, George his heir, and William, successively vicar of Garvock, rector of Inverarity, and dean of Restalrig. By James the Fifth the latter was appointed one of the lords of session, at the institution of the college of justice in 1532, and by that monarch he was frequently employed in embassies to the Pope, who honoured him with the armorial bearing of three keys, as being a churchman, with the motto *Cœlestes pandite portæ*, and as a reward for his writings on behalf of the church, he obtained the title of *Custos Ecclesiæ Scotiæ*. [*Douglas' Baronage*, p. 568.] In 1540, Cardinal Bethune conjoined the dean of Restalrig with himself as his suffragan, that he might have the more leisure to attend to the affairs of state. He was to retain the benefices which he already held, and to receive, from the cardinal and his successors, a pension of £200, during his life.

George, the elder son, had a son, also named George, who succeeded him. The son of the latter, George Gibson of Goldingstones, was a clerk of session, and died about 1590. By his wife, Mary, a daughter of the ancient family of Airth of that ilk, in Stirlingshire, he had two sons, Sir Alexander

Gibson, Lord Durie, the celebrated judge, first baronet of the family (1628), of whom a memoir is subjoined; and Archibald, who was bred to the church, and obtained a charter, under the great seal, of several lands near Glasgow, dated 22d May, 1599. Sir Alexander, Lord Durie, purchased the lands of that name, anciently belonging to the family of Durie of that ilk, and had a charter of the same in 1614. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton, lord advocate of Scotland, and, with 3 daughters, had 3 sons, Alexander, 2d baronet, Sir John Gibson of Pentland, who carried on the line of the family, and George, of Balhouffie.

The eldest son, Sir Alexander Gibson, younger of Durie, was appointed one of the clerks of session on 25th July 1632, and as such was one of the clerks of parliament. On the attempt of Charles I. to impose the service book on the people of Scotland, he protested, with others, at the market cross of Edinburgh against the royal proclamations, on 8th July and 22d September 1638. He was also one of those who presented the petition against the bishops to the presbytery of Edinburgh and the General Assembly, in November of that year. As clerk of parliament he refused to read the royal warrant for the prorogation of parliament from 14th Nov. 1639 to 2d June 1640. In the latter year he was appointed commissary-general of the forces raised to resist King Charles I. On 13th November 1641, he was nominated lord clerk register by the king, who, on the 15th of the previous March, had conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was also appointed one of the commissioners for the plantation of kirks. On 1st February 1645, he was named one of the commissioners of exchequer, and on 8th March following, a supernumerary member of the committee of estates; as also of the committees of a similar nature appointed in 1646, 1647, and 1648. On 2d July 1646, he was admitted a lord of session, on the favourable report of that court to the king. Having joined "the Engagement," he was deprived of his offices by the act of classes, on 13th February, 1649, and in the following year, as an entry, in Lamont's Diary states, "both Durie and his ladie was debarred from the table because of their malignancie." In August 1652, he was one of the commissioners chosen for Scotland to attend the parliament of England; and he again went to England in January 1654. He died in June 1656.

His son, Sir John Gibson of Durie, 3d baronet, sat in the first Scots parliament of Charles II. in 1660. His only son, Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, having died without issue, in him ended the male line of the eldest son of the 5th baron, Sir Alexander, Lord Durie, the eminent judge, and the title and estates devolved upon the grandson of Sir John Gibson of Pentland, his lordship's 2d son. A steady loyalist, Sir John Gibson of Pentland attended Charles I. in all his vicissitudes of fortune, and in 1651 accompanied King Charles II. to the unfortunate battle of Worcester, where he lost a leg, and for his gallant behaviour was knighted by the king. He had, with 2 *drs.* 3 sons: 1. Sir Alexander Gibson of Pentland and Adiston, one of the principal clerks of session, and clerk to the privy council of Scotland; 2. Sir John Gibson, Bart., colonel of a regiment of foot, and governor of Portsmouth; 3. Sir Thomas Gibson of Keirhill, created a baronet in 1702.

The eldest son, Sir Alexander Gibson, with five daughters, had four sons, namely, Sir John, who succeeded Alexander, progenitor of the present family; Thomas Gibson of Cliftonhall; and James, a lieutenant-general in the service of the queen of Hungary.

Sir Alexander's eldest son, Sir John, 5th baronet, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Craig of Riccarton, and had, with two daughters, two sons; Sir Alexander, 6th baronet, and John, merchant, London. Sir Alexander, the elder, leaving no male issue, was succeeded by his nephew, Sir John, 7th baronet, son of John Gibson of London. He also dying without male issue, was succeeded by his brother Sir Robert, 8th baronet. At Sir Robert's death in America, without issue, the title reverted to the descendant of Alexander Gibson, of Durie, 2d son of Sir Alexander Gibson, clerk of the privy council, above mentioned. This gentleman, Alexander Gibson, one of the principal clerks of session, obtained from his father, the lands of Durie in 1699. His eldest son, John Gibson of Durie, married Helen, 2d daughter of Hon. William Carmichael of Skirling, (son of John, 1st earl of Hyndford, and father of 4th earl,) by his first wife, Helen, only child of Thomas Craig of Riccarton, and had, by her, with 3 *drs.*, 5 sons, viz., Alexander; William, merchant, Edinburgh, father of James Gibson, W.S., created a baronet in 1831, and on succeeding to the estate of Riccarton, Mid Lothian, assumed the additional name of Craig (see CRAIG, Sir James Gibson, vol. i. p. 692); Thomas, lieut.-col. 83d regiment; and two who died young. John Gibson of Durie, the father, sold the estate of Durie to the ancestor of Mr. Maitland Christie, the present proprietor. His eldest son, Alexander, had two sons, John and Thomas.

Sir John, the elder, succeeded Sir Robert as 9th baronet, and assumed the name and title of Gibson Carmichael of Skirling, on inheriting the estates, as heir of entail, of the 4th earl of Hyndford, his grand-uncle. Having only a daughter, he was succeeded in 1803 by his brother, Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael of Skirling, 10th baronet of the Gibson family, (see vol. i. p. 591). By his wife, a daughter of General Dundas of Fingask, Sir Thomas had 7 children. The eldest, Alexander, born at the family seat, Castle-Craig, Peebles-shire, June 6, 1812, succeeded his father in 1849. Educated first at Harrow, and subsequently at Cambridge, immediately after leaving the university, he entered upon public life. At the election of 1837 he contested the county of Peebles, but was defeated by a small majority. He subsequently became private secretary to the Hon. Fox Maule, who in 1852 succeeded his father as 2d Lord Panmure. Sir Alexander Gibson Carmichael died 1st May 1850. He was remarkable for his piety, and a brief memoir of him is inserted in the volume of the *Christian Treasury* for 1850, p. 376. He was succeeded by his brother, Sir Thomas, 12th baronet, who died Dec. 30, 1855, when his next brother, Rev. Sir William Henry, born Oct. 9, 1807, became 13th baronet. The latter *m.*, in 1858, Eleonora-Ann, daughter of David Anderson, Esq. of St. Germains.

GIBSON, Sir ALEXANDER, Lord Durie, an eminent lawyer, was the son of George Gibson of Goldingstones, one of the clerks of session. On 14th December 1594, on a commission from the lord clerk register, he was admitted third clerk of session. King James in person was present at his admission, and for the readiness with which the first and second clerks complied with his desire that he should be received, he promised in presence of the court to reward them with "ane sufficient casualtie for said consents." On 10th July 1621, he was appointed a lord of session, when he took the title of Lord Durie, his clerkship being conferred upon his son, to be held conjunctly with himself, and to devolve on the longest liver. In

1628 he was created by Charles the First, a baronet of Nova Scotia, on which occasion he received a grant of land in that province. In 1633 he was named a commissioner for revising the laws and collecting the local customs of the country. In 1640 he was elected a member of the committee of estates, and on 13th November, 1641, his appointment as judge was continued under a new commission to the court.

While the office of president continued elective in the senators of the college of justice, Lord Durie was twice chosen head of the court, namely, for the summer session on 1st June 1642, and for the winter session of 1643. This able and upright judge died at his house of Durie, June 10, 1644. Having, from 11th July 1621, the day after his elevation to the bench, to 16th July 1642, preserved notes of the more important decisions, these, known as 'Durie's Practicks,' were published by his son, at Edinburgh, in 1690, in one volume folio, and are the earliest digested collection of decisions in Scottish law.

Of this judge the following remarkable circumstance, highly illustrative of the unsettled state of the country at that period, is recorded. The earl of Traquair, lord high treasurer, having a lawsuit, of great importance to his family, depending before the court of session, and believing that the opinion of Lord Durie, then lord president, was adverse to his interests, employed Willie Armstrong, called Christie's Will, a noted and daring moss-trooper, to convey his lordship out of the way until the cause should be decided. Accordingly, one day when the judge was taking his usual airing on horseback on Leith sands, without any attendant, he was accosted by Armstrong near the then unfrequented and furzy common called the Figgate Whins, forcibly dragged from his saddle, blindfolded, and muffled in a large cloak; in which condition he was carried to an old castle in Annandale, named the Tower of Graham. He remained closely immured in the vault of the castle for three months, debarred from all intercourse with human kind, and receiving his food through an aperture in the wall. His friends, supposing that he had been thrown from his horse into the sea, and been drowned, had gone into mourning for him, but upon the lawsuit terminating in favour of Lord Traquair, he was brought back in the same mysterious manner, and set down on the very spot whence he had been so expertly kidnapped.

GIBSON, Patrick, an accomplished artist and able writer on art, was born at Edinburgh in December 1782. After receiving an excellent classical education at the High school, and at a private academy, he was placed as an apprentice under Mr. Alexander Nasmyth, the celebrated landscape painter, and about the same time attended the Trustees' academy, then taught by Mr. Graham. Besides mathematics he carefully studied architectural drawing, and acquired a thorough knowledge of perspective and the theory of art in general. Many of his landscapes are valuable from the masterly delineations of temples and other classical buildings which he introduced into them. He distinguished himself also by his criticisms and writings on art. Having been appointed professor of painting in the academy at Dollar, he removed from Edinburgh to that village in 1824. He died there, August 26, 1829, in his 46th year. He had married in June 1818, Isabella, daughter of Mr. William Scott, the eminent teacher of elocution, and had three daughters and one son, the latter of whom died in infancy.

Mr. Gibson published,

Etchings of Select Views in Edinburgh, with letterpress descriptions. Edin. 1818, 4to.

Report, purporting to be by a Society of Cognoscenti, upon the works of living artists, in the Exhibition of 1822, at the Royal Institution, Edinburgh. Anonymous.

A Letter to the Directors and Managers of the Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts in Scotland. 1826.

To the Encyclopedia Edinensis he contributed the article on Design, comprising the history, theory, and practice of the three sister arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving, concluding with an able treatise on Linear Perspective; illustrated by drawings. He also furnished the articles Drawing, Engraving, and Miniature-painting to Dr. Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopedia. The paper entitled A View of the Progress and Present State of the Art of Design in Britain, in the Edinburgh Annual Register for 1816, was written by Mr. Gibson. To the New Edinburgh Review, edited by Dr Richard Poole, he contributed an article on the Progress of the Fine Arts in Scotland.

A short practical work on Perspective, written shortly before his death, was printed, but never published.

Gifford, a surname, originally Giffard, signifying the Liberal, first conferred on Walter, Count de Longueville, a kinsman of his own, who came over with William the Conqueror. This Walter Giffard was nephew of Gunnora, duchess of Normandy, the Conqueror's great-grandmother. Having

distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings, William created him earl of Buckingham, and bestowed on him in that county 48 lordships or baronies, besides 85 in other parts of England. Several English families of the name are noted in Dugdale. Fonthill in Wiltshire, celebrated for its abbey, belonged to one of them, and is still called Fonthill-Giffard.

Two of the race came to Scotland under David the First, Hugh, and William, the latter supposed to be an ecclesiastic. The former obtained extensive lands in East Lothian, where he settled. His son, also named Hugh Gifford, witnessed many of the charters of King William the Lion, under whom he rose to distinction, and in 1174 was one of the hostages for his release. From that monarch he obtained the additional lands of Yestred (Cambro-British *Ystrad*, the strath or vale), now Yester, and in process of time the parish of that name in East Lothian came to be popularly called Gifford. The village of Gifford is remarkable as the birthplace of John Knox. A rivulet which runs through the parish is also called Gifford. His eldest son, William Gifford of Yester, was sent on a mission to England in 1200, and also witnessed several charters of William the Lion. In 1244 he was one of the guarantees of a treaty with England. His son, Hugh Gifford of Yester, was one of the guardians of Alexander the Third and his queen; and one of the regents of the kingdom appointed by the treaty of Roxburgh, 20th September, 1255. According to the practice of feudal times, he had his own sheriff. His castle of Yester was celebrated on account of a capacious cavern, called Bohall (Hobgoblin Hall), which makes a conspicuous figure in Sir Walter Scott's 'Marmion.' He died in 1267, leaving three sons, William, Hugh, and James. The two latter swore fealty to Edward the First in 1296. Hugh was the reputed ancestor of the Sheriffs of Sheriffhall in Mid Lothian, a family which, in the person of John Gifford of Sheriffhall, was forfeited by King James the Third, for keeping company with the English, and entertaining the English pursuivant, called Bluemantle.

William Gifford of Yester, the eldest son, was in Stirling castle when it surrendered in 1304, and being sent prisoner to England, was confined in Corfe castle till 15th June 1310. His son, Sir John Gifford of Yester, by marriage with the daughter of Sir Thomas Morham of Morham, obtained the lands of that name. With his son, Hugh Gifford of Yester, who was dead before 11th March 1409, the male line failed. The latter had, however, four daughters, his coheiresses. 1st, Jean, or Joanna, married Sir William Hay of Locherworth, sheriff of Peebles, ancestor of the marquis of Tweeddale, to whom she brought the barony of Yester, and that family quartered the arms of Gifford with their own. 2d, Alice, married Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock; 3d, Mary, *m.* Eustace Maxwell of Tealing; 4th, Euphemia, *m.* Dougal Macdougall of Makerstoun. Nisbet mentions a family of the name of Gifford who possessed the lands of Busta in Zetland.

GIFFORD, Earl of, a title of the marquis of Tweeddale. See TWEEDDALE, Marquis of.

GILCHRIST, a surname derived from two Gaelic words, *Gille* and *Criosd*, meaning the servant of Christ.

GILCHRIST, EBENEZER, a physician of considerable eminence, was born at Dumfries in 1707. He began the study of medicine at Edinburgh, and completed it at London and Paris. Having obtained the degree of M.D. from the university of Rheims, he returned, in 1732, to his native town, where he continued to practise till his death, which took place in 1774.—His works are:

On the use of Sea Voyages, in Medicine. Lond. 1756, 8vo. New edition in 1771. The chief object of this small work is to recommend sea voyages in cases of consumption.

A dissertation on Nervous Fevers. Edin. Medical Essays, iv. p. 347. It recommends a liberal use of opium in such cases. Continuation of the same subject. Ib. v. p. 505.

Answer to an objection against Inoculation. Ess. Phys. et Lit. ii. p. 396.

Account of a very infectious distemper prevailing in many places. 1765. Ib. iii. p. 164. Sibbens.

Observations on the Catarrhal Epidemic of 1692. Ib. 409.

Of the Urinary Bladder thickened. Ib. p. 471.

GILCHRIST, JOHN BORTHWICK, LL.D., an eminent orientalist, was born at Edinburgh in 1759. He was educated in George Heriot's Hospital, to which excellent institution he bequeathed a handsome donation. Having studied for the medical profession, he went early to Calcutta as assistant-surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's service. Perceiving the importance of the Hindostanee in conducting business with the natives, he devoted himself with unremitting ardour and industry to the acquirement of that language, and in an Indian garb travelled through those parts of Hindostan where it is spoken in the greatest purity. Nor did he confine his studies to the Hindostanee tongue alone. He acquired the Sanscrit, the Persian, and others, and was one of the first Europeans who excited an interest in the languages of India far exceeding what had previously been considered necessary for mere official purposes, or for the government of our vast possessions in the East. In 1787 he published at Calcutta an English and Hindostanic Dictionary, in two parts, which soon became the standard work on the subject, not only in India but at home. This was followed by various other introductory works on the languages of Hindostan and Persia.

When the college of Fort-William in Bengal was founded, in 1800, by the Marquis Wellesley, Dr. Gilchrist was created professor of the Hindostanee and Persian languages, being the first that had been appointed in India. About the end of 1803, or beginning of 1804, he was compelled from ill health to resign his situation in the college at Fort-William, when he received from the governor-general in council a public letter to the

court of directors at home, dated February 29, 1804, recommending him "to the favour and protection of that honourable court, as a proper object of the liberal spirit which the court had always manifested in promoting the study of the oriental languages." In addition to this, the Marquis Wellesley furnished him with the following highly honourable and flattering letter of introduction to Mr. Addington, afterwards Lord Sidmouth:—"Mr. John Gilchrist, late professor of the Hindoostanee language in the college of Fort-William, will have the honour of delivering this letter to you. The records of this government furnish ample proof of the importance of Mr. Gilchrist's services. I am anxious, however, that you shall be apprised of the personal interest which I feel in Mr. Gilchrist's honourable reception in England; and I take the liberty of recommending him to your favourable notice, as a gentleman highly distinguished for his zeal in the promotion of an important branch of the public service, and for his eminent knowledge of the Oriental languages." With these and other testimonials, Dr. Gilchrist returned in 1804 to Britain, and took up his residence in Edinburgh. While he resided in that city, his house, on the north side of Nicolson's Square, was remarkable for the aviary which he had erected upon it, and for the number of rare and curious birds he had collected together. At one period, in conjunction with Mr. James Inglis, he instituted a bank in Edinburgh, under the name of "Inglis, Borthwick Gilchrist, and Co." They issued notes which, we believe, the other banks refused to take, and after going on for some time, the establishment was at last obliged to be relinquished.

In politics Dr. Gilchrist was a violent liberal, and took a strong interest in all local matters of public discussion. In June 1815, when the announcement of the battle of Waterloo was read aloud in a coffeeroom in Edinburgh where he was, he at once gave the lie to the gentleman who proclaimed the intelligence; and had not the friends of the parties interfered, a duel would have been the consequence.

About the year 1816 he quitted Edinburgh, and settled in London, where he at first taught the oriental languages privately in his own house, but in December 1818, he commenced teaching and lecturing on the Hindostanee, Persian, Persi-Arabic, and other eastern languages, under the auspices and sanction of the Hon. East India Company, at the Oriental Institution, Leicester Square. In June 1825, he resigned his duties at this establishment, his appointment being only probationary for successive terms of three years. During his residence in London he published various oriental works, (the titles of which are given below,) one of the most remarkable of which appeared in 1826, entitled 'The Orienti-Occidental Tuitionary Pioneer,' consisting, chiefly, of his official reports to the court of directors as to the progress of the pupils under his charge, some of which, it must be confessed, are conceived in a very extraordinary style. In the latter ones especially, he complained most bitterly of the parsimony and ill-treatment of the Hon. Company, on account of the small remuneration allowed him for his services. Besides his pension of £300, as a retired surgeon, instead of £500, to which he considered himself entitled, he had a salary of £200 per annum, with £150 for lecture-rooms and other incidental charges. From some of his works, however, he must have derived immense profits, and indeed he himself tells us in one of his reports, that he had acquired an ample fortune from his oriental publications, and "from a favourable change in his banking adventures."

During the latter years of his life Dr. Gilchrist lived in retirement. He died at Paris in January 1841, aged 82. He had married a Miss Mary Ann Coventry, by whom he had no family, and who, in August 1850, married, a second time, at Paris, General Guglielmo Pepe, of the kingdom of Naples. Although very eccentric in his way, Dr. Gilchrist was truly a good-hearted and benevolent person; and it may be said to his honour, that he never had an opportunity of doing a good action to a fellow-creature without availing himself of it. The interest he took in his pupils, and especially in those who showed any indications of genius and application in their studies, was very great, and continued during their subsequent career. Since the commencement of his labours vast progress has been made in the knowledge of the literary antiquities and philology of India, which

is mainly owing to the impetus that his example and writings gave to the study of the Hindostanee language and literature in this country.

His works are:

Dictionary, English and Hindoostanic; 2 parts. Calcutta, 1787, 4to.

Oriental Linguist; an Introduction to the Language of Hindoostan, comprising the Rudiments of that tongue, with a Vocabulary, &c. To which is added, the English and Hindoostanic part of the Articles of War, with partial Notes and Observations. Calcutta, 1798, 4to.

Anti-Jargonist, or a Short Introduction to the Hindoostanic Language; comprising the Rudiments of that tongue, with an extensive Vocabulary, English and Hindoostanic, and Hindoostanic and English. Calcutta, 1800, 8vo.

New Theory and Prospectus of the Persian Verbs; with their Synonyms in English and Hindoostanic. Lond. 1801, 4to. 1804.

The Stranger's Guide to the Hindoostanic, or grand popular Language of India, improperly called Moorish. Calcutta, 1802, 8vo. 2d edition, Lond. 1808. Lond. 1815, 8vo.

Nursi Benuzeer; a Hindoostanic Romance. 1803, fol.

British Indian Monitor, or the Anti-Jargonist; Stranger's Guide; Oriental Linguist; and various other Works, compressed into two portable volumes, on the Hindoostanic Language; with information respecting Eastern tongues, manners, and customs, &c., that previous time and the voyage to the East Indies may both be rendered agreeably subservient to the speedy acquisition of much useful knowledge on Indian affairs, intimately connected with future health, fame, happiness, and fortune, in that remote but promising portion of the British Empire. Edin. 1806-8, 2 vols. 8vo.

Grammar of the Hindoostanic Language. 4to.

Speech, delivered at a meeting of the Merchants' Company of Edinburgh, respecting the Police Act. 1807, 8vo.

Parliamentary Reform on Constitutional Principles; or British Loyalty against Continental Royalty: with an Appendix. 1816.

The Stranger's Infallible East Indian Guide, or Hindoostanee Multum in Parvo, as a Grammatical Compendium of the Grand, Popular, and Military language of all India, long, but improperly, called the Moors, or Moorish jargon. Lond. 1820. On the title-page of this work, which was intended as a rudimental text-book of the Hindoostanee tongue, Dr. Gilchrist styles himself "The Founder of Hindoostanee Philology."

The General East India Guide and Vade Mecum for the Public functionary, Government officer, Private agent, Trader, or Foreign Sojourner in British India, being a Digest of the work of the late Captain Williamson, with many improvements and additions, embracing the most valuable parts of similar publications on the Statistics, Literature, Official Duties, and Social Economy of life and conduct in that interesting quarter of the Globe. Lond. 1825.

The Orienti-Occidental Tuitionary Pioneer, principally his official reports to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, regarding the progress of the pupils under his charge. London, 1826.

GILFILLAN, a surname, composed of two Gaelic words, signifying servant of Fillan. Who this Fillan was it is impossible to say. Ossian makes one Fillan a son of Fingal. Originally the Gilfillans belonged to the Isle of Mull, and were all cut in pieces by a hostile tribe, with the exception of two married women, who made their escape to the mainland, and bore twins each, from which four sprung all the Gilfillans in Scotland. The tradition of all the tribe being slain in the clan wars of ancient times, except one or two married women who were in a condition to perpetuate the race, is common to more Highland septs than the Gilfillans. Persons of the name abound in the parish of Buchlyvie, Stirlingshire.

Two of the name, the Rev. George Gilfillan, Dundee, and Robert Gilfillan, song writer, of whom a memoir follows, have acquired considerable literary reputation.

The Rev. George Gilfillan, celebrated as a critic and popular essayist, was born January 30, 1813, at Comrie, Perthshire, where his father, the Rev. Samuel Gilfillan, author of a work on the Sabbath, which went through several editions, and was translated into the French, Dutch, and Russian languages, was minister of the Secession Church. He was a native of Buchlyvie, Stirlingshire, and enjoyed extraordinary popularity as a preacher. His writings, under the signature of Lenmas, were read over all Scotland, and are mentioned with high praise by Hugh Miller in his 'Schools and Schoolmasters.' He died in 1826, aged 64. George, the youngest child of his parents, was educated at the parish school of his native place, and went to Glasgow College in the end of 1825. He took several prizes, and in 1830 entered the Divinity Hall of the Secession body, (now the United Presbyterian Synod,) and continued there five sessions, being employed in the winter teaching in Edinburgh. In April 1835 he was licensed to preach by the Edinburgh Secession Presbytery, and received a call from Comrie, and one from the Schoolwynd church, Dundee. He accepted the latter, and was ordained there in March 1836. In the end of 1839 he published a little book, entitled 'Five Discourses,' and in 1842, a Discourse, entitled 'Hades, or the Unseen,' which reached a third edition. He early discovered a taste for literature, and wrote a series of literary portraits in the 'Dumfries Herald,' which he afterwards collected and enlarged, and published, separately, in 1845, under the title of 'A Gallery of Literary Portraits,' which was very successful, and in 1860 had reached its 4th edition. In 1849 he issued a Second 'Gallery,' and in 1850 'The Bards of the Bible.' In 1851, amongst many other prefaces, he wrote 'Preface to Book of British Poesy.' In 1852 he published a work, entitled the 'Martyrs, Heroes, and Bards of the Scottish Covenant,' which, like his other works, sold well, and in 1853 a little religious treatise on the Fatherhood of God. In 1854 a third 'Gallery of Literary Portraits' appeared; in 1856 his 'History of a Man;' in 1857 his most elaborate work 'Christianity and our Era;' and in 1860 his 'Alpha and Omega,' in 2 vols. In 1853 he commenced an edition of the 'British Poets,' published by Nichol of Edinburgh, which has extended to 48 vols. His contributions to periodicals, such as the 'British Quarterly,' the 'Eclectic Review,' 'Tait's Magazine,' 'Hogg's Instructor,' 'Titan,' 'The Scottish Review,' &c. have been numerous. In 1860 he made a tour in Sweden, and his sketches of that country inserted in 'The Scottish Review,' a Glasgow publication, were full of interest. As a lecturer he has at various times appeared in most of the large towns of Scotland and England, and for a long time no name was more prominent than his in current periodical literature. In the pulpit he is distinguished as an earnest, impressive, and fervid preacher. Referring to the connection of the discharge of clerical duty with attention to literary pursuits, he says in his 'History of a Man,' "In my own humble way I have sincerely and conscientiously sought to unite and harmonize literature and the duties of a clergyman; and, however imper-

fectly I may have succeeded, I do not regret the attempt; since I believe it has, in some instances, made my voice be heard with greater deference, first, when I spoke to Christians of the glories of genius and the charms of literature, and far more when I spoke to young lovers of literature, of the superior claims and infinitely higher merits of the Book of God."

The minor lyrical poet, Robert Gilfillan, was born in Dunfermline, on 7th July 1798. His father was a manufacturer in a small way, having a few weavers working under him. A second cousin of his is believed to have been the author of the song entitled 'The Braes aboon Bonaw,' who in early life went abroad and died soon after. Robert's mother, Marion, was the daughter of Henry Law, also a small manufacturer in Dunfermline. He was the second of three sons. There was also one daughter, Margaret. In a letter to Mr. George Farquhar Graham, editor of 'Wood's Songs of Scotland,' dated 14th March 1848, he gives the following account of his family "My great-grandfather," he says, "rented a small farm in Stirlingshire. His only son, Robert, my grandfather, chose the sea-life as a profession, and became captain of a merchant vessel, trading to foreign parts. In one of his voyages his ship was captured by a Spanish privateer; but while the Spaniards were below, rummaging his papers and cargo, he, with great promptitude, ordered the hatches to be nailed down, and placing himself with loaded pistols on the cabin stair, declared that the first who made his appearance was a dead man! At the same time he directed both ships to make sail for England, standing twenty-four hours as sentry over his double prize, both of which he carried safely into a British port. For this act of bravery he was recommended to government; but merit, eighty years ago, was tardily rewarded. A change of ministers took place, and my poor grandfather's claims fell to the ground. He is buried in Torryburn churchyard, where a massive stone covers his humble grave. My father wrote occasional verses on local subjects, all above mediocrity: but, with less vanity than his son, none of them were ever published." He received the rudiments of his education at a school in his native place, and in 1811, while only 13 years of age, his parents removed to Leith, where he had an uncle in good circumstances. In that town he was apprenticed to the cooper trade, and served the usual term of seven years. In 1818 he returned to Dunfermline, where he was employed for three years as manager of a grocery shop. He then returned to Leith, and obtained employment as a clerk in the warehouse of a firm of oil and colour merchants. He was afterwards engaged as confidential clerk to a wine merchant of the same town. In 1837 he was appointed collector of the police rates at Leith, the duties of which office he continued to discharge during the remainder of his life. On St. Andrew's day (30th November) of the same year, he was, on the motion of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, baronet, elected Grand Bard to the Grand Lodge of Free Masons in Scotland, an office originally created for and filled by Robert Burns. In April 1850 he [illegible] the expense of repairing the monument to the memory of Robert Fergusson, erected by Burns in the Canongate churchyard. Mr. Gilfillan died on the 4th of the following December (1850), aged 52, having the previous day been attacked by apoplexy. His remains were interred in South Leith churchyard, where a monument was soon after erected to his memory. He was never married. His attachment to his relatives, particularly to his mother and sister, was intense; and his niece, Miss Mary Marion Law Gilfillan, the daughter of his brother James, constantly resided with him, from her childhood till his death. He claimed to be a second cousin of the Rev George Gilfillan, although their connexion could never be traced.

Mr. Gilfillan first attempted song-writing while still in his apprenticeship. His earliest printed pieces appeared in a Dundee paper, and they at once attracted attention for their genuine Scottish feeling, truthfulness of sentiment, and fine illustrations of home and the domestic affections. In 1828 he wrote no less than twenty-two songs; among these was 'Peter M'Craw,' one of the most humorous satires in Scottish verse. Encouraged by the popularity of such of his songs as had been singly published, and by the occasional favourable notice of his name in the 'Noctes Ambrosianæ' of Blackwood's Magazine, he produced in 1831 a volume of about 150 pages, entitled 'Original Songs,' which he dedicated to Allan Cunningham. In 1835 he published an enlarged edition of his songs, with fifty additional pieces. Soon after the publication of this volume he was entertained at a public dinner by about eighty gentlemen in the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, when a splendid silver cup was presented to him, in token of their high estimation of his poetical talents and private worth. On this occasion, Mr. Peter M'Leod, the composer of the music of some of his finest songs, was chairman. In 1839 a third and larger collection of his songs appeared. Soon after his death a fourth edition of his songs was published, with a memoir by the author of this work, and a supplement of his latest poems.

GILLESPIE, George, a learned and faithful divine of the Church of Scotland, son of the Rev. John Gillespie, minister at Kirkcaldy, was born January 21, 1613. At the university he surpassed most of his fellow-students in acquirements, and having been licensed to preach the gospel, became, about 1634, chaplain to the Viscount Kenmure, and afterwards to the family of the earl of Cassillis. During the time he remained with the latter, he wrote his famous 'Dispute against the English Popish Ceremonies, obtruded upon the Church of Scotland,' meaning the Episcopal innovations of Charles the First, which was published in 1637, and prohibited by the bishops soon after. In April 1638 he was ordained minister of Wemyss in Fife, when he began publicly to distinguish himself by his advocacy and defence of Presbyterianism and the Covenant. In the memorable Assembly held at Glasgow in the ensuing November, Mr. Gillespie preached one of the daily sermons, choosing for his text Prov. xxi. 1. "The king's heart is in the hand of the Lord." In this discourse he spoke out very boldly, and the earl of Argyle, thinking that he had encroached too nearly on the royal prerogative, warned the Assembly against similar language in future, which, we are told, was taken in good part. At the General Assembly held at Edinburgh in 1641, a call in favour of Mr. Gillespie

was read from Aberdeen; but, at his own request, he was allowed to remain at Wemyss. On Sunday, the 12th September of that year, he preached before the king in the Abbey church at Edinburgh.

In 1642, he was translated by the General Assembly to Edinburgh, of which city he continued to be one of the ministers till his death. In 1643, he was one of the four commissioners sent from the Church of Scotland to the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, where his knowledge, zeal, and judgment enabled him to give essential assistance in preparing the Catechisms, the Directory for Worship, the Confession of Faith, and other standards of the Scottish Church. At a meeting of the parliament and the assembly of divines, he ably refuted a long and elaborate speech made in favour of Erastianism by one of those present; and that without taking notes of the arguments of his opponent. After his return from Westminster, he was employed in most of the affairs of the church, and in 1648 was chosen moderator of the General Assembly. He was also one of those appointed to conduct the treaty of uniformity in religion with England; but his last illness seized him soon after, and, for the benefit of his health, he went with his wife to Kirkcaldy, where he died December 16, 1648.

We learn from Wodrow's Analecta, that six volumes of manuscript which Mr. Gillespie composed during his attendance at the Westminster Assembly, were extant in 1707. He had also, while in England, prepared his Sermons for publication, but these were suppressed in the hands of the printer, through the jealousy of the Independents. Four days after his death the committee of Estates testified the public sense of his great merits and usefulness by voting to his widow and children £1,000, which was ratified by act of parliament, June 8, 1650, but which, owing to the confusion and distraction of the times, his family never received.

His works are:

Dispute against the English Popish Ceremonies, obtruded upon the Church of Scotland. 1637, 4to.

A Dialogue between a Civilian and a Divine, concerning the present condition of the Church of England. London, 1644, 4to. Anon.

A Recrimination charged upon Mr. Goodwin, in defence of Presbyterianism. Lond. 1644, 4to. Anon.

A Sermon preached before the House of Commons, from Ezek. xliii. 11. Lond. 1644, 4to.

The True Resolution of a present Controversy, concerning Liberty of Conscience. Lond. 1645, 4to.

A Discovery of the extreme unsatisfactoriness of Mr. Colman's piece, published under the title of, A Brotherly Examination re-examined. Lond. 1645, 4to.

Sermon on Mal. iii. 2. Lond. 1645, 4to.

Wholesome severity reconciled to Christian Liberty. Lond. 1645, 4to. Anon.

Aaron's Rod blossoming; or the Divine Ordinance of Church Government vindicated. Lond. 1646, 4to.

Male Audis, or an answer to Mr. Colman his Male Dicis. Lond. 1646, 4to.

A Treatise of Miscellany Questions; wherein many useful Questions and Cases of Conscience are discussed and resolved. Edin. 1649, 4to.

The Ark of the Testament opened, in a Treatise of the Covenant of Grace. Lond. 1661, 4to.

GILLESPIE, Thomas, The Rev., founder of the Synod of Relief, the son of a farmer and brewer, was born at Clearburn, in the parish of Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, in 1708. When he was little more than twenty years of age he commenced his studies for the ministry at the university of Edinburgh. Previous to this period he had lost his father, and his mother having, on the origin of the Secession, joined that body, by her advice he went to Perth to attend the lectures of Mr. Wilson, their first professor of divinity. Disapproving, however, of the principles on which the Seceders were acting, he did not remain longer in that city than ten days; and proceeding to England, he pursued his studies at the Theological Academy in Northampton, at that time superintended by the celebrated Dr. Philip Doddridge. He was licensed to preach the gospel October 30, 1740, by a respectable body of English Dissenters, Dr. Doddridge presiding on the occasion as moderator, and ordained to the work of the ministry January 22, 1741. He officiated, for a short time, as minister of a dissenting congregation in the north of England, but returned to Scotland in March following, and being soon after presented by Mr. Erskine to the parish of Carnock, near Dunfermline, to which he had received a call, he was inducted by the presbytery of Dunfermline, as if he had been a regularly ordained minister of the church. At his admission, he objected to the doctrine of the Confession of Faith respecting the power of the civil magistrate in matters of religion; and was allowed to subscribe it with an

explanation of his meaning. He continued minister of Carnock for eleven years, during all which time he was wholly attentive to his pastoral duties, and took no conspicuous part in the discussions of the church courts.

Owing to the grievous and unpopular operation of the law of patronage, which had already produced the Secession, the evangelical party, though in those days the minority in the church, lost no opportunity of protesting against violent settlements, and of maintaining the constitutional right of the people to have a voice in the election of their minister; and cases occurred of whole presbyteries refusing to be instrumental in forcing unacceptable presentees on reclaiming parishes. In 1751 Mr. Andrew Richardson, minister of Broughton, near Biggar, was presented by the patron to the church of Inverkeithing; and his settlement being opposed by the parishioners, not only the presbytery of Dunfermline, but the synod of Fife, refused to obey an order of the commission of Assembly to proceed with his induction. In consequence of which the Assembly of 1752 appointed the presbytery of Dunfermline to meet at Inverkeithing, during the sitting of the Assembly, to induct Mr. Richardson, enjoining every member to be present on the occasion, and to report proceedings at the bar the day after. Only three members of the presbytery attended, and that number not being sufficient to constitute a quorum, nothing of course was done, and the Assembly proceeded to punish the six members of the presbytery who had disobeyed their injunctions. Notwithstanding of a representation given in by them to the Assembly, pleading conscientious scruples as the reason why they had not attended, the Assembly decided by vote that one of them should be deposed from the holy ministry, while the rest should be censured and provisionally suspended. By a majority, Mr. Gillespie was the one chosen for deposition, and with the meekness which belonged to his character, he heard the sentence pronounced which cast him forth of the Church of Scotland for ever. He replied to the sentence of deposition in the following solemn words: "Moderator, I desire to receive this sentence of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland with real concern, and awful impressions of the divine conduct in it; but I rejoice that to me it is given, in behalf of Christ, not only to believe on him, but also to suffer for his sake."

On the following Sabbath Mr. Gillespie, whose fate was universally commiserated, preached to his people in the fields at Carnock, choosing for his text the very appropriate declaration of St. Paul, "For necessity is laid upon me; yea, woe is unto me if I preach not the gospel." A church having been provided for him at Dunfermline, he formed there the first Relief congregation. Five years later Mr. Thomas Boston, son of the author of the 'Fourfold State,' resigned his charge of the parish of Oxnam, and the people of Jedburgh having built a church for him, he became their minister in December 1757, when, quitting the Church of Scotland, he immediately joined Mr. Gillespie. These two ministers, with the Rev. Thomas Collier, who was admitted pastor of a new Relief congregation at Colinsburgh in Fife, on October 22, 1761, formed themselves, upon that occasion, into a presbytery for the *relief* of the Christian people from what the great body of the Scottish nation have all along styled "the yoke of patronage." In 1847 the Relief Synod was joined with the United Associate Synod, and formed one body under the name of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gillespie died January 19, 1774. He left in MS. about 800 sermons. He was the author of,

Essay on the Continuance of Immediate Revelations of Facts and Future Events in the Christian Church. 1774.

Treatise on Temptation.—To this and the preceding work prefaces were written by Dr. John Erskine of Edinburgh. 1774.

His Correspondence with President Edwards has been inserted in the Quarterly Magazine, edited by Dr. Stuart, Dr. Erskine's son-in-law.

GILLESPIE, William, The Rev., author of 'Consolation, and other Poems,' eldest son of the Rev. John Gillespie, minister of Kells in Galloway, was born in the manse of that parish, February 18, 1776, and received the rudiments of education at the parish school. In 1792 he went to the university of Edinburgh to study for the church, and was appointed tutor to Mr., afterwards Sir Alexander, Don, baronet. Having been duly licensed as a preacher, he was, in 1801, ordained assistant and successor to his father, on whose death, in 1806, he became sole minister of Kells. In 1805 he published 'The Progress of

Refinement, an allegorical Poem;' and in 1815, 'Consolation, and other Poems;' but neither of these works evinced much poetical genius, and their sale was but limited. In July 1825 he married Miss Charlotte Hoggan; and soon after was seized with erysipelas, which terminated in general inflammation, and caused his death October 15 of that year, in the fiftieth year of his age. Besides communicating information to the Highland Society, of which he was a zealous and useful member, Mr. Gillespie occasionally furnished papers to various periodicals, and among other valuable contributions to literature, he wrote an elegant and affecting account of John Lowe, author of 'Mary's Dream,' for Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song.

GILLIES, a surname evidently the plural of the Gaelic *Gillie*, a servant or henchman. Mr. Lower (*Essays on English Surnames*, vol. i. p. 168) fancifully but erroneously derives it from the baptismal name of Giles.

Adam Gillies, a lord of session under the title of Lord Gillies, was the youngest son of Robert Gillies, Esq. of Little Keithock, Forfarshire, and the junior, by twenty-one years, of his brother, Dr. John Gillies, the historian of Greece, of whom a memoir is given below in larger type. Born at Brechin in 1766, he passed advocate, 14th July 1787, and was appointed sheriff-depute of Kincardineshire on 26th March, 1806. He was raised to the bench of the court of session on 30th November 1811. Opposed as he was to the party then in power, being a Whig in politics, he owed his appointment entirely to his legal knowledge and eminence at the bar. In 1812 he was made a lord of justiciary, and on 10th July 1816, he was nominated one of the lords commissioners of the jury court. In 1837 he was appointed judge of the court of Exchequer in Scotland, when he resigned his seat as a lord of justiciary. He died 24th December, 1842.

GILLIES, JOHN, D.D., an eminent divine of the Church of Scotland, author of the Life of Whitfield and several theological works, was born in 1712. He was the son of the Rev. John Gillies, minister of Caraldstone (now Carriston), in the presbytery of Brechin, and of Mrs. Mary Watson, his wife, descended from a respectable family in Galloway. Little is known of his early history. When a student of divinity, he was successively employed as a tutor in several families of distinction. He was ordained one of the ministers of Glasgow, July 29, 1742. Though greatly addicted to literary pursuits, he did not permit them to encroach upon his ministerial or other duties. One of his most favourite books was Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' the greater part of which he could repeat by heart.

Besides generally delivering three discourses every Sabbath, several years of Dr. Gillies' life were distinguished by his instituting public lectures and serious exhortations, twice and often thrice every week. For some time he published a religious weekly paper, addressed to the consciences and hearts of his people; which was productive of much good in awakening the attention of many to what concerned their spiritual welfare. Having been fifty-four years minister of one church, he had baptized and married the larger portion of his congregation. He died March 29, 1796. He was twice married: first, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. John M'Laurin of Glasgow, who died soon after the birth of her eighth child, August 6, 1754; and, secondly, to Joanna, youngest daughter of John Stewart, Esq., and twin sister of Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall, baronet. Their only child, Rebecca, was married to the Hon. Colonel David Leslie, second son of the earl of Leven. A brief sketch of Dr. Gillies' life and character, drawn up by his friend, Dr. Erskine, of Old Greyfriars parish, Edinburgh, will be found inserted in the Supplement to Dr. Gillies' 'Historical Collections,' edited and published by Dr. Erskine in 1796.

Dr. Gillies' works are:

Historical Collections of the Success of the Gospel. Glasgow, 1754, 2 vols. 8vo.

Devotional Exercises on the New Testament. London, 1769, 8vo. New edition 1810.

Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. George Whitfield, M.A. London, 1772, 8vo. Dedicated to the Countess of Huntingdon. 2d edition, 1812, 8vo.

Essays on the Prophecies relating to the Messiah. Edin. 1773, 8vo.

Milton's Paradise Lost, illustrated with texts of Scripture. London, 1788, 12mo.

GILLIES, JOHN, LL.D., an eminent historian, and king's "Historiographer for Scotland," son of Robert Gillies, Esq. of Little Keithock, Forfarshire, and elder brother of Lord Gillies, a lord of session, mentioned above, was born at Brechin, Forfarshire, on January 18, 1747. He received his education at the university of Glasgow, where he was patronized by Principal Leechman and Professor Moore, from the latter of whom he is believed to have imbibed his admiration of Greek learning, and his knowledge of Greek literature. While yet under twenty years of age, he was

chosen to teach the Greek class, on the illness and decline of the then aged professor of Greek in that university. He soon, however, resigned that appointment, and went to London, with the view of making literature his sole pursuit. In furtherance of this object, he spent some time at Paris and other parts of the continent, in acquiring facility in the modern languages. Soon after his return, being yet a young man, John, the second earl of Hopetoun, to whom he had been introduced by his eldest son, Lord Hope, (afterwards third earl of Hopetoun) invited him to travel with his second son, Henry; and, as he was induced, for that purpose, to relinquish some honourable and lucrative literary engagements, his lordship settled upon him, in 1777, an annuity for life.

His young charge, Henry Hope, having died at Lyons, Mr. Gillies returned home; and in a few years went again to the continent with the earl's younger sons, John, afterwards the celebrated military commander, Sir John Hope, Baron Niddry, and earl of Hopetoun; and Alexander, afterwards Sir Alexander Hope, G.C.B., lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital. Mr. Gillies returned to England with his companions in 1784, when he resumed his literary labours, and took his degree of LL.D., previously to the publication of the first part of his 'History of Ancient Greece,' which appeared in 1786, and immediately became a standard work. In 1792 he married, and the following year, on the death of his friend Dr. Robertson, Dr. Gillies was appointed Historiographer to the King for Scotland. He died at Clapham, February 5, 1836, in the 90th year of his age. He was F.R.S., F.A.S., and a member of many foreign societies.

His works are:

Orations of Isocrates, and those of Lysias, translated, with some account of their Lives, and a Discourse on the History, Manners, and Character of the Greeks, from the conclusion of the Peloponnesian war, to the battle of Chæronea. London, 1778, 4to. The success of this work prompted him to prosecute still farther his studies in Grecian literature and history.

History of Ancient Greece, its Colonies and Conquests, from the earliest accounts till the division of the Macedonian Empire in the East, including the History of Philosophy, Literature, and the Fine Arts; with maps. London, 1786, 2 vols. 4to; also in 4 vols. 8vo.

Aristotle's Ethics and Politics; comprising his Practical Philosophy, translated from the Greek. Illustrated by Introductions and Notes, the Critical History of his Life, and a New Analysis of his Speculative Works. London, 1786–97 2 vols. 4to. 2d edition 1804, 2 vols. 8vo.

Supplement to the Analysis of Aristotle's Speculative Works. London, 1804, 4to.

A View of the Reign of Frederick II. of Prussia; with a Parallel between that Prince and Philip II. of Macedon. London, 1789, 8vo.

History of the World from the reign of Alexander to that of Augustus, comprehending the latter ages of Europe, Greece, and the History of the Greek Kingdoms in Asia and Africa, from their foundation to their destruction. With a Preliminary Survey of Alexander's conquests, and an estimate of his plans for their consolidation and improvement. Lond. 1807-1810, 2 vols. 4to.

Aristotle's Rhetoric, translated. London, 1823, 8vo.

Gilmour, (Anglicé, *Gilmore*) a surname derived from the Gaelic, *gillie-mhor*, great servant, being the designation of the henchman or follower of a Highland chief. The family of Gilmour of Craigmillar, Mid Lothian, carried in their armorial bearings three writing pens, with, as crest, a dexter hand holding a scroll of paper, and the motto *Nil penna, sed usus*, to indicate that their rise was from being writers or lawyers. They acquired in 1661, the castle of Craigmillar, celebrated as the residence of Mary queen of Scots on her return from France a hundred years before. John Gilmour, an eminent writer to the signet of the early part of the seventeenth century, had a son, Sir John Gilmour, who became lord president of the court of session, and continued in that office for ten years. Having passed advocate on 12th December 1628, he was, in 1641, appointed by the Estates of parliament one of the counsel to the earl of Montrose, and conducted himself so much to the satisfaction of the royalist party that he obtained, through their means, a very extensive practice at the bar. On 13th February 1661, he was nominated by the king lord president of the court of session, which court, after an interruption of nearly eleven years, resumed its sittings on the 1st June following. As president he received a yearly pension of £500. At the same time he was appointed a privy councillor, and one of the lords of Exchequer. Chosen one of the commissioners for the shire of Edinburgh, in the parliament of 1661, he continued to represent that county till his death, acting all the time as one of the lords of the articles. Although he had always favoured the king's side, he distinguished himself by his opposition to the arbitrary proceedings of the first "terrible parliament," as it is well named by Kirkton, of Charles the Second. He obtained the insertion of a clause in the militia act, that the kingdom should not be obliged to maintain any force levied by the king otherwise than as it should be agreed by parliament, or a convention of estates. When the marquis of Argyle was brought to trial before the same parliament, Sir John Gilmour made an attempt to save him by declaring that, after paying all the attention in his power to the case, he could find nothing proved against him but what the greater part of the house was as deeply involved in as he. On this the commissioner, the earl of Middleton, rose and observed that what Sir John had said was very true; but that the king might pitch upon whom he pleased to make an example of. [*Wodrow's Analecta*, printed for the Maitland Club, vol. ii. p. 145.]

Sir John Gilmour seems to have belonged to the party of Lauderdale, and by that statesman was made instrumental in procuring the fall of Middleton in 1663. In the following year he was appointed a member of the high commission

court, and vainly endeavoured to moderate the violence of the prelates who ruled there. He is said to have refused to vote, as a privy councillor, for the capital prosecution of the insurgents taken at Pentland, and promised quarter; but signed the more objectionable opinion of the court of session that it was lawful to pronounce sentence of forfeiture against the absent, provided they had been cited to appear. In consequence of infirmity and weakness, he resigned the lord president's chair on 22d December 1670, and died in 1671. He reported the decisions of the court from July 1661 till July 1666. Subjoined is his portrait, from a print in Smith's Iconographia Scotica, engraved from a painting by Old Scougal.

Sir John Gilmour's character as a pleader has been drawn by Sir George Mackenzie, in his famous book of forensic eloquence, entitled 'Idea Eloquentiæ Forensis.'

Sir Alexander Gilmour of Craigmillar was created a baronet in 1668. His son, Sir Alexander Gilmour, second baronet, born 6th December 1657, married the Hon. Grizel Ross, daughter of the eleventh Lord Ross, and died in October 1731. With several daughters, he had a son, Sir Charles Gilmour, third baronet, who was elected M.P. for the county of Edinburgh in 1737. He died at Montpellier, 9th August, 1750. His son, Sir Alexander Gilmour, fourth baronet, an officer in the foot guards, was M.P. for Mid Lothian from 1761 to 1774. In 1765 he was appointed one of the clerks comptrollers of the board of green cloth. He died unmarried in France, 27th December, 1792, when the baronetcy became extinct, and the estate of Craigmillar devolved upon William Charles Little of Liberton, also in the county of Edinburgh, who thereupon assumed the additional name of Gilmour. This gentleman was grandson of Helen Gilmour, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Gilmour, the second baronet, and the Hon. Grizel Ross, his wife. She had married William Little of Liberton, and their only child, Grizel Little, becoming the wife of her cousin, Walter Little of Liberton, had an only son, the said William Charles Little Gilmour of Craigmillar and Liberton, who died 1st October 1797, aged 66. He had five sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Walter Little Gilmour of Craigmillar and Liberton, married, 6th July, 1805, Miss James Anne Macdowal, heiress of Canonmills, near Edinburgh, and died 1st April 1807. With a daughter, Jane, born 29th April, 1806, he had a posthumous son, Walter James Little Gilmour of Craigmillar and Liberton, born 24th April, 1807.

Lieutenant-general Sir Dugald Little Gilmour, of Stonehouse, Stirlingshire, the youngest of the five sons of Mr. William Charles Little Gilmour of Craigmillar and Liberton above mentioned, was major of the 95th regiment of foot, or Rifle corps, which he commanded in Lord Wellington's last campaign in Portugal, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army.

GLADSTONE, a surname originally Gladstanes, and derived from the estate of that name in Teviotdale. The Gladstanes of that ilk, previously designed of Cocklaw, were a pretty ancient family, as is proved by charters still extant. In one, granted by Robert the Third, of several lands to William Inglis of Manners, the right of Gladstanes of Cocklaw is reserved. George Gladstanes and William Gladstanes are witnesses in a charter of Archibald, earl of Angus, to his apparent heir, James Douglas, July 2, 1479. Nisbet mentions some charters of the Gladstanes' family about the same period. [*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 267.]

Mr. John Gladstanes, LL.D., supposed to have belonged to the family of Gladstanes of Gladstanes, was admitted a lord of session, 30th January 1542. From several instances being recorded of gifts and appointments made to him, with the view of increasing his emoluments, it would appear that he was by no means rich. While at the bar, he was, in March 1535, selected by the lords of session, with "Master Thomas Marjoribanks," to be advocate for the poor, on a letter from the king, enjoining them to choose a man of "gude conscience" for that office, under the title of Advocatus Pauperum. On the 3d September 1546, four years after being raised to the bench, he was appointed collector of the contributions due by the prelates, for the supply of the court, when he was designed "licentiate in baith the lawis." It does not appear that he adopted any judicial title, but in a roll of the judges made up on 19th January 1555, he is styled "My lord Doctor Mr. Jo. Gladstanes." On 21st May 1557, he obtained a gift from the court, of the arrears of the contribution due by the minister of Failfurd, who was superior of the Trinity or Red Friars.

George Gladstanes, a native of Dundee, was, in 1600, made bishop of Caithness by James the Sixth, and in 1606 was translated thence to the archbishopric of St. Andrews. He had previously been minister of Arbirlot in Forfarshire, and in 1597 was removed to be minister at St. Andrews, of the university of which city he was, in 1599, appointed vice-chancellor. In 1604, while bishop of Caithness, he was named a commissioner for promoting the union of the two kingdoms, a favourite project of James the Sixth after his accession to the English throne, but which at that time proved abortive. Archbishop Gladstanes, whose name often occurs in the ecclesiastical records of the period, died 2d May 1615. His son, Mr. Alexander Gladstanes, was archdean of St. Andrews.

Claiming descent from the ancient family of Gladstanes of Gladstanes, Mr. John Gladstones of Toftcombes, near Biggar, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, had by his wife Janet Aitken, a son, Thomas, a prosperous trader in Leith, who

married Helen, daughter of Mr. Walter Neilson of Springfield, and died in the year 1809. Of this marriage, Sir John Gladstone, the first baronet, of Fasque, was the eldest son. Born at Leith on the 11th of Dec. 1764, he commenced business there at an early age, but soon removed to Liverpool, where he amassed considerable riches by his enterprise, industry, and skill, and was munificent in their disposal. In 1840, he built and endowed St. Thomas' church at Leith, in communion with the Church of Scotland. He also built on the same spot—in the neighbourhood of the Coal Hill, where his father had his place of trade—a school, and an asylum with a revenue of £300 a-year for the support of ten females labouring under incurable diseases. When carrying on business in Liverpool—from which he retired in 1843—he was a liberal donor to the Church of England; and on returning to Scotland, he became a not less liberal benefactor to the Scottish Episcopal church. His gifts to Trinity college, Glenalmond, were princely; he contributed largely to the fund for endowing the bishopric of Brechin; and at his own charge he built and endowed a church—making his place of sepulture within its walls—at his beautiful seat of Fasque in Kincardineshire, which he had purchased. He likewise built two churches in Liverpool, and one in the immediate neighbourhood where he had long resided.

In February 1835 he obtained the royal license to drop the final s at his name, and to change it to Gladstone. His eminent position as a merchant, together with his great talents and experience, gave much weight to his opinions on commercial matters. He was frequently consulted on such subjects by the ministers of the day, and was the author of several pamphlets and letters to the newspapers on mercantile questions. He was almost to the last a supporter of the protective policy which reigned supreme during his youth and manhood; and three or four years before his death he wrote against the repeal of the corn and navigation laws. Desire was more than once expressed to see him in parliament, and he contested the representation of Dundee and other places on those conservative principles to which he adhered through life, but without success. On the 27th of June, 1846, he was created a baronet, on the spontaneous suggestion of Sir Robert Peel, then Premier, and his was one of the very few baronetcies conferred by a minister more than commonly frugal in the grant of titles. He was a magistrate both for Lancashire and Kincardineshire. He died in December 1851.

Sir John Gladstone was twice married: first, in 1792, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Joseph Hall of Liverpool, who died in 1798, without issue; and, secondly, on 29th April 1800, to Anne, daughter of Mr. Andrew Robertson, for many years provost of Dingwall. By this lady, who died on 23d September 1835, he had, with two daughters, four sons, namely, Thomas, second baronet; Robertson Gladstone, born in 1805, an eminent merchant of Liverpool, and chairman of the Financial Reform Association of that town, married, with issue; John Neilson Gladstone, born in 1807, a commander R.N., M.P. for Walsall and subsequently for Devizes, married, with issue; and the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, born in 1809, was educated at Eton and at Christ church, Oxford, where he attained a double first class in 1831, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1848. In 1832 he was elected M.P. for Newark, which place he represented till January 1846. He was a lord of the treasury in December 1834, and under secretary for the colonies from January to April 1835. In September 1841, he was appointed vice-president of the board of trade and master of the mint, and sworn a privy councillor. In May 1843, he became president of the board of trade, retaining the mastership of the mint, but resigned both offices in February 1845. In December of that year he was appointed secretary of state for the colonies, which office he held till July 1846. Elected in 1847 M.P for the university of Oxford; chancellor of the Exchequer, Dec. 1852 till Feb. 1855. In 1858 lord-high-commissioner extraordinary to the Ionian islands; in June 1859 re-appointed chancellor of the Exchequer. The same year he was elected Rector of the University of Edinburgh. He *m.* in 1839 the eldest *dr.* of Sir Stephen R. Glynn, Bart. of Hawarden castle, Flintshire, with issue. Author of 'The State in its relation with the Church,' London, 1838, 8vo. Church Principles considered in their results,' London, 1840, 8vo. 'A Manual of Prayers from the Liturgy,' 1845. 'An examination of the official Reply to the Neapolitan government,' 1852. 'Studies on Homer and the Homeric age,' Oxford, 1858; and several political and official papers, letters, and addresses.

The eldest son, Sir Thomas, 2d baronet, born at Annfield near Liverpool, in 1804, was M.P. for Queensborough in 1830; for Portarlington from 1832 to 1835; for Leicester from 1835 to 1838; and for Ipswich from June 1842 to August in the same year, when he was unseated on petition. A deputy lieutenant of Kincardineshire. He *m.* in 1835, Louisa, daughter of Robert Fellowes, Esq. of Shottisham Park, Norfolk, with issue. Heir, his son, John Robert, born in 1852.

Glammis, Lord, see Lyon, surname of, vol. ii.

GLAS, John, Rev., founder of the sect of Glasites, son of Rev. Alexander Glas, of a Stirling family, was born at Auchtermuchty, Fifeshire, Sept. 21, 1698. He was educated at Kinclaven, Perthshire, to which parish his father was translated from Auchtermuchty, in 1697, and at the grammar school of Perth. He studied at the universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. Ordained minister of Tealing, near Dundee, he soon became a popular preacher, but maintaining principles directly contrary to the standards of the established church, he laid himself open to the notice and censure of the ecclesiastical courts. In 1727 he published a treatise, entitled 'The Testimony of the King of Martyrs,' the object of which was to prove that a state establishment of religion is inconsistent with Christianity. For this and other errors he was deposed by the synod of Angus and Mearns on April 12, 1728. Removing to Dundee, he formed there the first congregation of his peculiar sect, from him called Glasites, and afterwards in England styled Sandemanians, from Mr. Glas' son-in-law, Mr. Robert Sandeman, who adopted his doctrines to a modified extent.

In 1733 Mr. Glas left Dundee and went to Perth, where he erected a chapel, and formed a small congregation, which he styled a church, it being one of his favourite notions that every

separate meeting of worshipping Christians constitutes a church within itself. In 1739 the General Assembly, among other strange acts, removed the sentence of deposition passed against him, so far as to restore him to his status as a minister of the gospel, though not to that of a minister of the Church of Scotland, until he should have made a solemn renunciation of the peculiar doctrines which he held. But as he was sincere in his opinions, he maintained and advocated them to the last. He wrote a great number of controversial tracts, which were published at Edinburgh, in 1762, in 4 vols. 8vo. Mr. Glas died at Dundee, in 1773, aged 75. By his wife, Catharine Black, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Black of Perth, he had fifteen children, all of whom he survived. One of his sons, Thomas, who was a bookseller in Dundee, became pastor of the congregation which his father had first formed there, but died in the prime of life of a fever. Either Thomas, or a brother of his, who died in early youth, wrote 'The River Tay, a Fragment.'

GLAS, JOHN, called also GEORGE, an enterprising but unfortunate mariner, son of the preceding, was born at Dundee in 1725. He was educated for the medical profession, and went several voyages to the West Indies in the capacity of surgeon; but afterwards became captain of a merchant vessel belonging to London, and was employed in the trade to the Brazils. He wrote, in one volume 4to, an interesting 'Description of Teneriffe, with the Manners and Customs of the Portuguese settled there,' which was published by Dodsley in 1764. Being engaged by a company in London to attempt forming a settlement on the coast of Africa, he went out, taking with him his wife and daughter; but soon after his arrival he was seized by the Spaniards, while his men were murdered, and his vessel plundered of all that it contained. He was kept a prisoner for some time, but at last he contrived, by concealing a note written in pencil, in a loaf of bread, to communicate his situation to the British consul, who immediately interfered, when he obtained his liberty. In 1765 he set sail with his wife and daughter on their return to England. On board the vessel which he commanded, all his property was embarked, as well as a considerable amount of specie; which induced four of the crew to enter into a conspiracy to seize the ship. They put their design in execution as they came in sight of the coast of Ireland. Hearing a noise on deck, Captain Glas hastened up from the cabin, but was stabbed in the back by one of the mutineers, who was lurking below, and almost immediately expired. Mrs. Glas and her daughter implored mercy in vain; they were thrown overboard locked in each other's arms. Besides these, the mate, one seaman, and two boys, lost their lives. The villains then loaded one of the boats with the money chests, and having sunk the ship, landed at Ross, but being soon after apprehended, they confessed the crime, and were accordingly executed in October 1765.

GLASGOW, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1703, on David Boyle of Kelburne, Ayrshire, whose ancestor, Richard Boyle (see BOYLE, surname of, vol. i. p. 375), married Marjory, daughter of Sir Robert Comyn of Rowallan, and his direct male descendant in the sixth generation, John Boyle, a faithful adherent of King James the Third, lost his life at the battle of Sauchieburn in 1488. The son of the latter, John, obtained from King James the Fourth, in the third year of his reign, a precept for the restitution of the lands forfeited by his father for his adherence to James the Third. He lived to a great age, and had an exemption from King James the Fifth, excusing him from attending the royal army in time of war. He married Agnes, daughter of the family of Ross of Hawkhead, in the shire of Renfrew, killed at Flodden in 1513, and in 1549 was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who in 1536, in his father's lifetime, got a charter of the lands of Ballehewin, in the isle of Cumbrae, and the same year was made hereditary coroner of that island. Of two sons, David, the elder, predeceased him, leaving a son, and John, of Halkshill, whose great-grandson married the heiress of Kelburne, and carried on the line of the family.

David's son, John Boyle, succeeded his grandfather. He had a son, also named John, who adhered firmly to the interest of Queen Mary, and died in 1610. His son, John Boyle, of Kelburne, was in 1630 one of the commissioners for revising the practice of the law of Scotland. For his faithful adherence to the king, during the civil wars, he suffered ten years' banishment, and many hardships, had died in 1672. He married Agnes, only daughter of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, and had an only daughter, Grizel, his sole heiress, who became the wife of her cousin, David Boyle of Halkshill, and had three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, John Boyle of Kelburne, was chosen member for the shire of Bute in the parliament of 1681. In 1684 he was one of the tacksmen of the excise, and died 7th October 1685. He had, with a daughter, two sons: David, first earl of Glasgow, and William, appointed one of the commissioners of the customs in Scotland in 1707.

David, his elder son, was member of parliament for Bute in the convention parliament of 1689; sworn a privy councillor, 8th June 1697; and created a peer, by the title of Lord Boyle of Kelburne, Stewarton, Cumbrae, Largs, and Dalry, 31st January 1699. On 2d January 1700, he was

appointed treasurer-depute, and on 12th April following, created earl of Glasgow, viscount of Kelburne, and Lord Boyle of Fenwick, by patent, to him and his heirs male whatsoever. He steadily supported the protestant succession, and was one of the commissioners for the treaty of union. In 1706 he was appointed lord-high-commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and filled that high office for four successive years afterwards. He was one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland chosen by parliament, 13th February 1707, and rechosen at the general election in 1708. Constituted the same year lord-register of Scotland, he held that office till 1714. On the alarm of invasion by the Pretender in July 1715, observing that there were few regular troops in Scotland, his lordship not only made an offer to George the First to maintain a thousand men at his own expense, for the service of government, but took an active part in promoting the arming and disciplining of the fencible men in Ayrshire. He died 1st November, 1733. By his first wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of Patrick Crawford of Kilbirny, (sister of the first Viscount Garnock,) he had four sons, namely, John, second earl; Patrick, of Shewalton, passed advocate 15th January, 1712, and made a lord of session 19th December 1746, when he took the title of Lord Shewalton, and on 6th June 1749, was appointed by patent one of the commissioners for improving the fisheries and manufactures of Scotland; died, unmarried, at Drumlanrig, 31st March, 1761; the two younger sons also died unmarried. By his second wife, Jean, daughter and heiress of William Mure of Rowallan, in Ayrshire, he had two daughters, the elder of whom, Lady Jean Boyle, heiress of Rowallan, married to the gallant Sir James Campbell, K.B., killed at Fontenoy in 1745, was the mother of the fifth earl of Loudon (see Loudoun, Earl of).

John, second earl of Glasgow, died at Kelburne, in May 1740, in his 53d year. He had three sons and six daughters. The eldest son, William, died young. The second son, John, became third earl. The third son, the Hon. Patrick Boyle of Shewalton, who died at Irvine, 26th February 1798, was, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Dunlop, professor of Greek in the university of Glasgow, father of the Right Hon. David Boyle, lord-justice-general of Scotland, who was his fourth and youngest son. He passed advocate 14th December 1793, was appointed solicitor-general 9th May 1807, and the same year represented the county of Ayr in parliament. He was elevated to the bench of the courts of session and justiciary, 28th February 1811, and in the following October was constituted lord-justice-clerk by commission from the prince regent dated the 15th of that month, and sworn of his majesty's privy council. On the resignation of President Hope in 1841, he was appointed lord-president in his stead, and lord-justice-general. Feeling his strength decline, he retired from the bench, which he had adorned for forty-one years, in the beginning of May 1852, and died 4th February following, in his 80th year. A portrait of this eminent judge, by Mr. Watson Gordon, is placed in the stair lobby of the Signet library, Edinburgh. He married, first, on 24th December 1804, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Alexander Montgomery of Annick, brother of Hugh, earl of Eglinton, and had two sons, Patrick and Alexander, and two daughters. His wife having died in 1822, he married, secondly, in 1827, the eldest daughter of David Smythe, Esq. of Methven Castle, Perthshire, a lord of session, and by her also had issue. He was succeeded in his estate by his eldest son, Patrick Boyle, born 29th March 1806, passed advocate in 1829, but never practised, being principal clerk of the high court of justiciary

John, third earl of Glasgow, born 4th November 1714, was a captain in the 33d foot, and was wounded at the battle of Fontenoy, 30th April 1745; and again severely at the battle of Laffeldt, 2d July 1747. In 1764 he was constituted lord-high-commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and held the same office for eight years thereafter. He died 7th March, 1775, in his 61st year. By his countess, Elizabeth, second daughter of George, twelfth Lord Ross, and sole heiress of her brother, William, thirteenth Lord Ross, he had John, Lord Boyle, who died young; George, who succeeded him; and two daughters.

George, 4th earl of Glasgow, born March 26, 1766, was, successively, a captain in the west Lowland fencibles in 1793; major of the Angus fencibles; lieut.-col. of the Rothesay and Caithness fencibles, and colonel, first of the Ayr and Renfrew, and afterwards of the Renfrewshire militia. Constituted lord-lieutenant of Renfrewshire 28th April, 1810; chosen one of the representative peers in 1790, and rechosen four times afterwards. On August 11, 1815, he was created a British peer by the title of Lord Ross of Hawkhead in the county of Renfrew, and died in July 1843. He was twice married, first, in 1788, to Lady Augusta Hay, 3d daughter of 14th earl of Errol; issue, 3 sons and 3 daughters; and, 2dly, in November 1824, to Julia, daughter of Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, baronet; issue, a son, Hon. George Frederick Boyle, and a *dr.*, Lady Diana. His eldest son, John, Lord Boyle, born in August 1789, a lieutenant in the navy, served on board the Gibraltar in the Mediterranean, and in July 1807, while steering for the port of Gibraltar, he fell in with a French flotilla, against which he maintained a very gallant action, but was overpowered and taken prisoner. He died in 1818. Lady Augusta Boyle, the 3d daughter, married, in 1821, Lord Frederic Fitzclarence, G. C. H., son of King William IV., a lieutenant-general in the army, appointed commander-in-chief at Bombay in 1852.

James, the 2d son, born 10th April, 1792, a retired commander in the royal navy, became fifth earl of Glasgow in 1843, and in 1844 was appointed lord-lieutenant of Renfrewshire. In 1822 he assumed by sign manual the additional name of Carr, in right of his mother. While Viscount Kelburne he was M.P. for Ayrshire from 1839 to 1843. He *m.* Aug. 4, 1821, Georgiana, daughter of Edward Hay Mackenzie, Esq., of Newhall, without issue. He *d.* Mar. 10, 1869, and was *s.* by his half-brother, George Frederick Boyle, *b.* 9 Oct. 1825, *m.* 29 Ap. 1856, the Hon. Montagu, *d.* of Lord Abercromby, and has issue, a *d.*, Gertrude-Julia-Georgina.

Glasgow, a surname, from the city of that name, derived, as some write, from the two Gaelic words, *Glass*, signifying grey, and *gow*, a smith. Others, with more probability, trace the etymology of the name to two ancient British words signifying "a dark glen."

For the family of Glasgow of Mont-Greenan, Ayrshire see Robertson Glasgow.

Glassford, Lord, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1685 on Francis Abercrombie of Fetterneir, brother of Dr. Patrick Abercrombie, author of the 'Martial Achievements of the Scottish Nation,' (see vol. i. p. 3,) and eldest son of Alexander Abercrombie of Fetterneir, Aberdeenshire, a branch of the house of Birkenbog, in Banffshire. Having married Anne, Baroness Sempill, in her own right, he was created a peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Glassford (from an ancient property of the Sempill family of that name) 5th July 1685, for his life only. The title became extinct at his death. He had several children (see Sempill, Lord).

Gleig, a surname derived from the Scottish word *gleg*, quick of apprehension, sharp-sighted, ready at the uptake. Those of this name have for crest a falcon holding a partridge. In the 17th century, Mr. James Glegg, a native of Dundee, and one of the professors of St. Andrews university, but who resigned his chair for the rectorship of the grammar school of his native town, was the author of some elegant Latin poems, preserved in the *Poetæ Scotigenæ*.

The Right Rev. George Gleig, LL.D., bishop of Brechin, and primus of the Scots Episcopal church, who died at Stirling, March 9, 1840, in his 87th year, was for more than 60 years distinguished as a scholar and critic. Ordained a priest in 1773, he was in 1808 elected by the clergy of Brechin coadjutor to their aged bishop, Dr. Strachan, and consecrated at Aberdeen in October of the same year. On the death of Bishop Strachan, in 1810, he was preferred to the sole charge of the diocese, and, on the death of Dr. John Skinner, in July 1816, chosen to succeed him as primus. He was the author of 'Papers on Morals and Metaphysics;' 'Account of the Life and Opinions of Archibald, Earl of Kellie,' Edin, 1797, 4to; 'Account of the Life and Writings of William Robertson, D.D.,' 8vo; 'A Supplement to the third edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica,' Edin. 1801, 2 vols. 4to; 'Occasional Sermons,' Edin. 1803, 8vo; 'A Charge delivered at Stonehaven to the Episcopal Clergy of Brechin,' 1809, 4to; 'Buonaparte and Benhadad delineated; in two Sermons,' Lond. 1814, 8vo; 'Directions for the Study of Theology, in a Series of Letters from a Bishop to his Son, on his admission into holy orders,' London, 1827, 8vo, and other publications.

His son, the Rev. George Robert Gleig, M. A., born in 1796, was educated at Oxford. In his youth he left the university to join, as a volunteer, a regiment then marching through Oxford, on its way to Lisbon, and soon obtained a commission in the 85th regiment of light infantry. He served in the peninsular war, and in 1825 published his military reminiscences in an interesting narrative styled 'The Subaltern.' In the American war of 1812–13, he was wounded at the capture of the city of Washington. Subsequently, he retired from the army on half-pay, married, and took orders, and in 1822 was presented by the archbishop of Canterbury to the living of Ivy church, Kent. In 1844, he was made chaplain of Chelsea Hospital, and in 1846 became chaplain-general to the forces. Having devised a scheme for the education of soldiers, he was appointed Inspector General of Military Schools. In 1848 he was appointed a Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. Author of 'Campaigns of Washington and New Orleans,' 1821, 8vo; 'The Chelsea Pensioners,' 1829; 'The Country Curate,' 1830; 'Germany Visited;' 'Military History of Great Britain;' 'Two Volumes of Sermons;' 'Soldier's Help to Divine Truth,' London, 1835, 12mo; 'Chronicles of Waltham;' 'Family History of England,' 1836, 2 vols. 16mo; 'The Hussar,' 1837; 'Traditions of Chelsea Hospital,' 1837; 'Memoirs of Warren Hastings,' 1841, 2 vols.; 'Chelsea Veterans;' 'Stories of Battle of Waterloo,' 1842; 'The Light Dragoons,' 1843, and a variety of other works.

Glencairn, Earl of, a title (dormant since 1796), in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1488, on Alexander Cunningham, Lord Cunningham of Kilmaurs, descended from one Warnebald, who came from the north of England in the 12th century, to the district of Cunningham, as a vassal under Hugh de Morville, constable of Scotland, the proprietor of almost all the district. From him he obtained the manor of Cunningham, which comprehended most of the parish of Kilmaurs, and from it the family surname was assumed. (See vol. i. pp. 742—744.) Glencairn, which gave the title of earl to this principal stock of the Cunningham family, is a parish in the western part of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire.

Alexander, the first earl, was ennobled about 1450, by the title of Lord Kilmaurs, and May 28, 1488, he was created earl of Glencairn, by patent under the great seal, to himself and his heirs, from James III., in whose cause he fell at the battle of Sauchieburn, 11th June of the same year. By the Act Rescissory, passed in the first parliament of James IV., 17th October, 1488, all creations of new dignities granted by that monarch's father since 2d February preceding (1487–8) were annulled, and, in consequence, Robert, Lord Kilmaurs, eldest son of the earl of Glencairn, was deprived of the title and dignity of earl. The 1st earl *m.* Margaret, *dr.* of Adam Hepburn, lord of Hailes, and sister of 1st earl of Bothwell, and had 4 sons. William, of Craigends, the 2d son, was ancestor of the Cunninghams of Craigends, as well as those of Robertland, Carncuren, Bedlan, Auchenharvy, and Auchenyards.

The eldest son, Robert, Lord Kilmaurs, 2d earl by right, though he did not bear the title, married Christian, eldest daughter of the first Lord Lindsay of the Byres, relict of John, master of Seton, and had a son, Cuthbert, who was restored to his grandfather's title by the Act Revocatory passed in 1503. It is stated by an English herald that he was "belted" earl of Glencairn on 13th August, 1503, at the marriage of James IV. with the princess Margaret of England. He sat in the parliament 8th November 1505, as earl of Glencairn. In 1526, he was appointed one of the members of the secret council, and joining the earl of Lennox, in his attempt to rescue king James V. from the power of the Douglases, was engaged in the battle near Linlithgow 4th Dec. of that year, when Lennox was slain and himself wounded. He died before 1542. By his countess, Lady Marjory Douglas, eldest *dr.* of 5th earl of Angus, he had a son, William, 4th earl.

While Lord Kilmaurs, this nobleman was one of the principal adherents of the English court in Scotland, and accepted of a pension from Henry the Eighth. He was one of the party which joined the force of the earls of Angus and Lennox, on 23d November 1524, when they took possession of Edinburgh, and endeavoured to withdraw the young king from the queen-mother. Appointed high-treasurer of Scotland 25th June 1526, he held that office only till 29th October following. In 1538 he accompanied David Bethune, bishop of Mirepoix, afterwards the celebrated cardinal, on a matrimonial embassy to France, when the treaty of marriage between Mary of Guise and James the Fifth was concluded. He was taken prisoner by the English at the rout of Solway in 1542, and committed to the custody of the duke of Norfolk, but released on payment of a ransom of a thousand pounds, and subscribing a bond, with some others of the Scots captive nobles, to support Henry's project of a marriage between the young Prince Edward and the Scottish queen. The English monarch's demands subsequently became so extravagant, that, in the course of the following year, the earl and Lord Cassillis informed the English ambassador that they would sooner die than agree to them. Henry, therefore, abandoned some of them, and on the first of July 1543 the earl, with Sir George Douglas, and the Scottish ambassadors, Learmounth, Hamilton, and Balnaves, met the English commissioners at Greenwich, when the treaties of peace and marriage were finally arranged. The same year, when the Sieur de la Brosse arrived in the frith of Clyde, from France, with military stores, and ten thousand crowns to be distributed among the partisans of Cardinal Bethune, the earl of Glencairn, with the earl of Lennox, who had deserted the cardinal's party, and joined the English faction, hastened to receive the gold of which he was the bearer and secured it

in Dumbarton castle. Having a private feud with the earl of Argyle, Glencairn suggested to the regent Arran, at a time when his rival was occupied in the Highlands against the Lord of the Isles, that the Highland chiefs and hostages left in prison by James the Fifth should be liberated, that they might act against Argyle, which was accordingly done. He and his son, Lord Kilmaurs, were engaged in all the intrigues of the Anglo-Scottish party at this period, and while the father is described as one of the ablest and most powerful barons of Scotland, the son is mentioned with praise for his spirit and military experience. In the west of Scotland the earl's power and influence were so great that when the English king in this year contemplated an invasion of Scotland, his lordship undertook to convey his army from Carlisle to Glasgow, "without stroke or challenge." On the 17th of May, an agreement was concluded between Glencairn, Lennox, and Henry the Eighth, at Carlisle, by which that monarch consented to settle an ample pension on the earl and his son, Lord Kilmaurs, whilst to Lennox was promised the government of Scotland, and the hand of Lady Mary Douglas, the king's niece; they acknowledging Henry as protector of the kingdom of Scotland, and engaging to use their utmost efforts to deliver the young queen into his hands, with the principal fortresses in the realm, undertaking at the same time to cause the word of God to be truly taught in their territories, the Bible being declared by them the only foundation of all truth and honour. On his return to Scotland he collected his vassals, to the number of five hundred spearmen, but was attacked on the muir of Glasgow, by the regent Arran, and defeated with great slaughter, his second son, with many others, being slain. The earl fled almost alone to Dumbarton, and in September of the same year he and his son, Lord Kilmaurs, abandoned the cause of Henry, which led Wriothesley, the English chancellor, to inveigh against "the old fox and his cub," who had imposed on the simplicity of Lennox. In November of the same year the earl was with the army of Arran that laid siege to Coldingham, then held by the English, but which was dispersed by an English force. In the following March (1544) Glencairn and his son renewed their communications with the English government. An account of the double part acted by them will be found in the fifth volume of Tytler's 'History of Scotland,' and a narrative of the negociations with them of John Edgar, for the support of the English interest in Scotland, is contained in Lodge's 'Illustrations of British History,' vol. i. In the Scots parliament, 12th December 1544, the earl obtained a remission to himself and his adherents for all crimes of treason by them committed previous to that date. He is said by Tytler to have been a party to the design of cutting off Cardinal Bethune. He died in 1547. He was twice married: first, to Catherine, second daughter of William, third Lord Borthwick, without issue; and, secondly, to Margaret or Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Campbell, of West Loudoun, by whom he had Alexander, fifth earl; Andrew, ancestor of the Cunninghames of Corsehill, baronets; Hugh, progenitor of the Cunninghams of Carlung; Robert, ancestor of the Cunninghams of Montgrenan; William, bishop of Argyle, and a daughter, Lady Elizabeth, married to Sir John Cunningham of Caprington.

Alexander, fifth earl, the most celebrated person who bore the title, styled "the good earl," was among the first of the Scots nobility who concurred in the Reformation. In 1555, on the return of John Knox to Scotland, he resorted openly to hear him preach. When the Reformer, at the request of the earl marshal, addressed to the queen regent, Mary of Guise, a letter in which he earnestly exhorted her to protect the reformed preachers, and to consent to a reformation in the church, Glencairn had the boldness to deliver it to her majesty, who, after glancing carelessly over it, handed it to James Bethune, archbishop of Glasgow, and contemptuously said, "Please you, my lord, to read a pasquil!" In 1556 he entertained Knox at his house of Finlayston, when the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, after the manner of the Reformed church, was administered to his whole family and some friends. In December 1557 he was one of the leaders of the reform party who subscribed the memorable bond or covenant which had been drawn up for the support and defence of the protestant religion, and who thenceforth assumed the name of the "Lords of the Congregation." In 1559, in consequence of the rigorous proceedings of the queen regent, he and his relative, Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudon, sheriff of Ayr, requested an audience of her majesty, at which they reminded her of her promises of toleration. On the queen's replying that promises ought not to be urged upon princes, unless they can conveniently fulfil them; "Then,"

FIFTH EARL OF GLENCAIRN.

said they, "since you are resolved to keep no faith with your subjects, we will renounce our allegiance," an answer which induced her to dissemble her proceedings. In May of that year, when the Reformers at Perth found it necessary to protect themselves by force of arms, Glencairn joined them with 1,200 horse and 1,300 foot, which he had raised in the west country. After the protestant religion had been established by parliament in 1560, the earl was nominated a member of Queen Mary's privy council. He and the earl of Morton, and Maitland of Lethington, were sent as ambassadors to Queen Elizabeth, with a proposal, for the strengthening of the bonds of amity between the two nations, that she should accept as a husband of the earl of Arran, the heir to the Scottish crown, which she declined. He was amongst the nobles who opposed the marriage of Queen Mary with Darnley. He had a principal command in the army embodied against

the queen in June 1567, and when the French ambassador came from the queen at Carbery, promising them forgiveness if they would disperse, he replied, that "they came not to ask pardon for any offence they had done, but to grant pardon to those who had offended." When Mary was conducted to Lochleven that month, his lordship hastened with his domestics to the chapel-royal of Holyrood-house, and destroyed the whole of the images, demolished the altar, tore down the pictures, and defaced all the ornaments. A satirical poem against the Popish party, entitled the Hermit of Allareit or Loretto, near Musselburgh, written by Lord Glencairn, and preserved in Knox's History of the Reformation, is published by Sibbald in his Chronicle of Scottish Poetry. His lordship died in 1574. From a very characteristic portrait of the fifth earl of Glencairn in Pinkerton's Scottish Gallery, the woodcut in the preceding page is taken.

His eldest son, William, sixth earl, had two sons and four daughters. The elder son, James, seventh earl, was engaged in the raid of Ruthven in 1582. He was a privy councillor to King James the Sixth, and one of the commissioners nominated by parliament for the projected union with England in 1604. The disputes among the Scots nobility regarding precedence reached such a height in the reign of James the Sixth that a royal commission was appointed by that monarch in 1606 to regulate the matter, and the different peers were invited to produce their patents, or other evidence, in support of the relative antiquity of their titles. The result was the publication of the noted 'Decreet of Ranking,' 5th March 1606. James, then earl of Glencairn, not having the requisite proof at hand, and not being lawfully summoned, did not appear on the occasion; his precedence was, in consequence, unjustly prejudiced, and he was ranked after, instead of before, the earls of Eglinton, Montrose, Cassillis, and Caithness. Three years afterwards, on 16th June 1609, having been summoned to attend the parliament, he appeared personally before the lords of the privy council, and stated that he had brought an action of reduction of the said decreet before the lords of council and session, and producing the original patent of 28th May 1488, requested that it should be "read in the audience of the parliament." In the action of reduction he obtained a judgment in his favour, dated 7th July 1610, affirming his precedence over the earls of Eglinton and Cassillis, but as the other two earls (Montrose and Caithness) had not been cited in the action, and as the judgment of the court placed the earl of Eglinton after them, though entitled to precede them, that nobleman, on his part, brought an action of reduction of the said sentence, and obtained a decree in his favour 11th February, 1617. The seventh earl of Glencairn died about 1630; and his son, William, eighth earl, in October of the following year. The latter had three sons and five daughters. Colonel Robert Cunningham, his second son, was usher to King Charles the Second.

The eldest son, William, ninth earl, on 21st July, 1637, obtained a ratification from Charles the First, under the royal sign manual, of the original Glencairn patent of 1488. He was sworn a privy councillor, and in 1641 appointed one of the commissioners of the treasury. As he supported the cause of the king, in 1643 he joined the duke of Hamilton and the earls of Lanark and Roxburgh, in opposing the sending an army into England to assist the parliamentary forces. This service the king was pleased to acknowledge in a letter under his own hand, concluding thus: "I give you this assurance, on the word of a prince, that I shall never retract anything I have granted, either in religion or liberty, to my subjects in Scotland, and for your own part I will not die in your debt." In 1646 his lordship was constituted lord-justice-general by parliament; and on 19th January 1648, a decree of the court of session was given in his favour on the point of precedence, against the four earls who claimed to rank before him, and reducing the decreet obtained by the earl of Eglinton in 1617, above mentioned. The same year he entered heartily into the "Engagement" for the rescue of the king, for which, on 15th February 1649, he was deprived by parliament of his office as lord-justice-general, in virtue of the act of classes. The parliament now being the dominant party, on the 2d March following, at the instance of the public prosecutor, it passed a decreet annulling the original Glencairn patent of 1488, and on the 9th of the same month the earl of Eglinton, who had appealed his case to parliament, obtained a decreet annulling that of the court of session which had been given against him. These decreets, however never legally took effect, having been pronounced by an incompetent court on an illegal appeal, and the whole proceedings of that parliament having been specially rescinded after the Restoration. Glencairn's insurrection in the Highlands in 1653, in favour of Charles the Second, when Monk had possession of Scotland, forms one of the most interesting historical incidents of the period. In August of that year he went to Lochearn in Perthshire, where he met the earl of Athol, and some chiefs of the Highland clans, and soon found himself at the head of a considerable body of men, with which, after various marchings, he took possession of Elgin, where, in January 1654, he received letters from General Middleton, announcing his arrival in Sutherland, with a commission from the king, appointing him generalissimo of all the royal forces in Scotland. The earl accordingly hastened to Dornoch to meet Middleton, and in March a grand muster of the army took place, when it was ascertained to amount to three thousand five hundred foot, and one thousand five hundred horse. His lordship then resigned the command to Middleton, and riding along the lines he acquainted the troops that he was no longer their general. The men expressed great dissatisfaction at this announcement by their looks, and some, "both officers and soldiers, shed tears, and vowed that they would serve with their old general in any corner of the world." After the review, the earl gave an entertainment to Middleton and the principal officers of the army, and in proposing the health of the commander-in-chief, he said, "My lord general, you see what a gallant army these worthy gentlemen here present and I have gathered together, at a time when it could hardly be expected that any number durst meet together: these men have come out to serve his majesty, at the hazard of their lives and all that is dear to them. I hope, therefore, you will give them all the encouragement to do their duty that lies in your power." Sir George Munro, Middleton's lieutenant-general, immediately exclaimed, "The men you speak of are nothing but a pack of thieves and robbers. In a short time I will bring a very different set of men into the field." The earl rejoined, "You, Sir, are a base liar; for they are neither thieves nor robbers, but brave gentlemen and good soldiers" Sir George having, in consequence, challenged his lordship, a meeting took place early next morning about two miles to the south of Dornoch. Both were on horseback, and after discharging their pistols at each other without effect, they immediately began to combat with their swords. After a few passes, Sir George received a severe wound on the bridle hand, and fearing that he could no longer manage his horse, he called out to the earl that he hoped he would allow him to fight on foot. "You carle," said his lordship, "I will show you that I can match you either on foot or on horseback." Dismounting, they renewed the contest; but at the first onset Munro

received a severe cut in the forehead, the blood from which prevented him from seeing. The earl was just about to run him through the body, but was stayed by his servant. On returning to head-quarters his lordship was put under arrest, by order of Middleton, and his sword taken from him.

He now resolved to leave the army, which he did in a fortnight afterwards, and proceeding home, made his peace with Monk; he was, however, excepted out of Cromwell's act of grace and pardon the same year. He was one of the peers whom Monk called to the convention he summoned when he was about to march into England in 1659, and pressed the general to declare for a free parliament. On the Restoration he waited on Charles the Second at London, when he was sworn a privy councillor, and appointed high sheriff of Ayrshire. On 19th January 1661, he was constituted chancellor of Scotland for life, in room of the earl of Loudoun, resigned. Although he was one of the principal advisers of the re-establishment of episcopacy, he was not, as he said to the earl of Lauderdale, at that time a presbyte-

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rian, "for lordly prelates, such as were in Scotland before the Reformation, but for a limited, sober, and moderate episcopacy." "My lord," replied Lauderdale, "since you are for bishops, and must have them, bishops you shall have, and higher than ever they were in Scotland, and that you will find." The pride of Archbishop Sharp, and the pretensions and assumptions of the new prelates, soon involved the earl in quarrels and embittered his life. On one occasion having requested Fairfowl, archbishop of Glasgow, not to molest Mr. William Guthrie, a presbyterian minister, Fairfowl refused. Glencairn said little, but when he came down stairs his attendants observed him in great confusion, "and the buttons were springing off his coat and vest." Being asked what was the matter, he replied, "Woe's me! we have advanced these men to be bishops, and they will trample on us all." [*Wodrow's Analecta.*] In 1663, Sharp went to London, and obtained from the king a letter to the Scots privy council, in January 1664, giving him, as primate, the right of precedence over the chancellor. This offended the earl so deeply that he fell into ill health, and died at Belton, East Lothian, on 30th May of that year, aged 54. He was buried, with great pomp, in the south-east aisle of the cathedral of St. Giles', Edinburgh, on 28th July following, his funeral sermon being preached by Burnet, archbishop of Glasgow. In Pinkerton's Scottish Gallery is a portrait of his lordship, from which the above woodcut is taken. He had four sons, the two eldest of whom predeceased him.

Alexander, tenth earl, the third son, married Nicholas, eldest sister and coheiress of Sir William Stewart of Kirkhill and Strathbrock, Linlithgowshire, and had one daughter, Lady Margaret, married to the fifth earl of Lauderdale. Her eldest son, Lord Maitland, had an only child, Jean, the wife of Sir James Fergusson, baronet, of Kilkerran, Ayrshire, and her son, Sir Adam Fergusson, claimed, in her right, the title of earl of Glencairn, as afterwards mentioned. Earl Alexander died 26th May, 1670, and was succeeded by his brother John, eleventh earl. The latter, in the parliament of 1686, opposed the repeal of the penal laws against popery and, supporting heartily the Revolution, raised in 1689 a regiment of six hundred foot (of which he was appointed colonel), for the service of the government. He was sworn a privy councillor on 1st May of the latter year, and appointed governor of Dumbarton castle. He died 14th December, 1703.

His only son, William, twelfth earl, succeeded his father as governor of Dumbarton castle, and was also sworn a privy councillor. He supported the treaty of union, and died 14th March 1434. His son William, thirteenth earl, had an ensign's commission in 1729, and, on his father's death, was appointed governor of Dumbarton castle. He attained the rank of major-general in the army in 1770, and died in September 1775.

William, Lord Kilmaurs, eldest son of the thirteenth earl, was a cornet in the 3d dragoon guards, and when a mere youth travelling on the continent and talking in a loud tone, in the theatre of Lyons, he was requested by a French nobleman present to desist, but not heeding the request, the latter pulled his lordship rudely by the arm; whereupon going into the lobby, they drew their swords on one another. Lord Kilmaurs was thrust through the body, while his antagonist received a severe wound in the thigh; but neither of their wounds proved mortal. He died before his father, at Coventry, unmarried, on 3d February 1768, in his 25th year His brother, James, became fourteenth earl on the death of his father, in 1775. He was at that time abroad, on a tour through Norway, Lapland, and Sweden. In 1778 he was a captain in the west Fencible regiment, and in 1780 was chosen one of the sixteen Scottish representative peers. He is celebrated as the patron of the poet Burns. In 1786 he disposed of his ancient family estate of Kilmaurs to the marchioness of Titchfield, and died, soon after landing from Lisbon, at Falmouth, on 30th January 1791, in his 42d year, and was buried in the chancel of the church of that town. Dying unmarried, he was succeeded by his brother, John, fifteenth earl, an officer in the 14th dragoons. He afterwards took orders in the Church of England, and died at Coats, near Edinburgh, 24th September 1796, in his 47th year. He was buried at St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, where is a monument to his memory As he died without issue, the title became dormant. The earldom was claimed by Sir Adam Fergusson of Kilkerran, bart., as heir of line; by Sir Walter Montgomery Cunninghame of Corsehill, baronet, as heir male; and by Lady Henriet Don

sister of the last earl, and wife of Sir Alexander Don of Newton Don, Roxburghshire. In the committee of privileges of the House of Lords, on 14th July 1797, the lord chancellor (Rosslyn), in deciding the claim of the first-named, took a view unfavourable to all the claimants, and adjudged, that while Sir Adam Fergusson had shown himself to be the heir-general of Alexander, earl of Glencairn, who died in 1670, he had not made out his right to the title. The title is also claimed by Cuninghame of Craigends.

GLENDONWYN, GLENDONING, or GLENDINNING, a surname derived from the territory anciently known by that name, which comprehended a considerable district of Eskdale, Eusdale, Liddesdale, and the western parts of Teviotdale. In the reign of Alexander the Third this territory was possessed by Adam de Glendonwyn, whose son, Sir Adam de Glendonwyn, was a faithful adherent of King Robert the Bruce, and a constant companion of James Lord of Douglas, called "the good Sir James." As many of his lands were held of the house of Douglas, in 1313 he obtained a discharge of the feu duties from Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway. He had four sons, namely, Sir Adam, his heir; Sir Simon, killed at the battle of Otterbourne in 1388, at the side of the earl of Douglas; Matthew, bishop of Glasgow from 1389 to 1408; and Sir John, who was one of the conservators of the peace with the English in 1398.

The eldest son, Sir Adam, was general receiver of all the earl of Douglas' rents; and he, and Sir Henry Douglas of Lugton, were sent as envoys to King Richard of England, then in Picardy, when that monarch swore to the observation of a truce at Lenlyngham, 18th June, 1389. He appears to have been much about the court of King Robert the Third, as he is witness to many of the charters of that king. He died in 1397. His son, Sir Simon de Glendonwyn, had a share in the achievements of both the third and the fourth earls of Douglas, and was concerned in all their transactions. In 1398 he became, with his uncle, Sir John, surety to the English for keeping the peace in all the earl of Douglas' lands on the borders. From King Henry the Fourth he had letters of safe-conduct, in 1405, to travel through England in company with several other knights; and in 1406 he got other two safe-conducts to go to the English court, with Archibald and James, sons of the earl of Douglas, and other noblemen and gentlemen. In an indenture made between King Henry and Archibald, earl of Douglas, dated London, 14th March, 1407, Sir Simon is a witness, and when the earl, then a prisoner in England, in 1408, obtained leave to go to Scotland, upon his giving security to return, his own two sons, with Sir Simon, became hostages for him. By his wife, Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of Archibald, fourth earl of Douglas, and first duke of Turenne, he had three sons; Sir Simon, his heir; John de Glendonwyn, who, following the fortunes of the ninth earl of Douglas, settled in England, and was progenitor of several of his name in that kingdom.

Sir Simon, the eldest son, was knighted by James the Second, by whom he was held in great favour. Vested with the most extended justiciary powers within his own lands, particularly in Glendonwyn, and with the privilege of regality throughout Eskdale, of which he was hereditary bailie,—that office having been conferred on his father by charter dated 26th April 1407,—Sir Simon was one of the most potent barons in the kingdom of his time. In 1449 he was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with King Henry of England, the other guarantees being the earls of Douglas, Angus, Ross, Murray, Crawford, &c.; and he was among several great lords who were guarantees of the peace in subsequent years. In 1458 he obtained a confirmation of the barony baronial rights, and patronage of what is now the parish of Parton, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, by which he and his descendants were afterwards designed, and which is now the title of the representative of this ancient family.

His son, John de Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn and Parton, died in the autumn of 1503. He was succeeded by his son, Ninian, whose great-great-grandson, John de Glendonwyn, the eleventh baron mentioned in Douglas' Baronage, joined Montrose on his first setting up the king's standard at Dumfries in the spring of 1644, for which, on 27th May of that year, he was denounced a traitor, and forfeited. All his goods and gear were sold by Robert Gordon, commissary of Dumfries, on 29th October thereafter, part whereof being bought back by friends for the benefit of his wife and children. He himself took refuge on the continent, where he remained till the Restoration.

The male line of the family ended in 1720, but Robert, the last laird, left a daughter, Agnes Glendonwyn, who married James Murray of Conheath, and that gentleman, in consequence, assumed the surname and arms of Glendonwyn instead of his own.

GLENELG, LORD, a title in the peerage of the United Kingdom, conferred in 1835 on the Right Hon. Charles Grant, eldest of 3 sons of Charles Grant, for many years M.P. for Inverness-shire. [See GRANT, Charles, p. 366, and GRANT, Sir Robert, p. 367.] Born in 1783, and educated at Cambridge, his lordship was, in 1807, called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Elected, in that year, M.P. for the Fortrose burghs, he continued to represent them till 1818, when he was chosen for Inverness-shire, for which county he sat till raised to the peerage in 1835. From Dec. 1813 to March 1819, he was a lord of the treasury, and from Aug. 1819 to Dec. 1821, chief secretary for Ireland. In 1823, he became vice-president of the board of trade, and in Sept. 1827 president of that board, and treasurer of the navy, but ceased to hold these offices in June 1828. In Dec. 1830 he was made president of the board of control, and continued so till Nov. 1834. From April 1835 to January 1839 he held the office of secretary of state for the colonies.

The name Glenelg is said to be derived from two Gaelic words, *Gleann*, signifying a valley, and *seilg*, hunting, or from *glen*, a valley, and *elid*, a roe.

GLENIE, or GLENNIE, JAMES, an eminent mathematician, born in Fifeshire in 1750, was the son of an officer in the army. At the university of St. Andrews he distinguished himself by his proficiency in the mathematics; and in 1769 obtained two prizes. Being originally destined for the ministry, he entered the divinity class, and soon became a keen polemic and an able theologian. He afterwards turned his thoughts towards the army; and through the influence of the professors of St. Andrews, and that of the earl of Kinnoul, chancellor of the university, he was nominated by Lord Adam Gordon a cadet of artillery at Woolwich. He obtained a commission; and at the opening of the war with America in 1775, went out

to New York, as lieutenant of artillery, with the troops ordered to embark for that country. There he distinguished himself so much under colonel, afterwards general, St. Leger, that, on the arrival of the Marquis Townshend, he was, without any solicitation on his part, transferred from the artillery to the engineers, which circumstance, with the reasons annexed, was duly notified in the London Gazette.

In 1779 Mr. Glenie was nominated one of the thirty practitioner engineers, and promoted to be second, and soon after first, lieutenant. Notwithstanding the harassing duties in which he was engaged, his zeal for science led him at this time to write a variety of important papers on the most abstruse subjects, which were transmitted to his friend and correspondent the Baron Maseres, and read before the Royal Society, when he was elected a member, like Dr. Franklin, without the payment of the usual fees. On his return to England, he married Mary Anne Locke, a daughter of the store-keeper at Portsmouth, by whom he had three children.

In 1783 the duke of Richmond succeeded Glenie's patron, the Marquis Townshend, in the master-generalship of the ordnance. To prevent such a national misfortune as had happened in 1779, when the navy of England was obliged to take refuge in the Bristol Channel from the combined fleets of France and Spain, which had menaced the dockyard of Plymouth, and insulted the whole coast, his grace had conceived the romantic idea of fortifying all our naval arsenals, and strengthening every important maritime station, instead of increasing the navy, and creating a new nursery for our seamen. This absurd scheme had met with the approbation of several officers and engineers; and, from Mr. Glenie's high scientific reputation, the duke was desirous of obtaining his sanction to the plan. He accordingly consulted him on the subject, when he unhesitatingly declared the scheme extravagant and impracticable, and advised his grace to abandon it altogether. At the request of Mr. Courtenay, the secretary of the Marquis Townshend, at whose house Mr. Glenie was residing for a few days, the latter was induced to write his famous pamphlet against it, entitled 'A Short Essay' which was no sooner published than it occupied exclusively the attention of all parties. In this celebrated publication, which passed through several editions, he demonstrated that extended lines produce prolonged weakness, not strength; and that the troops cooped up within the proposed fortifications would be far more formidable, as an active and moveable force, against an invading enemy, than confined in their redoubts. He also showed, by a correct and careful estimate, that the sum necessary for the execution of the duke's scheme, being no less than forty or fifty millions, would exceed the whole capital required for building a new and complete fleet, superior to that of any nation on earth. The duke published an unsatisfactory reply to Mr. Glenie's pamphlet; and his proposal was soon after negatived in parliament.

Being now deprived of all hopes of promotion, and treated with neglect by his superiors, Mr. Glenie, resigning his commission, emigrated with his wife and children to New Brunswick, where he purchased a large tract of land, and was elected a representative to the House of Assembly. Soon after he became a contractor for ship timber and masts for government, but both he and his partner, who is said to have been possessed of considerable wealth, were ruined by the speculation. Compelled to return to England, he obtained an introduction to the earl of Chatham, then master-general of the Ordnance, who, not being able to employ him, retained him as engineer extraordinary. By his recommendation, however, Glenie was soon afterwards appointed by the East India Company instructor of the cadets at the establishment formed for its young artillery officers, with a salary and emoluments amounting to about £400 per annum. Unfortunately for him, he was one of the witnesses summoned in the famous trial in which the duke of York and Mrs. Clarke were concerned, and his evidence having given offence to his royal highness, he was soon afterwards dismissed from his situation.

In November 1812, Mr. Glenie was employed by a gentleman who had been a member of parliament, to go out to Copenhagen to negociate for him the purchase of a large plantation in Denmark. But having made no specific agreement with his employer, he never received any remu-

neration for his trouble. After this he endeavoured to support himself by taking a few mathematical pupils, but did not meet with much success. He died of apoplexy, November 23, 1817, in his 67th year. Among other contributions made by Mr. Glenie to the 'Transactions' of the Royal Society, was a demonstration of Dr. Matthew Stewart's "42d Proposition, or 39th Theorem," which had remained without solution, and puzzled the learned during a period of 65 years; and also his celebrated paper, sent in 1811, on 'The Squaring of the Circle,' in which he demonstrates the impossibility of it, a question which is supposed to have engaged the attention, and to have eluded the research of the illustrious Newton.

He was the author of,

History of Gunnery; with a new Method of deriving the Theory of Projectiles in vacuo, from the properties of the Square and Rhombus. Edin. 1776, 8vo.

The Doctrine of Universal Comparison, or General Proportion. Lond. 1789, 4to.

The Antecedental Calculus, or a Geometrical Method of Reasoning without any consideration of motion or velocity, applicable to every purpose to which Fluxions have been or can be applied; with the Geometrical Principles of Increments. Lond. 1793, 4to.

Observations on Construction. 1793, 8vo.

Observations on the Duke of Richmond's extensive Plans of Fortification; and the new Works he has been carrying on since these were set aside by the House of Commons, in 1786. Including the short Essay which chiefly occasioned the famous debate and division in the House of Commons, on his Grace's projected Works for Portsmouth and Plymouth, that was determined by the casting vote of Mr. Speaker Cornwall. London, 1805, 8vo.

Observations on the Defence of Great Britain; and its principal Dock-yards. 1807, 8vo.

On the Division of Right Lines, Surfaces, and Solids. Phil. Trans. 1776. Abr. xiii. 729.

The General Mathematical Laws which regulate and extend Proportion Universally; or, A Method of Comparing Magnitudes of any kind together, in all the possible degrees of Increase and Decrease. Ibid. xiv. 183. 1777.

On the Principles of the Antecedental Calculus. Trans. Soc. Edin. 1796. vol. iv. 65.

On the Circle. Ibid. 1812. vol. vi. 21.

On a Boy born Blind and Deaf. Ibid. 1815. vol. vii. 1.

GOODAL, WALTER, a literary antiquarian, eldest son of John Goodal, a farmer in Banffshire, was born about 1706. In 1723 he entered himself a student in King's college, Old Aberdeen, but did not remain long enough to take a degree. In 1730 he obtained employment in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, but had no formal appointment there till 1735, when he became under-librarian. He now assisted his principal, the celebrated Thomas Ruddiman, in the compilation of a catalogue of that library, upon the plan of the 'Bibliotheca Cardinalis Imperialis.' This catalogue was printed in folio in 1742. Warmly attached to the memory of Mary queen of Scots, he at one time entertained the design of writing the life of that beautiful and ill-fated princess, but this he afterwards relinquished for his work entitled 'Examination of the Letters said to be written by Mary Queen of Scots to James Earl of Bothwell,' in 2 vols. 8vo, published in 1754. In this work he satisfactorily proves, from intrinsic evidence, that the letters attributed to Mary are forgeries; but his prejudice and inordinate zeal weakened the general effect of his arguments. In the previous year he had edited a new edition of 'Crawford's Memoirs,' which by no means conferred credit on his judgment or character for accuracy. In 1754 he published an edition of Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet's 'Staggering State of Scots Statesmen,' a work which much required the emendatory notes that Goodal supplied. In the same year he wrote a preface and life to 'Sir James Balfour's Practicks.' He also contributed to the 'New Catalogue of Scottish Bishops,' by Bishop Keith, who, in his preface to that work, gratefully acknowledged the assistance he had received from him, particularly with regard to the preliminary account of the Culdees, &c. Goodal likewise published an edition of Fordun's 'Scotichronicon,' with a Latin introduction, and a dissertation on the marriage of Robert the Third. An English translation of his introduction was published at London in 1769. He died July 28, 1766, in very indigent circumstances, caused by habits of intemperance, in which he had indulged during the later years of his life. To enable his daughter to pay off some of his debts, and proceed to her friends in Banffshire, the faculty of advocates, on petition, awarded her the sum of ten pounds.

GORDON, the surname of an ancient and distinguished family, originally from Normandy, where their ancestors are said to have had large possessions. From the great antiquity of the race, many fabulous accounts have been given of the descent of the Gordons. Some derive them from a city of Macedonia, called Gordonia, whence they went to Gaul; others find their origin in Spain, Flanders, &c. Some writers suppose Bertrand de Gourdon who, in 1199, wounded Richard the Lion-Heart mortally with an arrow before the

castle of Chalus in the Limoges, to have been the great ancestor of the Gordons, but there does not seem to be any other foundation for such a conjecture than that there was a manor in Normandy called Gourdon. It is probable that the first persons of the name in this island came over with William the Conqueror in 1066. An old tradition states that in the reign of Malcolm Canmore a knight arrived in Scotland, at a time when the borders were infested by a wild boar, which he killed, or *gored down*, and that, for this service, that monarch gave him a grant of land in the Merse, or Berwickshire, which he called by that name, taking also the boar's head for his armorial bearing. If he was an Anglo-Norman knight, however, he is more likely to have styled himself "de Gordon," after his lands. According to Chalmers, (*Caledonia*, vol. ii. p. 387,) the founder of this great family came from England in the reign of David the First, (1124-53) and obtained from that prince the lands of Gordon, (anciently *Gordun*, or *Gordyn*, from, as Chalmers supposes, the Gaelic *gor din*, "on the hill," a derivation as fanciful as the other). He left two sons, Richard, and Adam, who, though the younger son, had a portion of the territory of Gordon, with the lands of Fanys on the southern side of it.

The elder son, Richard de Gordon, a person of considerable distinction in the reigns of Malcolm the Fourth and William the Lion, granted, between 1150 and 1160, certain lands to the monks of Kelso, and died in 1200. His son, Sir Thomas de Gordon, confirmed by charter these donations, and *his* son and successor, also named Thomas, made additional grants to the same monks, as well as to the religious of Coldstream. He died in 1285, without male issue, and his only daughter, Alicia, marrying her cousin, Adam de Gordon, the son of Adam, younger brother of Richard above mentioned, the two branches of the family thus became united.

This Adam de Gordon was one of the Scots barons who joined King Louis the Ninth of France in his famous crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre in 1270, and he died during the expedition. His son, also named Sir Adam de Gordon, appears to have had some property in England, but whether his own inheritance, or in right of his wife, an Englishwoman, cannot now be determined. During the disputes between Henry the Third of England and his barons, he joined the latter, and was for some time governor of Dunster castle. After the battle of Evesham, so fatal to the rebellious barons, he maintained himself with eight horsemen in the woods between Alton and Farnham, plundering the counties of Berks and Surrey, until surprised by Prince Edward. In the single combat which ensued between them, Sir Adam's foot slipping, he fell to the ground, when the prince not only granted him his life, but admitted him into his service, and he continued ever after a faithful friend to the English monarch's cause. He was a firm adherent of Baliol, as he held most of his lands either of that prince, or of the earls of March, his fast friends; but he died before King John, as he was called, resigned the sovereignty of Scotland to King Edward, in 1296, as in 3d September in that year Margery, his widow, obtained restitution of the estates, having sworn fealty to the English king.

His son, Sir Adam de Gordon, lord of Gordon, one of the most eminent men of his time, was the progenitor of most of the great families of the name in Scotland. In 1300 he was one of the wardens of the marches, and in 1305 one of the ten commissioners elected at the general council of the Scots nation at Perth, and invested with full parliamentary powers for the settlement of Scotland under Edward the First. The same year (1305) he was fined by King Edward in three years' rent of his estate, for his former opposition to that monarch. In 1306, on the release from imprisonment of William Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, he became one of the sureties for the good behaviour to the English king of that patriotic prelate. In January 1312, he was appointed by King Edward one of the commissioners to treat of peace with King Robert the Bruce, but at that time without effect In April 1312, he and the earl of March were sent into England by the party of Baliol, to endeavour to get some of their grievances redressed, and in November of the same year he was again employed by King Edward to negociate a peace with the Scottish king. Baliol dying the following year, Sir Adam immediately gave in his adhesion to King Robert, and in 1320 was appointed one of the ambassadors sent to Rome to solicit the removal of the sentence of excommunication under which Bruce had been placed by the Pope, when they were the bearers of the famous letter from the nobles of Scotland to his holiness, asserting the independence of their country. In reward of his faithful services, Bruce granted to him and his heirs the noble lordship of Strathbolgie (now Strathbogie), in Aberdeenshire, then in the Crown, by the forfeiture of David de Strathbolgie, earl of Athol, which grant was afterwards confirmed to his family by several charters under the great seal. Sir Adam fixed his residence there, and gave these lands and lordship the name of Huntly (or Hunt-Lee), from a village of that name in the western extremity of Gordon parish, in the Merse, the site of which is now marked only by a solitary tree. From their northern domain, the family afterwards acquired the titles of lord, earl, and marquis of Huntly, and the latter is now their chief title. He was slain, fighting bravely in the vanguard of the Scotch army at the battle of Halidonhill, July 12, 1333. By Annabella, his wife, supposed to have been a daughter of David de Strathbolgie above mentioned, he had four sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Sir Alexander, succeeded him. The second son, William, was ancestor of the viscounts of Kenmure (see KENMURE, earl of). The two youngest sons became churchmen. The daughter, Mary de Gordoune, was the second wife of Walter Fitz-Gilbert, ancestor of the duke of Hamilton, in 1613.

The eldest son, Sir Alexander Gordon, behaved gallantly at the battle of Halidonhill, where his father was killed. He attended King David in his unfortunate expedition into England, and according to Abercrombie (*Military Achievements of the Scots Nation*, vol. ii. p. 98), he was slain at the battle of Durham, October 17, 1346, though his name does not appear in Lord Hailes' list of those killed at that battle.

His son, Sir John Gordon, styled of Huntly, was taken prisoner with King David, at the battle of Durham, and not released till the beginning of 1357, when the earl of Douglas became one of his sureties. On his release he obtained a charter from David the Second, confirming him in the Strathbogie lands. He died soon after.

Sir John Gordon, his son, got a new charter from King Robert the Second of the lands of Strathbogie, dated 13th June 1376. In 1377, the earl of March having attacked and burned the town of Roxburgh, the English borderers retaliated on the Berwickshire lands of Sir John Gordon, who with his own vassals and followers, entered England, and routed at Carham a considerable body of the English under Sir John Lilburn, whom he took prisoner. Soon after, he surprised and took prisoner Sir Thomas Musgrave, governor of Berwick castle, but in a short time released him. In 1378 he and the earl of Douglas entirely defeated a large English force under Sir Thomas, killing most of them and taking prisoners the rest. He was slain, with the said earl, at the battle of Otterbourne in 1388.

His son, Sir Adam, lord of Gordon, fell at the battle of Homildon, 14th September, 1402. Having descended the hill, accompanied only by a hundred men, the whole of them were killed in a desperate attempt to turn the fortune of the day. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Keith, great mareschal of Scotland, he had an only child, Elizabeth Gordon, who succeeded to the whole family estate, and marrying Alexander Seton, second son of Sir William Seton of Seton, ancestor of the earls of Winton, that gentleman was styled lord of Gordon and Huntly. In 1411 he was engaged at the battle of Harlaw against Donald of the Isles, and in 1421 was one of the Scots sent to France to the assistance of the dauphin against the English. At the desire of James the First, then the prisoner of Henry the Fifth of England, he quitted the French service, with several other Scotsmen, and was one of the commissioners appointed to treat for the release of James, and one of the hostages on his obtaining his liberty, when the annual revenue of Alexander, lord of Gordon, was stated at four hundred marks. He left two sons, the younger of whom became ancestor of the Setons of Meldrum.

Alexander, the elder, was also one of the commissioners selected to treat for the release of King James, and one of his hostages. In 1437 he was one of the ambassadors extraordinary appointed to treat with the English about a truce, and in 1439 was again sent into England, to treat of a final peace. In 1449 he was created earl of Huntly, with limitation to his heirs male, by Elizabeth Crichton, his third wife, they being obliged to bear the name and arms of Gordon. (See HUNTLY, Earl of.)

The descendants of Sir Adam de Gordon continued to possess their original estates in Berwickshire till the beginning of the fifteenth century.

GORDON, Duke of, a title (extinct in 1836) in the Scottish peerage, conferred in 1684 on George, fourth marquis of Huntly, born about 1650, only son of the third marquis, (see HUNTLY, Marquis of,) who died in 1653. On the restoration, the attainder passed against his grandfather, the second marquis, beheaded at Edinburgh, March 30th, 1649, for his loyalty to Charles the First, was rescinded by act of parliament. About 1668, the fourth marquis went to France, and after studying about two years in academies there, proceeded to Italy, Germany, and Hungary, and in 1670 returned to Scotland. In the following year he joined the French army at Oudenarde, and subsequently served in it at the siege of Maestricht. In 1674 he was with the French army at the conquest of Burgundy, and afterwards joined the troops commanded by Marshal de Turenne before the battle of Strasburg. In 1675 he served a campaign in the army of the prince of Orange in Flanders. By King Charles the Second, he was created duke of Gordon by patent, dated November 1, 1684. On the accession of James the Second of England and Seventh of Scotland to the throne, he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury, and sworn a privy councillor. He was likewise made governor of Edinburgh castle, and on June 6, 1687, on its revival, invested with the order of the Thistle. Although a Roman Catholic, the faith which his family had always professed, he disapproved of the measures adopted by King James for re-establishing that religion in Scotland, on which account, on his appearance at court, he was very coldly received by the king. At the Revolution he adhered to King James, and held out the castle of Edinburgh for the abdicated monarch. The convention of Estates summoned him to surrender, 15th March, 1689, and on his refusal, proclaimed him a traitor, and commenced the siege of the castle. On the departure of the viscount of Dundee to raise troops for King James in the north, the duke had that celebrated conference with him at a postern-gate of the castle, which is mentioned by our historians. No account has been preserved of the nature of the conversation which passed between these two devoted adherents of King James but it is understood that Dundee entreated the duke to hold out the castle as long as he could, as he would endeavour to raise the siege as soon as he had collected sufficient forces. At last, on the 13th June, four days before the battle of Killiecrankie, the provisions being quite exhausted, and no prospect of relief, the duke surrendered the castle, on honourable terms. He subsequently printed a journal of the siege in French, for the satisfaction of the court of St. Germains. After proceeding to London, and making his submission to King William, he passed over to Flanders, and, in 1691, visited the court of the exiled monarch, but being ungraciously received by King James, he retired into Switzerland. Having been arrested there, he was sent to Scotland, by way of Holland, and during the reign of King William he was subjected to frequent imprisonment. On the accession of George the First, the lords justices of Scotland, in September 1714, considering the duke disaffected to the house of Hanover, ordered him to be confined in the city of Edinburgh on his parole. He died at Leith, on 7th December 1716, aged about 67. He had married, in October 1676, Lady Elizabeth Howard, second daughter of the earl of Norwich. Her grace having retired into a convent in Flanders, the duke, in 1697, instituted a process of adherence. In 1711, a remarkable sensation was created by her grace transmitting to the faculty of advocates, a silver medal, having the head of the Pretender on one side, and on the reverse a representation of the British isles, with the motto *Reddite*. A motion thanking her grace for her gift was carried, after a warm debate, by a majority of 63 to 12. Dundas of Arniston, who, with another advocate named Horne, was deputed to convey the vote to the duchess, thanked her grace for having presented the faculty with a medal of their sovereign, and expressed a hope that she would very soon be enabled to compliment them with a second medal struck upon the restoration of the king and the royal family. Sir David Dalrymple, then lord advocate, was directed by the ministry to inquire into the matter. The faculty, alarmed, disclaimed the conduct of Dundee and Horne, and by a solemn resolution declared their attachment to the queen and the protestant succession. Although the lord advocate was dismissed from office, because he had been remiss in bringing the delinquents to justice, no instructions were given to his successor to prosecute them. Their graces had a son, Alexander, second duke, and a daughter, Lady Jean Gordon, married to the fifth earl of Perth, styled by the Pretender's party, duke of Perth.

Alexander, second duke of Gordon, when marquis of Huntly, attended the earl of Mar at Braemar on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, and, with other suspected noblemen and gentlemen, was summoned by the lord advocate to appear at Edinburgh, under the pain of a year's imprisonment and other penalties, to give bail for their allegiance to the government; but very few so summoned chose to answer the citation. After proclaiming the Chevalier St. George at Castle Gordon, with a large body of horse and foot he joined the Pretender's standard at Perth, 6th October, and was at the battle of Sheriffmuir, on 13th November. After that event he returned home, and capitulated with the earl of Sutherland. In the following April, he was brought from the north to Edinburgh, and committed prisoner to the castle, but no farther proceedings appear to have been instituted

against him. He died November 28, 1728. He had married in 1706, Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, second daughter of the celebrated general, Charles earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, and had by her four sons and seven daughters. Her grace educated all her children in the protestant faith, and on that account received, in 1735, a pension from George the Second, of one thousand pounds annually. She died 11th October 1760, at Prestonhall, near Edinburgh, an estate which she had purchased at a judicial sale in 1738, for £8,877, and which she left to her fourth son, Lord Adam. The sons were, Cosmo-George, third duke; Lord Charles, an officer in the army, died unmarried in 1780; Lord Lewis, a lieutenant in the royal navy, but such a keen Jacobite that on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1745, he declared for the Pretender, raised a regiment of two battalions, and defeated a party of royalists under the laird of Macleod, near Inverury, 23d December of that year. On the surrender of Fort Augustus to the rebels, Lord Lewis was left with a few troops in command of that place. After the battle of Culloden, he escaped to the continent, and was attainted in 1746. He died, unmarried, at Montreuil, in France, 15th June, 1754. The Jacobite song, 'O send Lewie Gordon hame!' written by Dr. Geddes, (see this volume, page 286,) took its name from his lordship.

The fourth son, Lord Adam Gordon, who died a general in the army, entered the 18th regiment of foot in 1746, and in 1755 became a captain in the 3d foot-guards. The previous year he had been elected M.P. for the county of Aberbeen. He represented the county of Kincardine from 1774 to 1788, when he vacated his seat. In 1758 he accompanied his regiment in the unfortunate expedition of General Bligh to the coast of France, and on a re-embarkation being resolved upon six days after the landing of the troops, at the head of his grenadier company of guards he greatly distinguished himself, by bringing up the rear at St. Cas, and resolutely retarding the advance of a very superior force of the enemy. As colonel of the 66th foot, he next served for several years in America, but returned in 1765, and having been intrusted by the heads of the colonies with a statement of their grievances, on 20th November of that year he had a long conference with the secretaries of state on the subject. In 1775 he became colonel of the 26th or Cameronian regiment; and in April 1778 was appointed governor of Teignmouth castle. In 1782 he was appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland, when he took up his residence at Holyrood palace, which he caused to be greatly repaired. In 1796 he was constituted governor of Edinburgh castle. In June 1798 he resigned the command of the forces in Scotland, in favour of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and retired to his seat of "The Burn," Kincardineshire, where he died on 13th August 1801. He had no issue by his lady, Jane, daughter of John Drummond, Esq. of Megginch, Perthshire, widow of the second duke of Athol, and the heroine of Dr. Austen's song of "For lack of gold she's left me, O!"

Cosmo George, third duke, in reward of his loyalty during the rebellion of 1745, was on February 10th, 1747, invested with the order of the Thistle. He was elected one of the sixteen representative peers to the tenth parliament of Great Britain, and died at Breteuil, near Amiens, 5th August, 1762, in his 32d year. He had married in 1741, Lady Catherine Gordon, only daughter of his brother-in-law, the second earl of Aberdeen, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. Lord George Gordon, celebrated for his share in the No-popery riots of 1780, of whom a memoir is afterwards given, was his youngest son. The duchess took for her second husband Major afterwards General Staates Long Morris.

The eldest son, Alexander, the fourth duke, born about 1745, was in 1771 elected one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland, and in 1775 was created a knight of the order of the Thistle. In 1759 a regiment having been raised from his estates, which became the 89th Highlanders, chiefly that his stepfather, Major Morris, might be appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant, he was appointed captain in it, and in 1778, during the American war, he raised the Gordon fencibles (660 men) of which he himself had the command. In 1793 he raised another regiment of fencibles, called the Gordon Highlanders, which was reviewed by George the Third in Hyde-park. The regiment was disbanded, with the other fencible corps, in 1799. In 1784, in consideration of his lineal descent from Henry Howard, earl of Norwich, that title in the peerage of the United Kingdom was revived in his person, being created earl of Norwich in the county of Norfolk, and Lord Gordon of Huntly, in the county of Gloucester. He was also appointed keeper of the great seal of Scotland. His grace was the author of the excellent humorous song "Cauld Kail in Aberdeen," or "the Reel of Bogie." To his encouragement of his butler, Mr. William Marshall, celebrated as a musician, in the cultivation of Scottish music, we owe "Tullochgorum," "Miss Admiral Gordon's Strathspey," and many of our best modern melodies. He died June 17, 1827. He was twice married. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, baronet. Her union with the duke arose from the following incident. His grace, when a young man, and very handsome, happening to be present at one of the old Assembly balls of Edinburgh, overheard one lady whisper to another, "How I should like to be duchess of Gordon!" He turned and beheld a youthful maiden of very fine figure and considerable beauty. An introduction followed and then a dance, and in process of time a marriage. The duchess became a leader of fashion in her day, and a person of no slight political importance, as her mansion in London long formed the chief resort of the leaders of the Tory party, as that of the duchess of Devonshire was that of the Whigs. She died in 1812, having had, with five daughters, two sons, viz. George, fifth duke, and Alexander, an officer in the army, who died 8th January 1808, in his 23d year. The daughters were, Lady Charlotte, by marriage, duchess of Richmond and Lennox; Lady Madelina, married, first, to Sir Robert Sinclair of Murkle, Caithness-shire, baronet, and secondly, to Charles F. Palmer, Esq. of Luckley park, Berkshire; Lady Susan, by marriage, duchess of Manchester; Lady Louisa, by marriage, marchioness Cornwallis; and Lady Georgina, by marriage, duchess of Bedford. The duke married, a second time, in 1820, Mrs. Christie of Fochabers, without issue.

George, fifth and last duke of Gordon, was born at Edinburgh, February 2, 1770. In his twentieth year, being then marquis of Huntly, he entered the army as an ensign in the 35th regiment, his brother-in-law, the duke of Richmond, being a captain in the same corps. In the following year (1791) he raised an independent company of foot, which he exchanged with Captain Grant for a company in the 42d, and he served in that distinguished regiment, commanding the grenadiers, till 1793, when he procured the captain-lieutenancy of the 3d foot-guards, which gave him the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Soon after he embarked in the duke of York's first expedition to Flanders, and was present in the actions of St. Amand, Famars, Launoi, and Dunkirk, and at the siege of Valenciennes. On his return to Scotland in 1794, from the tenantry on his father's estates he raised, in the course of the summer, a regiment of the line called the Gordon Highlanders, and this fine body of men was gazetted

as the 100th, but afterwards, during the short peace, became the 92d. Of this gallant regiment he was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant. In his zeal for the service he was supported by his father and mother, both of whom, with himself, recruited personally. It is stated that his mother, the duchess, at their first review, appeared attired in the Gordon tartan, the dress of the regiment. She is even said to have procured recruits for her son, by placing the enlistment shilling betwixt her lips. The marquis went out with his regiment to Gibraltar, and leaving it there, in September of the same year he embarked at Corunna for England, but three days after, the packet was taken by a French privateer, when his lordship was plundered of every thing valuable, put on board a Swedish vessel, and landed at Falmouth, the 24th of the same month. He afterwards rejoined his regiment in Corsica, where he served for above a year. He received the brevet of colonel, May 3, 1796.

In 1798, the 92d Regiment having, about the middle of May, arrived in England, was, on the breaking out of the rebellion in Ireland, actively employed against the rebels, particularly in the county of Wexford, and during its stay there it was most exemplary for its good conduct and discipline. Such was the estimation in which the corps was held, that an address of thanks was presented to the marquis of Huntly, its colonel, by the magistrates and inhabitants, on the regiment being about to leave. At this time the marquis was made a brigadier-general. On the second expedition to Holland in 1799, the 92d again embarked, and at the battle of Bergen, October 2, the marquis was severely wounded, at the head of his regiment, by a musket ball in his shoulder. General Moore, of whose brigade the 92d formed a part, was so well pleased with the heroic conduct of the corps on the occasion, that when he was made a knight of the Bath, and obtained a grant of supporters for his armorial bearings, he took a soldier of the Gordon Highlanders in full uniform as one of his supporters, and a lion as the other. The marquis received the rank of major-general January 1, 1801, and on January 7, 1806, became colonel of the 42d or Royal Highlanders. On May 9, 1808, he was promoted to be lieutenant-general. In 1809 he commanded a division of the army in the unfortunate expedition to the Scheldt, under the earl of Chatham. He attained the full rank of general, August 12, 1819, and on the death of the duke of Kent, January 20th, 1820, he was appointed colonel of the first foot-guards. In the following May he was invested with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath, and on the death of the duke of Gloucester, he was removed to the colonelcy of the 3d guards, December 4, 1834. He succeeded to the dukedom of Gordon on his father's death, June 17, 1827, when he was appointed keeper of the great seal of Scotland. In the following November he became governor of Edinburgh castle. In the exercise of a princely hospitality he resided chiefly at his noble seat of Gordon Castle, of which, from a view in Nattes' Scotia Depicta, the subjoined is a woodcut.

His grace married, Dec. 11, 1813, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Brodie, Esq., of Arnhall, by whom he had no issue, and who survived him. At his death on 28th May 1836, the title of duke of Gordon became extinct, as well as that of earl of Norwich in the British peerage, and the marquisate of Huntly devolved on George earl of Aboyne (see HUNTLY, marquis of), while the duke of Richmond and Lennox (see LENNOX, duke of), son of his eldest sister, succeeded to Gordon castle, Banffshire, and other estates in Aberdeenshire and Inverness-shire.

GORDON, a clan, at one period one of the most powerful and numerous in the north. Although the chiefs were not originally of Celtic origin, as already shown, (see page 317,) they yet gave their name to the clan, the distinctive badge of which was the rock ivy. The clan feuds and battles were frequent, especially with the MacIntoshes, the Camerons, the Murrays, and the Forbeses. Their principal exploits will be noticed under the head of HUNTLY, earl of. The Gordons adhered to the cause of Queen Mary, while the Forbeses

upheld that of her son, King James. The fine old ballad of 'Edom O' Gordon' took its rise from the following event. Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, brother of the earl of Huntly, and his deputy as lieutenant of the north of Scotland for the queen, committed many acts of oppression on the Forbeses, and in November 1571, he sent a party under one of his retainers named Captain Ker, to reduce the castle of Towie, in the parish of that name, one of the chief seats of the rival clan. Alexander Forbes, its proprietor, was then absent, but his lady, whose maiden name was Margaret Campbell, not only gave Ker some abusive language from the battlements, but fired upon, and slightly wounded him in the knee. Transported with rage, he ordered the castle to be set on fire, when the whole inmates, thirty-seven persons in all, were burnt in the flames. In the ballad Sir Adam is represented as the principal actor in this disastrous proceeding. The Forbeses, it appears, afterwards attempted to assassinate him on the streets of Paris. "Forbes," says Gordon, in his History of the Gordons, (vol. i. page 381,) "with some desperate fellows, lay in wait in the street through which he was to return to his lodgings from the palace of the archbishop of Glasgow, then ambassador in France. They discharged their pistols upon Auchindoun, as he passed by them, and wounded him in the thigh. His servants pursued, but could not catch them; they only found, by good chance, Forbes's hat, in which was a paper with the name of the place where they were to meet. John Gordon, lord of Glenluce and Longormes, son of Alexander Gordon, bishop of Galloway, lord of the bedchamber to the king of France, getting instantly notice of this, immediately acquainted the king, who forthwith despatched *le grand provost de l'hotel*, (or the great provost of the palace,) with his guards, in company with John Gordon, and Sir Adam's servants, to the place of their meeting, to apprehend them. When they were arrived at the place, Sir Adam's servants, being impatient, rushed violently into the house, and killed Forbes; but his associates were all apprehended, and broke upon the wheel." It was this same Sir Adam Gordon who, in a rencontre with the Forbeses in 1572 at Clatt, killed the master of Forbes' brother, styled "Black Arthur," as related at page 229.

The duke of Gordon, who was the chief of the clan, was usually styled "The Cock of the North." His most ancient title was the "Gudeman of the Bog," from the Bog-of-Gight, a morass in the parish of Bellie, Banffshire, in the centre of which the former stronghold of this family was placed, and which forms the site of Gordon castle, considered the most magnificent edifice in the north of Scotland, a view of which s given in the preceding page. The Marquis of Huntly is now the chief of the clan Gordon.

In Berwickshire, the original seat of the Gordons, the gipsies still retain the surname; and the natives of the parish of Gordon in that county, from their simplicity of manners, were usually styled "the Gowks of Gordon."

Of the name of Gordon, the most ancient families belong to Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, and the north of Scotland.

The Gordons of Pitlurg, in the former county, descended from John de Gordon, who, in 1376, received a grant of Strabolgie from Robert II., count among the most eminent of its members, the celebrated geographical and antiquarian writer, Robert Gordon of Straloch, a memoir of whom is given at page 329 of this volume. He succeeded his brother, John Gordon of Pitlurg, in 1619. With 6 daughters he had 11 sons, five of whom predeceased him. Robert, the eldest, succeeded him in Pitlurg and Straloch; John, the 2d son, was designed of Fechill; James, the 5th son, minister of the parish of Rothiemay, in Banffshire, marrying the heiress of Fraser of Techmuiry, founded a well known family; Alexander, the seventh son, was appointed, on 19th June, 1688, a judge of the court of session, under the title of Lord Auchintoul, but was deprived of his seat on the bench at the Revolution, which happened soon after; Arthur, the ninth son, an eminent advocate, who died in 1680, was the father of Robert Gordon, the founder of Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen, of whom a memoir is given hereafter at page 332; Lewis, the youngest son, a physician, died in 1704.

Alexander Gordon of Pitlurg, great-grandson of the geographical writer, dying in 1748, without issue, the estates devolved upon the nearest collateral male heir, his uncle's grandson, James Gordon of Hilton, M.D., who married, in 1731, Barbara, daughter of Robert Cuming of Birness, parish of Logie Buchan, and his son, John Gordon of Pitlurg, on succeeding in right of his mother to the entailed estates of Birness and Leask, assumed the additional name of Cuming. The latter's eldest son, John Gordon Cuming of Pitlurg and Birness, inheriting in 1815 the estates of his relative Skene of Dyce, the eldest collateral branch of Skene of Skene, assumed, in accordance with a deed of entail, the additional name of Skene. He was a lieutenant-general in the army, and died in 1828. His eldest son, William Gordon-Cuming-Skene of Pitlurg and Dyce, born in 1786, also an officer in the army, served several years with the 92d regiment, and afterwards with the 6th foot, in France and the Peninsula, and on the staff in the West Indies. He *m.* in 1825, Anne, *dau.* of Alexander Brebner, Esq. of Learney, Aberdeenshire, issue, 1. John; 2. Alexander, Capt. Roy. Art., *b.* Nov. 30, 1828, killed in the Crimea; 3. Christian, wife of C. Elphinstone Dalrymple of Logie; 4. Lucan, *m.* Major W. Ross King. Was succeeded Jan. 14, 1837, by his eldest son, John Gordon-Cuming-Skene of Pitlurg and Dyce, *b.* Feb. 9, 1827; *m.* 1*st*, only *d.* of Capt. Nares, R. N., 2*d*, a *d.* of Sir David Brewster.

The Gordons of Knockespock, in the parish of Clatt, Aberdeenshire, obtained from James IV., in 1508, a grant of the barony of Clatt, which was renewed by James VI. in 1604, "to his beloved James Gordon of Knockespoke." About the middle of that century, the then owner of Knockespock took for his second wife, Jean, daughter of Leith of Harthill, a lady celebrated for her beauty and no less for her attachment to her husband. When he was laid on a bed of sickness, she tended him with the most affectionate care, till one night, overcome by fatigue, she fell asleep beside him, and was awakened only to find that the mansion of Knockespock was in flames. All the servants had fled, and no assistance was near. Losing not a momont, she carried her suffering husband from the burning house, and laying him in a sheltered spot, returned through the flames, at the greatest danger to herself, for plaids and other coverings, to wrap him from the cold. This affecting incident forms the subject of a ballad entitled "Knockespock's Lady," and a poem by William Thom, the weaver-poet of Inverury.

The estate of Terpersie or Dalpersie, in the united parishes of Tullynessle and Forbes, which, some time after the rebellion of 1745, was added to the Knockespock property, had previously belonged to a cadet of the house of Gordon, who was engaged in that outbreak on the side of the Pretender, and after the battle of Culloden, concealed himself for a considerable period among the hills beside his mansion. At last, venturing to sleep for one night in his own house, he was apprehended there by a party of the king's soldiers who had received information of the circumstance. There being some doubt as to his identity, the soldiers carried him before the

minister of the parish, but not being satisfied on the point, they next conveyed him to a farm-house, rented by their prisoner, on the opposite side of the hills, where his wife and family then resided, when his children, on seeing him approach, came running towards him, exclaiming, "Daddy! Daddy!" and thus were the unconscious instruments of betraying their father to the government. His estate being forfeited, came into possession of the York Building company, and from them it was purchased by the proprietor of Knockespock, a connection of the same family.

Colonel Harry Gordon of Knockespock, of the Royal Engineers, served, during the revolutionary war in America, and married a lady of Philadelphia, of the name of Hannah Meredith, by whom he had four sons, Peter, Harry, James, and Adam, and two daughters, Jane, died in infancy, and Hannah, died unmarried, in February, 1827. Peter, the eldest son, died in Grenada, in the West Indies, at the age of 27; Harry, the second son, succeeded his father; James, the third son, was a barrister in London, and Adam, the youngest son, a major general in the army, and colonel of the 67th regiment, died in 1815.

Harry Gordon of Knockespock, the second son, born in Philadelphia, was sent to Scotland for his education, and at an early age entered the army. He served in India as captain, and was taken prisoner with Sir David Baird in the war against Hyder Ali, and with the rest of the British prisoners suffered great hardships while detained in the dungeons of that barbarous chief. After his return to Scotland, he succeeded to the family estates, and died in 1836. He had married Anne, daughter of George Carnegie, Esq. of Pittarrow, Kincardineshire, by whom he had a daughter, Hannah. Having no male issue, and Knockespock being strictly entailed, he was succeeded by his kinsman. James Adam Gordon of Naish, Somersetshire, and Stocks, Hertfordshire, whose great-grandfather, James Brebner Gordon, Esq. of Knockespock, was the son of George Gordon of Knockespock, and grandson of Harry Gordon of the same place. He had a son, James Brebner Gordon, of Moore Place, Hertfordshire, who married Jane Lavington, and, with a daughter, Mary Anne, married in 1777, to Sir William Abdy, baronet, of Felix Hall, Essex, had a son and heir, James Gordon, M.P. successively for Stockbridge, Truro, and Clitheroe, who married, in 1789, Harriet, eldest daughter of the celebrated Samuel Whitbread, Esq. of Arlington, M.P. for Bedfordshire, and died in 1832. His son, the said James Adam Gordon, born 16th April 1791, was, in 1830, M.P. for Tregony, one of the small boroughs disfranchised by the Reform Bill, and of which he was recorder. He was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the counties of Somerset, Hertford, and Bedford, and after succeeding to the Knockespock estate, for Aberdeenshire. In 1830 he served as high sheriff of Somersetshire. He married Emma Kathrine, second daughter of Vice-admiral Thomas Wolley, and dying, without issue, on 4th March 1854, was succeeded by the next heir in the entail, Sir Henry Percy Gordon, bart., of Northcourt, Isle of Wight, son of Sir James Willoughby Gordon, bart., quarter-master general of the forces, who died in 1850. Sir Henry's grandfather, Captain Francis Grant. R.N., assumed the name of Gordon in 1768, in accordance with the testamentary injunction of his maternal uncle, James Gordon, Esq. of Manor Place. Sir Henry Percy Gordon's mother was Julia, daughter of Richard H. A. Bennet, Esq. of Beckenham, Kent, and first cousin to the duke of Northumberland.

The next heir in the Knockespock entail is Hannah, daughter of Harry Gordon, Esq. of Knockespock (who died in 1836). and wife of Capt. William Abdy Fellowes, R. N., with issue. In the same entail are the children and descendants of Mrs. Barbara Duthie, who died in Aberdeen in 1852, cousin german of Sir James Willoughby Gordon, Bart., above mentioned, her third daughter Barbara, being the wife of William Anderson, Author of 'The Scottish Nation,' whose issue are included in the entail.

The disposition and deed of tailzie, dated Dec. 26, 1769, were made by James Brebner, then Gordon, Esq., chief judge of Grenada, eldest son of James Brebner in Towie of Clatt, and Margaret, eldest sister of James Gordon of Knockespock, and Capt. Francis Grant, then Gordon, R.N.

The Gordons of Abergeldie, Aberdeenshire, descend from Sir Alexander Gordon, 2d son of 1st earl of Huntly, by his 3d wife, Elizabeth, *dr.* of William Lord Crichton, chancellor of Scotland. Besides receiving from his father various lands in the barony of Midmar, he acquired from James III. (deed of gift dated at Edinburgh 26th December 1482,) the lands of Abergeldie, in the parish of Crathie, and this branch of the Gordons was ever after designed of that place. The fifth in descent from Alexander, John Gordon, Esq. of Abergeldie, dying without issue, the estates and representation of the family devolved on his sister Rachel, who married Captain Charles Grant, son of Peter Gordon of Minmore, a cadet of the ducal family, and they have ever since continued in the male line.

The splendid old Scottish air, "The birks o' Abergeldie," was appropriated by Robert Burns, for his song, "The birks of Aberfeldy," which is in Perthshire, but he improved the words adapted to the air, for the old Aberdeenshire song of "The birks of Abergeldie" was little better than doggerel rhyme.

In Aberdeenshire, the other principal families of the name are Gordon of Wardhouse, of Cluny, of Fyvie, of Avochie, &c. In 1745, the then laird of Avochie took part in the rebellion, and some others of the Gordons had representatives among the insurgents, but they contrived somehow to come out of all the forfeitures and confiscations consequent on that ill-fated outbreak, in some cases better, and in others no worse, than they entered them. Many Highland families were ruined by Prince Charles' attempt to recover the kingdoms of his ancestors, but amidst the disasters of the period the Gordons flourished, while many who engaged in that enterprise were compelled to spend their lives in exile.

The Gordons of Gight in Aberdeenshire, now extinct, sprung from William, third son of Adam, second son of the second earl of Huntly, and the princess Jane, daughter of James the First. In 1579, Sir George Gordon of Gight was attacked and slain, after crossing the ferry from the south, at Dundee, by Lord Forbes and his followers. In 1644 the then Gordon of Gight, with the lairds of Newton and Ardlogie, with a party of forty horse and musketeers, all, in the language of Spalding, "brave gentlemen," made a raid upon the town of Banff, and plundered it of buff-coats, pikes, swords, carbines, pistols, "yea and money also," and compelled the bailies to subscribe a renunciation of the Covenant. Catherine Gordon, the last heiress of Gight, married in 1785, Captain John Byron of the Guards, and was the mother of Lord Byron, the celebrated poet, so that it was not without reason that his lordship was proud of having royal blood in his veins. Gight now belongs to the earl of Aberdeen

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The family of Culvennan in Wigtonshire, descended in the direct male line from Sir Adam de Gordon of Lochinvar in the Glenkens of Galloway, the companion in arms of Sir William Wallace, is a branch of the noble house of Kenmure. (See KENMURE, viscount of.) James Gordon of Craichlaw,

county of Wigton, eighth in descent from the above-named Sir Adam de Gordon, was one of those who signed the band for the defence and protection of King James the Sixth in 1567. His son, William Gordon of Craichlaw, purchased the estate of Culvennan, in the same county, and the grandson of this gentleman, William Gordon of Culvennan, an eminent Covenanter, was, with his kinsman, Alexander Gordon of Earlston, persecuted by the tyrannical government of the day, for their steadfast adherence to the civil and religious liberties of the country. Their estates were forfeited, but restored to them by act of parliament, after the Revolution. This laird of Culvennan died in 1703. He had a son, also named William, who succeeded him, and whose son, Sir Alexander Gordon of Culvennan, lieutenant-colonel of the Kirkcudbrightshire militia, and successively sheriff of the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright, was knighted in 1800. Having made a representation (for which he received a letter of thanks) to the duke of Wellington, then at the head of the ordnance, of the state of neglect in which the sword of Wallace was kept at Dumbarton castle, it was ordered to be sent to the Tower of London, and, after being properly mounted and furbished, returned. On his death, 21st October, 1830, Sir Alexander was succeeded by his eldest son, James Gordon of Culvennan, who, dying 27th May, 1843, without issue, his nephew, William Gordon of Greenlaw, became proprietor of Culvennan.

In the baronetage of Scotland and Nova Scotia there are three families of the name of Gordon, namely, Gordon of Gordonstoun and Letterfourie, Banffshire, (premier baronet); Gordon of Embo, Sutherlandshire; and Gordon of Earlston, Kirkcudbrightshire: and in the baronetage of the United Kingdom are Gordon of Halkin, and Kinstair, Ayrshire, and Crombie, Banffshire (1813), and Gordon-Cumming of Altyre and Gordonstoun, Elginshire (1804), already mentioned (see vol. i. p. 740); besides Gordon of Northcourt, Isle of Wight, and Knockespock, Aberdeenshire (1818, see p. 321 of this vol.).

In Banffshire are the Gordons of Park House, derived from a scion of Huntly. In 1808 Thomas Duff, of the family of Duff of Drummuir, succeeded to the barony of Park, through his grandmother, Helen Gordon of Park, and thereupon assumed the name of Gordon in lieu of his own patronymic.

The family of Gordon of Letterfourie, baronet, descend from Adam, 2d son of 2d earl of Huntly, and the princess Jane, daughter of King James I. They had 4 sons. 1. Alexander, 3d earl of Huntly. 2. Adam, of Aboyne, who *m.* Elizabeth, countess of Sutherland, and, in her right, assumed the title of earl of Sutherland, (see SUTHERLAND, earl of). 3. Sir William, slain at Flodden, ancestor of the Gordons of Gight, Banffshire, (see p. 222.) This family is now extinct. 4. Sir James Gordon of Letterfourie, admiral of Scotland in 1513, whose descendants continued the line, of whom afterwards.

John Gordon, eldest son of Alexander, master of Sutherland, (who predeceased his father, in January 1529), and grandson of Hon. Adam Gordon of Aboyne, above mentioned, succeeded as 10th earl of Sutherland. The Hon. Sir Robert Gordon, 2d son of his lordship's only son, the 11th earl, was the first baronet. Vice-chamberlain of Scotland, sheriff of Inverness-shire, and a lord of the privy council, he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, May 26, 1625. He died in 1656.

His eldest son, Sir Ludovick, 2d baronet, had 4 sons and 4 daughters. Of the latter, the eldest, Lucy, *m.* Robert Cumming, Esq. of Altyre. Sir Ludovick died in 1686.

His eldest son, Sir Robert, 3d baronet, was twice married. By his 2d wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Dunbar, baronet, of Hempriggs, Caithness-shire, ancestor of 6th Lord Duffus, he had 3 sons and a daughter, Lucy, *m.* to David Scot of Scotstarvet, Fifeshire. He died in 1701.

His eldest son, Sir Robert, 4th baronet, on the death of the 17th earl of Sutherland without sons, claimed that title, but the House of Lords, in March 1771, adjudged it to the deceased earl's daughter, Elizabeth, first duchess of Sutherland. Sir Robert *m.* Agnes, daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Calderwood, baronet, and died in 1772.

His eldest son, Sir Robert, 5th baronet, died, unmarried, June 2, 1776. His only surviving brother, Sir William, succeeded as 6th baronet. This gentleman also died unmarried, March 5, 1795, when his estates were bequeathed to Sir Alexander Cumming-Gordon of Altyre, baronet, (see CUMMING-GORDON).

The baronetcy, having been granted to heirs male whatsoever, was inherited by James Gordon, Esq., of Letterfourie, who became 7th baronet, as lineal representative of Sir James Gordon of Letterfourie, admiral of Scotland in 1513, youngest brother of Hon. Adam Gordon of Aboyne, above mentioned, husband of the countess of Sutherland.

His descent is thus given: The admiral's son, James Gordon of Letterfourie, who lived during the reigns of James V. and Queen Mary, was succeeded by his son, also named James. The latter seems to have been involved in the commotions in the north during the reign of Charles I. His son, with others of the name of Gordon, having joined in the depredations committed on the property of Crichton of Frendraught, (see FRENDRAUGHT, page 271,) the laird of Letterfourie appeared at Edinburgh in Feb. 1635, with Sir Adam Gordon of Park and various gentlemen of the Gordon surname, similarly situated, and was, with them, committed to prison, until their sons, who had engaged in the combination against Frendraught, should be presented before the council. These gentlemen denied being accessory thereto, and petitioned to be set at liberty, a request which was complied with, on condition that they should either produce the offenders, or force them to quit the kingdom. Accused by Adam Gordon, one of the principal leaders of the confederacy against Frendraught, and son of Sir Adam Gordon of Park, with having employed him and his associates, in name of the marquis of Huntly, against the laird of Frendraught, Letterfourie was cited to appear at Edinburgh for trial. On being confronted with his accuser, he denied every thing laid to his charge, and was committed a close prisoner to the gaol of Edinburgh The marquis himself was confined in the castle. This happened in January 1636. There being no proof against them, both the marquis and Letterfourie were released, by command of the king, on giving security for indemnifying the laird of Frendraught in time coming for any damage he might sustain from the Gordons and their accomplices. In 1647 the laird of Letterfourie was commander of the Bog of Gicht or Gordon castle, which was taken by General David Leslie, and Letterfourie with his brother, Thomas Gordon of Clastirim, and other gentlemen of the name of Gordon, sent prisoners to Edinburgh. The house of Letterfourie was burned by the Covenanters. This James Gordon of Letterfourie had 6 sons. 1. John, who succeeded. 2. James, who acquired the lands of Cuffarach. 3. Peter, progenitor of the Gordons of Aberlour. 4. Alexander. 5. William, who went into the service of the duke of Tuscany. 6. Robert.

The eldest son, John Gordon of Letterfourie, adhered to the interest of James VII., and was in the castle of Edinburgh, in 1689, when the duke of Gordon, the governor, held it in name of the fallen monarch. In 1695 the laird of Letterfourie *m.* Gliceria, daughter of Sir William Dunbar, first

baronet of Durn, and had 4 sons. 1. Peter, who died in 1743, unmarried. 2. James, wine merchant, Madeira, who returned to Scotland, and died in 1790, also unmarried. 3. William, who was robbed and murdered in crossing the Alps in 1740. 4. Alexander.

The youngest and only surviving son, Alexander, succeeded his father in Letterfourie. A stanch Jacobite, he engaged in the rebellion of 1745, and being obliged, in consequence, to leave Scotland, he went for a time to his brother at Madeira. He *m.* in 1778, the daughter of Alexander Russell, Esq of Moncoffer, Aberdeenshire; issue, 3 sons. 1. James, who succeeded. 2. Alexander, who died in 1810, in his 28th year. 3. Charles Stuart, so named after the pretender, died at Venice, Dec. 13, 1805, in his 21st year. Alexander Gordon of Letterfourie died January 16, 1797, in his 83d year.

His eldest son, James, was the next laird of Letterfourie. On the death of Sir William Gordon, 6th baronet of Gordonstoun, the succession to that baronetage opened to him, and April 22, 1806, he was served heir male general to Sir Robert Gordon, the first baronet of Gordonstoun. In consequence he became 7th baronet. In 1801, Sir James *m.* Mary, daughter and heiress of William Glendonwyn, Esq. of Glendonwyn, and had 4 sons, 1. William, who succeeded; 2. James, *b.* in 1805, deceased; 3. Charles, *b.* Nov. 11, 1808, deceased; 4. Robert, *b.* Aug. 13, 1824: and 3 *daus.* Died. Dec. 24, 1834.

His eldest son, Sir William, 8th baronet, *b.* Dec. 26, 1803, was in 1855 appointed lieutenant-colonel 66th foot, but the same year he exchanged to the 3d West India regiment, and in 1858 retired from the army. *d.* unm. 5 Dec. 1861, and was *s.* by his only sur. *br.* Sir Robert Glendonwyn Gordon, 9th Bt., *b.* 1824

The family of Gordon of Embo, Sutherlandshire, also in possession of a baronetcy, descend from Adam Gordon, dean of Caithness, youngest of 3 sons of Alexander, first earl of Huntly, and brother of George, 2d earl of Huntly, above mentioned, who married the princess Jane. The dean himself married the heiress of Sutherland, and had 3 sons and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Lord Findlater. The sons were, 1. William, chancellor of Dunkeld, rector of Petty, and treasurer of Caithness. 2. George of Beldorney. 3. John, ancestor of the family of Embo. The dean died in 1528.

The 3d son, John Gordon of Drummoy, had a son, John Gordon, first styled of Golspietour, and afterwards of Embo. In the feuds between the earls of Sutherland and Caithness, he took an active part. In the beginning of 1588 the former sent 200 men into Caithness under his command and that of John Gordon of Kilcalmekill, his own kinsman, to reconnoitre and ascertain the strength of the earl of Caithness, before invading the country himself. The Gordons and their party entered the parishes of Dumbaith and Lathron, and after wasting the country and killing some of the Caithness men, returned with an immense booty in cattle, which they divided amongst themselves. This division was long known by the name of *Creach-lairn*, that is, the harship of Lathron. In Oct. 1590, a considerable party of Caithness men carrying off a large number of cattle from Sutherland, were pursued by John Gordon of Embo, Patrick Gordon of Gartay, and John Gordon of Kilcalmekill, and attacked by them, at a place called Clyne. The battle that ensued was a severe and prolonged one, but, on the approach of night, the Caithness men were forced from the field and obliged to abandon the cattle which they had stolen. John Gordon of Embo was succeeded by his only son of the same name.

This gentleman, when John Gordon, younger of Embo, was, like his father, involved in most of the commotions arising out of the feuds with the rival house of Caithness. In 1612 Sir Robert Gordon, tutor of Sutherland, having got a commission from the privy council, authorizing him to apprehend one Arthur Smith, a forger, under the protection of the earl of Caithness, (see vol. i. p. 523,) entrusted the commission to Donald Mackay, his nephew, and to John Gordon, younger of Embo. Smith was apprehended in Thurso, and Mackay went off with him, but Gordon and his party were attacked in the town by John Sinclair of Stirkage, nephew of the earl of Caithness, and a large party of Sinclairs. The latter were defeated with loss, and Sinclair of Stirkage killed. For this slaughter, the earl of Caithness summoned Gordon, younger of Embo, and his friends, to appear and answer at Edinburgh. The earl himself, and several of the parties engaged on Sinclair's side, were also cited, for resisting the king's commission. The parties met at Edinburgh, and the lords of the privy council compelled them to sign a deed of submission of their differences to the adjustment of the marquis of Huntly. The following year the earl of Sutherland sent John Gordon, younger of Embo, and Donald Mackay with 300 men and 140 servants, into Lochaber, in an enterprize against the clan Cameron. In October of the same year, the earl of Caithness having again assembled his men, the earl of Sutherland sent his brother, Sir Alexander Gordon, Donald Mackay, and Gordon, younger of Embo, with a party of men, after him, to watch his movements, on which he dissolved his force and returned home. In December, a remission and pardon from the king were granted to John Gordon, younger of Embo, and his accomplices, for the slaughter of Sinclair of Stirkage in Thurso. During the year 1621, the following circumstance occurred: "A dispute arose between Sutherland of Duffus and John Gordon, younger of Embo, respecting the marches between Embo and the lands of Cuttle, which belonged to the former. Duffus, accompanied by his brother, James Sutherland, and 7 other persons, visited the marches one evening, when he sent for young Embo to come and speak with him regarding them. Though late in the evening, Embo went, unaccompanied by any person, and met Duffus and his party, and after exchanging some words, they attacked Gordon and wounded him before he had time to draw his sword. As soon as this attack became known, the Gordons and the Grays, with some of the earl of Sutherland's tenants, came to Embo, and proceeded thence to the castle of Skelbo, where Duffus then resided, with the design of attacking him. Sir Alexander Gordon, sheriff of Sutherland, hearing of the meeting, immediately hastened to the spot, to prevent mischief. Sir Robert Gordon afterwards prevailed upon the parties to hold a friendly meeting, at which they agreed to refer their disputes to arbitration."

In the army raised by Sir Robert Gordon in 1623, by order of the government, for the apprehension of the earl of Caithness, Gordon, younger of Embo, with two others, had command of the left wing. In 1625, young Embo, riding one day between Sidderay and Skibo, met John Sutherland of Clyne, 3d brother of the laird of Duffus, who had formerly attacked him. This gentleman was also on horseback, and Embo inflicted on him several blows with a cudgel which he held in his hand. Sutherland drew his sword, Gordon unsheathed his, and in the combat that ensued, Sutherland was severely wounded in the head and in one of his hands. Duffus immediately cited Gordon to appear before the privy council, to answer for this breach of the peace, and on the day appointed the parties met at Edinburgh, when young Embo was declared guilty of a riot, and committed to prison. On the intercession of Sir Robert Gordon, he was released shortly after, on payment of a fine to the king of one hundred pounds

Scots. This gentleman, after he came into possession of Embo, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia. Jan. 29 1631.

His eldest son, Sir Robert, 2d baronet, member of the Estates for Sutherland, married a daughter of James, 2d Lord Duffus (attainted in 1715), and had 4 sons. John, Robert, James, and William, and 3 daughters.

His eldest son, Sir John, succeeded as 3d baronet. During his father's lifetime, being then called John Gordon, younger of Embo, he was summoned by the Prince of Orange to the convention of Estates at Edinburgh in 1688–9, and sat there as member for Sutherland. He had a son, William, and 2 daughters, the elder of whom *m.* Lord Reay. Sir John died Oct. 16, 1697

His only son, Sir William, 4th baronet, was, in 1741, M.P. for Cromarty and Nairn. He had 2 sons, John and William, the latter, in 1751, commander of the Otter sloop of war.

The elder son, Sir John, 5th baronet, was twice married, and had 5 sons and 6 daughters. He died January 24, 1779.

His eldest son, Sir James, 6th baronet, colonel in the Dutch service, died, unmarried, at Zutphen, Guelderland, in 1786.

The title devolved upon his brother, Sir William, 7th baronet, born in 1736. He entered the army in 1755, as an officer in the 19th regiment, and was afterwards in the Norfolk militia. He *m.* June 15, 1760, Sarah, only daughter of Crosby Westfield, Esq., R.N., and had 14 children, several of whom predeceased him. He died January 7, 1804.

His son, Sir John, succeeded as 8th baronet. A lieutenant of engineers, Bengal army, he died, unmarried, at Prince of Wales Island, Nov. 12, 1804.

His only surviving brother, Sir Orlando, the youngest of his father's family, was the 9th baronet. He was a captain 78th Highlanders, and *m.*, in Dec. 1813, Frances, daughter of General Gore Browne. He died June 19, 1857, leaving a son and 3 daughters.

The son, Sir Home Gordon, 10th baronet, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839. He subsequently became M.A.; a deputy lieutenant of Sutherlandshire. He *m.* March 26, 1844, Ellen Harriet, youngest daughter of Bartholomew Barnewell, Esq.; issue, one son, Home Seton, born March 21, 1845.

The Gordons of Earlston, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, descend from Alexander, 2d son of William de Gordoune, 6th lord of Lochinvar. This Alexander Gordon, about the beginning of the 15th century, entertained some of the followers of John Wicliffe, and having obtained possession of a New Testament in English, was accustomed to read it to them at their meetings in the woods of Airds, in the neighbourhood of his estate. His great-grandson, John Gordon, by his marriage in 1582, with Margaret, eldest daughter of John Sinclair of Earlston, acquired that estate. This lady died early, leaving only a daughter, but by a marriage with a daughter of Chalmer of Gadgirth, he had 5 sons, of whom the youngest was David Gordon of Gordonstoun, Galloway.

On his death in 1628, John Gordon was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, born in 1587, commissioner for Kirkcudbright in the Scottish parliament, who, though a stanch royalist, opposed the measures of Charles I. for the establishment of episcopacy in Scotland. In his place in parliament he boldly maintained that the wearing the Scottish crown involved no right, as in England, to the headship of the Church of Scotland. For not conforming to the liturgy, he is said, by an old historian, to have been fined 500 merks, and confined for a time to a certain town. In a conversation with the earl of Galloway, Earlston's kinsman, the king jocularly bestowed upon him the title of "earl of Earlston." An offer of a baronetcy was subsequently made to him, but he declined it. He was a friend of Livingston the celebrated divine (see LIVINGSTON, JOHN). By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Gordon, 2d laird of Pennynghame of that name, (grandfather of Alexander, 5th Viscount Kenmure,) he had 3 sons and one daughter. His eldest son predeceased him in 1645. He himself died in Nov. 1653.

He was succeeded by his 2d son, William Gordon of Earlston, born in 1614. This gentleman began early to distinguish himself by his firm attachment to the presbyterian cause. He made it a condition, in granting leases of his lands, that the party obtaining them should observe family worship, and he went every Sunday to church at the head of his tenantry. It also appears from some curious anecdotes in Wodrow's Analecta, printed for the Maitland Club, that he had acquired a high reputation for his skill in solving cases of conscience. Feeling deeply the execution of Charles I., he supported the right of Charles II. to the Scottish throne. He was also in favour of the Restoration, 1660. In 1663, he was ordered by the commissioners to assist in settling an episcopalian minister in the parish of Dalry of which he was the patron; but refusing to comply, he was, on July 30, summoned before the council. To this citation he paid no attention, and, in consequence, was, Nov. 24, the same year, charged with keeping conventicles and private meetings in his house, and ordered to appear before them, to answer for contempt. Disregarding this second summons also, sentence of banishment was immediately issued against him. He was commanded to depart the kingdom within a month—not to return under pain of death, and bound to live peaceably during that time under the penalty of £10,000. This severe sentence he likewise disobeyed, and was thereafter visited with a most rigorous persecution by the government. In 1667, he was turned out of his house, which was taken possession of by a military force, and, for some years afterwards, he was forced, like many others, to lead a wandering life, exposed to many hardships and privations. After the battle of Bothwell Bridge, as he was hastening forward to join the Covenanters, not having heard of their defeat, he was encountered near the fatal field by a party of English dragoons, when, refusing to surrender, he was killed upon the spot. This took place on 22d January, 1679. He was buried in the churchyard of Glassford, where a pillar, without any inscription, was erected over his grave. By his wife, the 2d daughter of Sir John Hope, Lord Craighall, he had 3 sons and a daughter.

His eldest son, Alexander Gordon, born in 1650, succeeded him in his estates. He was engaged in the action at Bothwell Bridge, and narrowly escaped being taken. In riding through the town of Hamilton, pursued by the military, he met one of his tenants, who caused him to dismount, dress himself in woman's clothes, and rock his child's cradle. After the search was over, he proceeded to his brother-in-law, Mr. Hamilton, in Holland, to represent the depressed state of the united societies to the churches of the Netherlands; and in his absence he was, Feb. 19, 1680, declared guilty of treason, his estate forfeited, and he himself condemned to death, when found. Some time after he was captured on board ship, and on August 21, 1683, ordered to be beheaded on the former sentence, without trial. His execution, however, was delayed till some questions were put to him, particularly in regard to the Rye House plot, with a participation in which he had been unjustly charged, and, in the meantime, an answer was required by the privy council from London as to the following point, which it seems had occurred to them as one of difficulty: "Whether a person under sentence of death could be

put to question by torture?" To which the reply was, "Yes, as to any crimes after condemnation!" meaning the condemnation of 1680. It was accordingly resolved to examine him upon events of which he might be cognisant from the period between February 1680 and August 1683. The examination is given in Bishop Sprat's History of the Rye House Plot, of which Mr. Gordon declared his ignorance, when believed to be on his death-bed, 7th December the same year. Owing to his state of health, he was not actually put to the torture, being only examined with the instruments before his eyes. By the intercession of his friend, the duke of Gordon, his life was spared; but he was detained a prisoner successively in the castle of Edinburgh, on the Bass Rock, and in Blackness castle, till the Revolution released him. The heavy hours of his nearly six years' imprisonment he relieved by devoting himself to wood carving, and executed some pieces curiously descriptive of his times and family. Heraldry, in which he had a good taste, formed another amusement. By his 1st wife, Janet, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Hamilton of Preston, he had a large family, and by his 2d wife, Hon. Marion Gordon, *dr.* of 5th Viscount Kenmure, he had a son, William Gordon, 5th of Culvennan, and a *dr.*, Grizell, *m.* Alexander Gordon of Carleton. Sir Alex. died Nov. 10, 1726.

Although the eldest son, Sir Alexander Gordon was the 2d baronet of Earlston, the title having been conferred, first, on the 2d son, Sir William Gordon, of Afton, born in 1654. When only 16 years of age, the latter joined the army of Frederick, duke of Brandenburgh, and for 15 years was engaged in constant active military service on the continent. With the earl of Argyle he landed on the west coast of Scotland, May 27, 1685, and after the failure of that enterprise, he rejoined the Prussian army; but came over to England with the prince of Orange, at the Revolution. He subsequently served against France, under the duke of Marlborough, and was present at the battle of Steinkirk in July 1692. He attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, and having received several wounds, he enjoyed pensions of £182 a-year. He was also appointed governor of Fort William in Inverness-shire, and on July 9, 1706, was created a baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia. Dying without issue male in Dec. 1718, his elder brother Alexander, of Earlston, succeeded him in the baronetcy, in terms of the patent as well as in the estate of Afton.

Patricia, great-granddaughter of the 2d baronet, and daughter of Gilbert Gordon of Halleaths, was the first wife of the first Lord Panmure, and the mother, with other children, of the 2d Lord Panmure, long known as Hon. Fox Maule.

Sir Alexander, the 2d baronet, was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas, 3d baronet The latter, born Oct. 26, 1685, married, 1st, in 1710, Anne, eldest daughter of William Boick, or Boyack, Esq., Edinburgh; issue, several children; 2dly, Miss Gibson of Whitehaven, without issue. His two eldest sons, Thomas and Archibald, predeceased him. He died March 23, 1769.

His 3d but eldest surviving son, Sir John, became 4th baronet. Born Dec. 20, 1720, he entered the army and was a captain 70th foot. He married, in 1775, Anne, daughter of Mylne of Powderhall, without issue, and died Oct. 17, 1795.

His nephew, Sir John, born Oct. 4, 1780, son of James Gordon, Esq. of Jamaica (who died in 1794), youngest son of the 3d baronet, succeeded as 5th baronet. He was at one period an officer in the Royal or 1st regiment of foot, and resided for some time on his estate in St. Anne's parish, Montego Bay, Jamaica, called Earlston, after the ancient residence of his ancestors in Galloway. He died January 8, 1843. He was twice married, but had issue only by his 2d wife, Mary, eldest daughter of William Irving, Esq. of Gribton, Dumfriesshire, 3 sons. 1. John, born in 1826, drowned while bathing, July 16, 1842. 2. William, who succeeded. 3. James Irving, born Dec. 19, 1838; and 5 *drs.* Mary Christian, the 2d *dau.*, *m.* in 1854, John Shand, Esq., M.D., Kirkcudbright.

The second son, Sir William, born Oct. 20, 1830, *s.* as 6th baronet. In 1849 he entered the army as a cornet, 17th lancers, and served in the Crimea and India. In 1854 he was severely wounded before Sebastopol, and in 1856 was created a knight of the Legion of Honour. 1858 he became a major in the army, and in 1859 a major in his own regiment. He married, in 1857, Catherine, relict of P. J. Joyce, Esq. of Caltra Park, county Galway, and 2d daughter of John Page, Esq. who *d.* 1864; and 2dly, in 1866, Mary Grace, eldest *d.* of Sir William Maxwell, Bt. of Cardoness. Since the death of the 9th Viscount Kenmure, on 1st September 1847, he is considered the nearest male heir of Sir John Gordon, the 12th laird of Lochinvar (see KENMURE, Viscount of).

The Gordons of Park, Banffshire, distantly connected with the Letterfourie family, also possessed a baronetcy, conferred in 1686. The 4th baronet of this family was attainted for engaging in the rebellion of 1745, but the attainder was subsequently reversed.

The family of Gordon Duff of Halkin, Ayrshire, inherit the baronetcy from James Duff, Esq., British consul at Cadiz, (see vol. i. p. 71, art. DUFF,) created a baronet of the United Kingdom, Nov. 12, 1813, with remainder to his nephew William Gordon, Esq., 2d son of Hon. Alexander Gordon, a lord of session, under the title of Lord Rockville, and grandson of 2d earl of Aberdeen. He succeeded as 2d baronet, on the death of Sir James Duff, in 1815, and having assumed, by royal license, the additional surname of Duff, he became Sir William Gordon Duff. Born in April 1772, he married, in 1810, Caroline, daughter of Sir George Cornewall, Baronet, of Moccas Court, Herefordshire, and had by her 2 sons and 2 daughters. He died March 8, 1823.

The elder son, Sir Alexander Cornewall, born Feb. 3, 1811, became 3d baronet. In 1854 he was appointed a senior clerk to the treasury, and was secretary to the chancellor of the exchequer. In 1856 he became a commissioner of the board of Inland Revenue, and is assistant gentleman usher of the privy chamber to the Queen. He married, in 1840, Lucy, only child of John Austin, Esq.; issue, a son, Maurice, born in Feb. 1849, and 2 daughters.

The Gordons of Methlic and Haddo, progenitors of the earls of Aberdeen, are said to have descended uninterruptedly in the male line, while the other noble families of the name succeeded by female right to their estates and titles. The current tradition already referred to, that the Gordons derive their descent from Bertrand de Gordon, the slayer of Richard the Lion Heart, is applied particularly to this branch, and in accordance with it they bear for crest two arms about to shoot an arrow from a bow, with the motto, "Fortuna sequatur." In 1296 Sir William Gordon swore fealty to King Edward the First, for some lands in Berwickshire, which, according to Crawford, (*Lives of the Officers of State*, p. 266,) were the lands of Coldingknows, the ancient inheritance of the family of Haddo, celebrated as the scene of the old song, 'The broom of the Cowdenknows.' The son of this Sir William Gordon is said to have accompanied his cousin, Sir Adam Gordon, to the north of Scotland, when he got the lands of Strathbogie from Robert the First, and to have married the daughter and sole heiress of John de Catharista, lord of the

barony of Methlic in Aberdeenshire. Owing, however, to the destruction of the family papers in the civil wars of 1644, the descent of the Gordons of Methlic and Haddo cannot now be clearly deduced from the Gordons of Coldingknows. The first authentic ancestor of the earls of Aberdeen was Patrick Gordon of Methlic, a firm friend of King James the Second, (*Douglas' Peerage*, vol. i. p. 16,) who joined the king's forces under the command of his cousin, the earl of Huntly, against the earl of Crawford, and was killed at the battle of Arbroath in 1445.

His son, James Gordon of Methlic, obtained from King James the Second a grant of part of the barony of Kellie, then vested in the Crown by the forfeiture of Alexander earl of Crawford. He also acquired several other lands. He had, with two daughters, five sons: Patrick, his successor; Robert, of Fetterletter, whose only daughter was married to John Gordon of Gight; Alexander, bishop of Aberdeen from 1516 to 1518; George, of Auchterhouse; and James, rector of Lonmay and prebendary of Aberdeen.

Patrick, the eldest son, got charters from Kings James Third, Fourth, and Fifth, of various lands, and died before 11th September 1531. His eldest son, George, predeceased him, but having married a daughter of Hay of Dalgettie, he had a son, James Gordon of Haddo and Methlic, who succeeded his grandfather. In 1567 he was one of the barons who signed the bond of association for the defence of the young prince, James the Sixth, but believing that Queen Mary, his mother, had been imposed upon, he soon joined the earl of Huntly, her lieutenant in the north, and adhered faithfully to her interest ever after. He died in May 1582. By his wife, Margery, daughter of Sir Thomas Menzies of Pitfoddels, comptroller of Scotland in the reign of Queen Mary, he had six sons. David, the fourth son, was ancestor of the Gordons of Nethermuir.

Patrick, the eldest son, died before his father, leaving a son, James, who succeeded to the estates, and had two sons, George and William. The former predeceased him, but by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Bannerman of Elsick, he left a son in his infancy, known in history as Sir John Gordon of Haddo, who succeeded his grandfather on his death in November 1624. Appointed by King Charles the First next in command to the marquis of Huntly in conducting the forces raised against the Covenanters in 1639, he behaved with great courage at the battle of Turriff on the 14th May of that year, in which the Gordons were victorious, a skirmish styled by the writers of the period "The trot of Turray," and distinguished as the occasion on which blood was first shed in the civil wars. The day after the action, the victors took possession of Aberdeen, and expelled the Covenanters from that city. On the treaty of pacification being entered into between the king and his subjects in arms on the 20th June, the laird of Haddo repaired to his majesty, then at Newark, and, for his eminent services in the royal cause, was created a baronet in 1642. In November 1643, for opposing the Covenant, letters of intercommuning were issued by the convention against him, and an order granted for his apprehension, in pursuance of which the sheriff of Aberdeen, in January 1644, at the head of a large force, proceeded to his house of Kellie, but Sir John was not there. On the rising of the marquis of Huntly for the king, he joined that nobleman, and sentence of excommunication was pronounced against them both by order of the committee of the General Assembly, on the 16th April of that year. On the retreat of the marquis' forces, Sir John attempted to defend his house of Kellie against the marquis of Argyle, then at the head of the army appointed to quell the insurrection, but was obliged to capitulate unconditionally on 8th May. He was sent to Edinburgh, and imprisoned in the western division of the cathedral of St. Giles, adjoining the old Tolbooth, and, in consequence, it acquired the name of "Haddo's Hole," which it still retains. On his trial he pleaded that he had the king's commission, and acted under his authority, but was condemned and beheaded, with the maiden, at the cross of Edinburgh, 19th July of the same year, one Captain Logie, also taken at Kellie, being executed with him. By his wife, Mary, daughter of William Forbes of Tolquhon, he had, with one daughter, two sons, Sir John, and Sir George, the latter the first earl of Aberdeen.

Sir John, second baronet, was restored to the title and his father's forfeited estate in 1661, and died in 1665. His only daughter was married to Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir.

Sir George, the second son, third baronet and first earl of Aberdeen, born 3d October, 1637, succeeded his brother. He was educated at the Marischal college, Aberdeen, where he was for some time a professor, but resigning that situation he went to the continent to study the civil law, and after his return to Scotland he was admitted advocate, 7th February 1668. Being sufficiently wealthy, it is recorded of him that he never took fees as an advocate, though he had abundance of clients, and many of them persons of the first rank. [*Crawford's Officers of State*, pp. 250, 255.] In the parliament of 1670 he was one of the commissioners for Aberdeenshire, and a project of union between Scotland and England being then contemplated by the court, he is stated to have objected to it, on the ground of injustice to the House of Hamilton. In the parliament of 1673 he also represented the county of Aberdeen, and was appointed one of the committee nominated by the royal commissioners, to apportion the supply granted by parliament for the service of the king. Sworn a privy councillor on 11th November 1678, he was appointed a lord of session on 8th June 1680, and named president of the court in a new commission issued to the judges on 14th October 1681. Through the influence of the duke of York, (afterwards James the Seventh,) he was appointed, by letters patent, dated 1st May 1682, lord chancellor of Scotland. Being in London at the time, he embarked that same week for Edinburgh with the duke in the Gloucester frigate, which, on the 5th of May, struck on the sandbank called the Lemon and Ore, near Yarmouth, and was lost. The duke escaped from the cabin window into a boat, accompanied only by Sir George Gordon, the earl of Wintoun, and two gentlemen of his bedchamber, who drew their swords to prevent the people from crowding into and sinking the boat. In his anxiety for the safety of Sir George Gordon, the duke is said to have called out, "Take care of my lord chancellor," which was the first public intimation of his having been intrusted with the great seal; and as none but peers or prelates had for several generations received the office, his appointment gave great offence to many of the nobility. To meet this objection Sir George was, by letters patent dated at Whitehall, November 30, 1682, created by Charles the Second earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie. In conjunction with the duke of Queensberry, he had the chief management of affairs in Scotland for two years, when a difference occurred between him and some of his colleagues which led to his resignation. The occasion was this. Owing to the severity of the laws against nonconformity, the churches were generally well attended by the landed gentlemen, but their wives, not being named in the act of parliament, did not accompany them. The privy council, seeing that a husband and wife are one person in law, determined that a husband might be fined for his wife's offence as well

as for his own This decision was opposed by the lord chancellor on the ground that the act did not mention wives, and that as the statute provided a fine to be paid by the husbands for their wives going to conventicles, but none for their not going to church, they could not be legally fined for the latter offence. In consequence of this opinion, his lordship and the duke of Queensberry were sent for to court to give an account of it to the king, who decided the point against the earl, on which he resigned the chancellorship, when the earl of Perth was appointed to that office, 23d June 1684. The latter and the duke of Queensberry are said to have bribed the king's mistress, the duchess of Portsmouth, with a large sum of money, to procure his dismissal. At the Revolution the earl of Aberdeen retired to his estates to avoid taking the oaths to King William, and was repeatedly fined for his absence from parliament. On the accession of Queen Anne he took the oath of allegiance, and sat in one or two of the earlier sessions of her parliament, but did not attend the last parliament when the union was settled. He died at Kellie 20th April 1720, in his 83d year. By his countess Anne, daughter and heiress of George Lockhart of Torbrecks, he had, with four daughters, two sons, George Lord Haddo, who predeceased his father, and William, second earl.

The second earl, while Lord Haddo, was chosen M.P. for Aberdeenshire, but unseated on petition. After succeeding to the earldom, he was one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, and generally opposed ministers. He died 30th March, 1746, in his 70th year. His fourth son, but third by his third wife, Lady Ann Gordon, daughter of the second duke of Gordon, was the Hon. Alexander Gordon, a lord of session under the title of Lord Rockville, from his estate in the county of Haddington, who died March 13, 1792. Lord Rockville's second son, William, inherited a baronetcy on the decease of his uncle Sir James Duff, of Halkin, and accordingly assumed the name of Duff in addition to his own.

The eldest son of the second earl, George, third earl, was also one of the Scots representative peers, and died 13th August, 1801. With four daughters, he had two sons, George and William. George, Lord Haddo, the elder son, died of injuries received by a fall from his horse, on 2d October 1791. By his wife, Mary, youngest daughter of William Baird, Esq. of Newbyth, sister of Major-general Sir David Baird, he had six sons and one daughter, Alicia.

George Hamilton Gordon, the eldest son, born at Edinburgh 28th January 1784, became fourth earl, on the death of his grandfather in 1801. Educated at Harrow school, and at John's college, Cambridgeshire, where he graduated A.M. in 1804, he subsequently visited several parts of the continent and Greece, and, on his return, originated the Athenian Society, which limited its members to those who had visited Athens; on which account he is styled by Byron in his 'English Bards,' "the travelled thane, Athenian Aberdeen." He was chosen one of the 16 Scots representative peers at the general election in 1806, rechosen in 1807, and invested with the order of the Thistle, 16th March 1808. In July 1813, he was sent on a special mission to Vienna, and was the means of bringing over Austria to the alliance with Britain against the Emperor Napoleon I. He was present at the battles of Lützen and Bautzen. It was in his quarters that Moreau died after receiving at Dresden his mortal wound. He rode over the field of Leipsic in company with Humboldt, and he was present at Hanau. He it was also who prevailed upon Murat, King of Naples, to detach himself from his imperial brother-in-law, the great Napoleon. In 1814 he was created Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He was elected chancellor of King's college and university, Aberdeen, in 1827, appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in January 1828, remaining in that office till the following June, and was secretary of state for foreign affairs from 1828 to 1830, and colonial secretary in 1834-5. He was again appointed foreign secretary in September 1841, and retained that office till July 1846. His act in 1843 for admission of ministers to parish charges in Scotland was too late to save the disruption in the church, and in its working has not proved satisfactory. In 1845 he was appointed ranger of Greenwich Park, and in 1846 lord-lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. He was also president of the Society of Antiquaries, of which and of the Royal Society he was a member. On 28th Dec. 1852, on the resignation of the earl of Derby, he was appointed prime minister when he formed a coalition administration which continued in power till 30th January 1855. His indecisive action and irresolute policy, with the terrible disasters resulting therefrom to the British army, on its first landing in the Crimea, rendered his administration unpopular, and after his resignation of office, he took no further part in public affairs. He *m.* first, in 1805, Lady Catherine Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of first marquis of Abercorn, and she dying in 1812, without issue, he *m.* 2dly, in 1815, Harriet, daughter of Hon. John Douglas, relict of James Viscount Hamilton, and mother of 2d marquis of Abercorn, issue, 4 sons and a *dr.* Besides reviewing 'Gell's Topography of Troy,' in 1822 he published an 'Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture." He died December 14. 1860. His eldest son, George John James, Lord Haddo, M.P. for the County of Aberdeen, *b.* in 1816, succeeded as fifth earl. He *m.* in 1840, Mary, 2d daughter of George Baillie, Esq. of Jerviswoode, and 2d sister of the 10th earl of Haddington, with issue, 3 sons and 3 daughters. He *d.* Mar. 22, 1864, and was *s.* by his eldest son George, Lord Haddo, 6th earl, *b.* December 10, 1841. He was drowned in 1870, when his only sur. br., John Campbell, *b.* Aug. 3, 1847, became 7th earl.

A brother of the 4th earl, Sir Alexander Gordon, K.C.B., lieutenant-colonel in the army, aide-de-camp to his uncle Sir David Baird, and afterwards to the duke of Wellington, was killed at Waterloo. Another brother, Sir Robert Gordon, G.C.B., long an ambassador, died in 1847.

GORDON, ALEXANDER, stated by Knox and Wodrow to have been the only Popish prelate who joined in the Reformation, was the son of John Lord Gordon, master of Huntly, by Margaret, natural daughter of King James the Fourth, and spent his youth in the company of James the Fifth, with whom he became a favourite. He is supposed to have been educated abroad. During the absence of the bishop elect of Caithness in England, in 1514, that see was for a short time committed to his care. On the death of Archbishop Dunbar, he was elected by the chapter to the vacant archbishopric of Glasgow, of which he was dispossessed by the earl of Arran, then governor of Scotland, who obtained a decision of the pope in favour of James Bethune, abbot of Arbroath, but, in recompense, Gordon was by his Holiness created titular archbishop of Athens, and

shortly after, in November 1553, was by the earl of Arran made bishop of the Isles, and abbot of Inchaffray. He was also commendator of Icolmkill, to the temporalities of which he had been admitted on the 11th of the preceding March. In 1558 he was translated to the see of Galloway. He was present in the parliament of July 1560, when popery was abolished as the national religion, and readily acceded to the Reformation. In January 1561 he subscribed, with others, the First Book of Discipline, by which he renounced both popery and prelacy, but with the saving proviso that the prelates who had already joined the cause should retain their benefices during life. In 1562 he petitioned the General Assembly to be appointed superintendent of Galloway, and in the subsequent December was put on the leet for that office, but was unsuccessful in his object, though he was still continued as one of the commissioners for planting ministers and other office-bearers in the church. On 26th November 1565, having been previously sworn a privy councillor, he was made an extraordinary lord of session. These dignities, says Knox, so uplifted him that he now refused the title of superintendent, for which he had some years ago humbly petitioned the Assembly, "and now he would no more be called overlooker or overseer of Galloway, but bishop." His name appears at the bond granted to Bothwell on 20th April 1567. The same year he resigned the rents of the see of Galloway into the king's hands, in favour of his son, Mr. John Gordon, who was then pursuing his studies in France. He afterwards joined the party of the queen. Accusations were upon several occasions brought in the Assembly against him for not visiting his charge, and neglect of duty in preaching and planting kirks, and, in 1568, he was inhibited from exercising any functions in the church.

In June 17, 1571, he preached in the pulpit of John Knox, at the desire of the lords who had met at Edinburgh in arms for the queen's defence. During the captivity of the unfortunate Mary he made several journeys into England, to treat with the English commissioners on her behalf. In August 1573 he was ordered by the Assembly to be excommunicated, for non-appearance to their citations. In 1575 he appeared before the Assembly, and gave verbal answers to the charges brought against him, and made due submission otherwise, when he was restored to his functions, excepting as a commissioner of visitation. He died in 1576. By his wife, Barbara Logie, daughter of the laird of Logie, he had John Gordon, the subject of the following notice, Lawrence Gordon, lord of Glenluce, two other sons, and a daughter.

GORDON, JOHN, D.D., a learned divine of the Church of England, eldest son of the preceding, was born in Scotland in 1544, and studied "philosophie and other sciences" in St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews, and Baliol college, Oxford. In June 1565 he was sent by his father to France, to complete his education, at the desire of Mary queen of Scots, who allowed him a yearly pension, for his better maintenance in that kingdom. He attended the universities of Paris and Orleans, and soon became celebrated for his acquirements, particularly for his skill in the oriental languages. In a charter of the bishopric of Galloway, and abbey of Tongland, conferred upon him during his stay in France, on the resignation of his father, in order to preserve the revenues in the family, his knowledge of Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Greek, and Latin, is specially commended.

After finishing his studies, it appears that he became an attendant of the prince of Conde, who was slain at Brissac in 1569. Coming over to England he entered the retinue of the duke of Norfolk, on whose imprisonment he attended for a short time on Queen Mary during her captivity, and by her was sent back, with high recommendations, to France, where he was appointed gentleman in ordinary to King Charles the Ninth. He held the same office in the household of Henry the Third and Henry the Fourth. From each of these sovereigns he had a yearly pension of four hundred French crowns. In 1568, he and the bishop of Ross, with the Lords Livingstone and Boyd, went to York as commissioners for Queen Mary, to meet the English commissioners, and answer the accusations brought against her by the regent Murray. He afterwards returned to France, where, during the dreadful massacre of Paris, in 1572, he was instrumental in saving many of his countrymen of the Reformed religion, to which he himself belonged. Two years thereafter, he had

a public disputation in Hebrew in the town of Avignon, in presence of the bishop of that see, and seven other prelates, against the principal Rabbi of the Jewish synagogue in that place, called Rabbi Benetrius; which disputation was afterwards published. In 1601 he again appeared as a public disputant against Cardinal Peron, and other Roman Catholic divines, on which occasion he was assisted by Tilenus and Dumoulin, and completely overpowered his opponents by his learning and skill in argument. This disputation had been appointed by Henry the Fourth, with the view of converting his sister, the duchess of Lorraine, to the Romish Faith. At the earnest entreaty of that princess, Gordon was induced to come forward, and the result was, that the duchess was more confirmed than ever in the truth of the Reformed religion, to which she adhered till her death.

On the accession of James the Sixth to the throne of England, his majesty sent for Gordon from France, and in October 1603 made him dean of Salisbury, with the episcopal jurisdiction of eighty parishes. He was present, by the king's appointment, at a conference, which his majesty held at Hampton Court with the bishops and others of the clergy; and is mentioned in a treatise, afterwards published by William Barlow, dean of Chester, as one "whom his majestie singled out with a speciall encomium, that he was a man weill travelled in the auncients," &c. In 1605, he received the degree of D.D., at Oxford, in the king's presence, on his majesty's first visit to that university. He died in his triennial visitation at Lewson House, in Dorsetshire, on September 3d, 1619, in his 75th year; and was buried in the choir of the Cathedral church of Salisbury. He was twice married: first, in 1576, to the widow Anthonette de Marolles, by whom he obtained the lordship of Longormes in France; and, secondly, in 1594, to Genevieve Betan, daughter of the first president of the court of parliament in Brittany, by whom he had an only daughter, Louise, married to Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, the historian of the Sutherland family.

His works are:

Assertionis pro vera veræ Ecclesiæ nota Rupell. 1603, 8vo.

Anti-torto-Bellarminus, sive refutatio Calumniarum, Mendaciorum, et Imposturarum Laico-Cardinalis Bellarmini, contra Jura omnium Regum et sinceram illibatamque Famam Sereniss. Principis Jacobi Mag. Britanniæ, &c. Regis. Lond 1610, 4to.

The Conformity of the Ceremonies of the Church of England, with the ensamples of the Scriptures and Primitive Church. Lond. 1612, fol.

The Peace of the Communion of the Church of England Lond. 1612, 4to.

The Doctrine of Divinity, gathered out of the Word of God. Lond. 1613, fol.

GORDON, James, D.D., a learned Jesuit, of the noble family of that name, was born in Scotland, in 1543. He received his education at Rome, where he entered the order of the Jesuits, September 20, 1563, and in 1569 was created D.D. He was professor of Hebrew and divinity, for nearly fifty years, at Rome, Paris, Bourdeaux, Pont a Mousson, and other parts of Europe, and acquired great reputation for his learning and acuteness. He visited England and Scotland as a missionary, and was twice imprisoned for his zeal in making converts. He was also frequently employed by the general of his order in negociating their affairs, having every requisite qualification for such a duty. He is described by Alegambe as a saint, but Dodd, in his Church History, gives a very different character of him. According to the latter, he was much addicted to dissipation, though strict in observing all the austerities of his order. He died at Paris, April 16, 1620. His only writings are 'Controversiarum Fidei Epitomes,' in three vols. 8vo, the first printed at Limoges, 1612, the second at Paris, and the third at Cologne, in 1620.

GORDON, James, another learned Jesuit, of the family of Lesmore, was born at or near Aberdeen in 1553. He was successively principal of the College of the Jesuits at Toulouse and Bourdeaux, and confessor to Louis XIII. He died at Paris, November 17, 1641. He was author of the following works:

Opus Chronologicum. Col. Agr. 1614, fol.

Chronologia ab Orbe condito ad annum Christi 1617. Aug. Rot. 1617, fol.

De Catholica veritate, diatriba. Burdig. 1623, 12mo.

Biblia Sacra: cum Commentariis, &c. Paris, 1632, 3 vols. fol.

Theologiæ Moralis, Tomus prior. Paris, 1634.

Opuscula Tria, Chronologicum, Historicum, Geographicum. Col. Agr. 1636, 8vo.

GORDON, Sir Robert, of Gordonstoun, baronet, author of the 'Genealogical History of the

Family of Sutherland,' was born at Dunrobin, May 14, 1580. He was the fourth son of the eleventh earl of Sutherland, by Lady Jean Gordon, daughter of the fourth earl of Huntly, who had been first married to the earl of Bothwell. In 1598 he was sent with his brother to the university of St Andrews, where they remained six months, and afterwards finished their education at Edinburgh. In January 1603 he went over to France to study the civil law, and perfect himself in all the accomplishments of a gentleman, and remained there till October 1605, when he returned home. In 1606 he was appointed a gentleman of the privy chamber to King James the Sixth. In 1609 he was knighted, and received a pension of £200 sterling a-year for life out of the exchequer of England. In February 1613 he married at London Louisa, only daughter and heiress of Dr. John Gordon, dean of Salisbury, with whom he received the lordship of Glenluce and other large possessions, both in France and Scotland.

On the death of his brother in 1615 he became guardian and tutor of his nephew, John, thirteenth earl of Sutherland. In March of the same year, having attended the king to Cambridge, he received, with several other noblemen and gentlemen, the degree of M.A., which was conferred upon them with great solemnity. In 1617 James I. came to Scotland for the first time since his accession to the English throne, and as he was accompanied by a great number of the English nobility, all sorts of sports, shows, recreations, and exercises were performed for their entertainment. Amongst others, there was a competition of archery in the garden of Holyrood, when Sir Robert Gordon gained the prize, being a silver arrow. He remained in Scotland for some time, and having settled his affairs in Sutherland, in November 1619 he returned with his family to England, and in the succeeding May visited France, when he disposed of his property of Longormes to Walter Stewart, because he could not attend to his estates in the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and France. In 1621 he returned to Sutherland, when he relieved the estates of the earl of a great amount of debt with which they were burdened, to the hazard of his own property; for which he cared little so that the house of Sutherland might flourish. In 1623, the earl of Caithness being proclaimed a rebel, Sir Robert Gordon received a commission from the privy council to proceed with fire and sword against him, when he took possession of Castle Sinclair, the chief residence of the earls of Caithness, which had been abandoned by the earl, who had fled to the Orkneys. Having quieted the county of Caithness, he returned with his army into Sutherland, and soon after went back to the court in England.

In 1624 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the estates of the young duke of Lennox, and two years thereafter, one of his grace's curators. On the accession of Charles I. he was continued in his office of a gentleman in ordinary of the king's privy chamber; and in 1625, when his majesty created the order of baronets of Nova Scotia, Sir Robert Gordon was made the first baronet, when he obtained a charter of the barony of Gordon in that province.

In August 1629 he was appointed sheriff of Inverness, and in May 1630 was sent by the lords of the council with Sir William Seton into the north to quell some disturbances that had broken out in that quarter. On the 13th of July the same year he was, by James, duke of Lennox, lord high chamberlain of Scotland, appointed his vice-chamberlain during his absence in France. After having governed the earldom of Sutherland with great moderation, judgment, and discretion for fifteen years, he resigned the administration of the same to his nephew, the earl, on his attaining his majority in November 1630. At the coronation of Charles I. in Scotland in 1633, he, as vice chamberlain, with four earls' sons, carried the king's train from the castle to the abbey; and the next year he was sworn of his majesty's privy council in Scotland. Sir Robert died in 1656, in his 76th year. He was the ancestor of the family of Gordonstoun, to whom he bequeathed a large estate in the county of Elgin, and now represented by Sir William Gordon Cumming, baronet. His 'Genealogical History of the earldom of Sutherland, from its origin to the year 1630,' with a continuation by Gilbert Gordon of Sallach, to the year 1651, was published in 1813, from the original manuscripts in the possession of the marchioness of Stafford, afterwards duchess of Sutherland. A

catalogue of the singular and curious library originally formed between 1610 and 1650, drawn up by Sir Robert, was published in 1815.

GORDON, Robert, of Straloch, an eminent geographical and antiquarian writer, second son of Sir John Gordon of Pitlurg, was born at Kinmundy, Aberdeenshire, September 14, 1580. His father was held in such high estimation by James the Sixth, that he was invited by that monarch to the baptism of his son, Prince Charles. He was educated at Marischal college, Aberdeen, (founded in 1593, by George, fifth earl Marischal,) and was the first graduate of that university. In 1598, to complete his studies, he went to Paris, and returned home on his father's death in 1600. Eight years afterwards, on his marriage with a daughter of Alexander Irvine of Lenturk, he bought the estate of Straloch in his native county, and thenceforth devoted his attention chiefly to geographical and antiquarian pursuits. In 1619 he succeeded his brother in the estate of Pitlurg. In 1641, at the request of Charles the First, he undertook the correction and superintendence of a complete Atlas of Scotland, which was published in 1648, by the celebrated map publishers, the Messrs. Bleau of Amsterdam, with a dedication to Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet. A second edition appeared in 1655, and a third in 1664. This work, styled 'Theatrum Scotiæ,' comprises forty-six maps, seven of which were executed, mostly from actual survey and mensuration, by Mr. Gordon himself, who appended interesting descriptions and treatises on the antiquities of Scotland, &c. Besides this work, he wrote a critical letter in Latin to Mr. David Buchanan, containing Strictures on the Histories of Boece, Buchanan, and Knox, and on Buchanan's treatise, 'De Jure Regni apud Scotos;' a preface intended for Spottiswood's History; and various other pieces, some of which have been printed in the Spalding Club volumes. He likewise compiled a History of the family of Gordon, and collected materials for a History of his own times, which he did not live to complete. He died in August 1661, in the 81st year of his age. His portrait by Jamesone is preserved in the public hall of Marischal college, Aberdeen. There is also one by the same celebrated artist in possession of the representative of the family, Mr. Gordon-Cuming-Skene of Pitlurg and Dyce. From an engraving in Smith's Iconographia Scotica, the subjoined woodcut is taken.

His fifth son, Mr. James Gordon, minister of Rothiemay, assisted him in his geographical labours, and prepared from his papers a 'History of Scots Affairs from 1637 to 1641,' which has been printed by the Spalding Club, in 3 vols. He also published a highly curious map of Edinburgh, with views of some of the then chief buildings of that city, when it was chiefly confined to the ridge of the old town. He constructed also a plan of the cities of Old and New Aberdeen, which was engraved in Holland at the expense of the corporation, who presented Mr. Gordon with a silk hat, and a silver cup, weighing twenty ounces, besides making a donation to his lady. To accompany his plan he wrote a 'Description of bothe towns of Aberdeen;' which has been printed in one of the volumes of the Spalding Club. He also composed, in 1646, a comprehensive book of practical divinity.

GORDON, Patrick, author of the 'Famous Historie of the renowned and valiant Robert the Bruce,' was, about the beginning of the seven-

teenth century, according to Dempster, employed as the king's envoy to Poland. Mr. Pinkerton supposes him to have been a man of property, a conclusion which Dr. Irving conjectures seems to have been drawn from Gordon's styling himself gentleman. But, as Waterhouse observes in his 'Humble Apology for Learning and Learned Men,' published in 1653, "all men learnedly bred, and members of universities and houses of law, are by consent of Christendom, as well as our own nation, accounted gentlemen, and warranted to write themselves so, be their extract how mean and ignote soever." The memorials preserved of Patrick Gordon are very scanty. He was the author of the following poems, 'Neptunus Britannicus Corydonis. De Luctuoso Henrici Principis Obitu,' London, 1613; 'The famous Historie of Penardo and Laisso, otherwise called the Warre of Love and Ambition, doone in heroik verse,' Dort, 1615; to this poem a panegyrical sonnet by Drummond is prefixed; 'The famous Historie of the renowned and valiant Prince Robert, surnamed the Bruce, King of Scotland, and of sundrie other valiant knights, both Scots and English, enlarged with an addition of the Scottishe Kings lineallie descended from him, to Charles now Prince. A Historie both pleasant and profitable; set forthe and done in heroik verse by Patrick Gordon, Gentleman,' Dort, 1615, 4to; Edinburgh, 1718, 12mo; Glasgow, 1753, 12mo. Both these poems in English are incomplete, consisting only of the first book each. The history of Bruce, which is of considerable length, and written in the octave stanza, contains some striking passages, though not as a whole entitled to be considered a work of much merit, possessing, as Dr. Irving observes, neither the dignity of an epic poem, nor the authenticity of a historical narration.

GORDON, JOHN, first viscount Kenmure, a nobleman eminent for his piety, was the son of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, in Galloway, by his wife, Lady Isabel Ruthven, daughter of the first earl of Gowrie, and was born about 1599. The family to which he belonged were celebrated for their attachment to Presbyterian principles, and he himself was the friend of Welch, Gillespie, Livingston, and Rutherford. After finishing his studies, he travelled on the continent, and while there he resided in the house of the famous John Welch, who was then settled as a minister at St. Jean d'Angely in France, having been banished from Scotland for his connection with the proceedings of the General Assembly held at Aberdeen in 1605. On his return home Kenmure exerted himself with success in getting Anwoth, the parish in which the family residence was situated, disjoined from two other parishes with which it was united; and, through his influence, Mr. Samuel Rutherford was appointed minister of the new charge in 1627, which his lordship ever after considered the most meritorious action of his life.

He succeeded his father in the family estates and honours in November 1628; and having preferred a claim, in right of his mother, to the earldom of Gowrie, attainted for treason, he sold the barony of Stitchell, the ancient inheritance of his house, in order to obtain the means of bribing the duke of Buckingham to support his pretensions, and is said to have given the price to his grace the evening before his assassination by Felton, in consequence of which he not only lost his money, but was disappointed in his object. He had previously married Lady Jane Campbell, sister to the celebrated marquis of Argyle, beheaded in 1661, a lady of uncommon piety and worth, by whom he had several children, only one of whom, a son, survived him, but died a minor in 1639.

At the coronation of Charles the First in 1633, Sir John Gordon was created viscount of Kenmure and lord of Lochinvar, by patent dated May 8 of that year. He attended the parliament which met at Edinburgh in the succeeding June, but was present only the first day; for, not wishing to join those who opposed the king's measures relative to the church, lest he should displease his majesty, he withdrew, under pretence of indisposition, and retired to his residence at Kenmure castle; a proceeding which afterwards caused him the most poignant regret. Private business called him again to Edinburgh, in August, 1634; but in a few days he returned home in very bad health, which increased till the 12th September, when he died at Kenmure in his 35th year. He was attended on his deathbed by Mr. Samuel Rutherford, who wrote a tract entitled 'The last and heavenly Speeches and glorious Departure of John Viscount

Kenmure,' printed in Edinburgh in 1649, 'by Evan Tyler, printer to the king's most excellent majesty,' and reprinted at Edinburgh in 1827, with an introductory memoir of Lord Kenmure by Mr. Thomas Murray, author of 'The Literary History of Galloway.' Rutherford also composed a long elegiac poem on his death, entitled 'In Joanem Gordonum Kenmurii Vicecomitem Apotheosis,' which still remains in manuscript. To this nobleman Rutherford dedicated his first work, 'Exercitationes Apologeticæ pro Divina Gratia, contra Arminium,' &c. An interesting account of Lord Kenmure's resigned behaviour during his last illness is inserted in Howie's 'Scots Worthies.' Lady Kenmure, his widow, was, on 21st September, 1640, married to the Hon. Sir Harry Montgomery of Giffen, second son of Alexander, sixth earl of Eglinton, without issue. She was the constant correspondent of Rutherford, the last of whose letters to her is dated in September 1659. She attained to great age, and was alive in 1672.

GORDON, William, of Earlston, an eminent supporter of the Covenant, see *ante*, p. 325.

GORDON, Robert, founder of an hospital at Aberdeen, son of Arthur Gordon, advocate in Edinburgh, the ninth son of Robert Gordon of Straloch, whose life is given on page 329, was born about 1665. In early life he travelled on the Continent, where he spent his patrimony, amounting to about eleven hundred pounds. He afterwards went to Dantzic, where he engaged in trade; and, having acquired a small fortune, he returned to Scotland about the beginning of the 18th century, and went to reside at Aberdeen. Though styled merchant—a title in that city bestowed on any mere shopkeeper,—he does not appear to have entered into business. He was noted for his extreme parsimony,—arising, it is said, from a disappointment in love, which enabled him at his death to bequeath a sum of £10,300, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining an hospital at Aberdeen, which is called after his name, for the education and support of a certain number of boys, the sons of decayed merchants and guild brethren of that burgh. He died in January 1732.

GORDON, Alexander, an antiquarian writer of some note, an accomplished draughtsman, and excellent Greek scholar, was born in Scotland about the end of the seventeenth century, but the precise date of his birth has not been recorded. While yet young, he visited various parts of the Continent, and resided in Italy for some years. After his return he published various works, a list of which is subjoined. In 1736 he was appointed secretary to the society for the encouragement of learning, with a salary of fifty pounds. He afterwards acted for a short time as secretary to the Egyptian club, which was composed of persons who had visited Egypt. In 1739 he succeeded Dr. Stukely as secretary to the Antiquarian Society, which situation he resigned in 1741, when he went with Governor Glen to Carolina in North America, where besides receiving a grant of land, he was appointed registrar of the province, made a justice of peace, and filled several other offices. He died there about 1750, leaving a large estate to his family.

His works are:

Itinerarium Septentrionale; or, A Journey through most of the Counties of Scotland, and those in the north of England. In two parts. Illustrated with 66 copperplates. Part 1. An account of Roman Antiquities found and collected on that Journey; 2. An account of the Danish Invasions of Scotland, and the Monuments erected there, on the different defeats of that people. Lond. 1726, fol. Additions and Corrections, by way of Supplement, containing several Dissertations on, and Descriptions of, Roman Antiquities discovered in Scotland, since publishing the said Itinerary. Together with Observations on other ancient monuments found in the north of England, never before published. Lond. 1732, fol. A Latin edition of this Work, with the Supplement, was printed in Holland, 1731.

The Lives of Pope Alexander VI. and his son Cæsar Borgia, comprehending the Wars in the Reigns of Charles VIII. and Louis XII., Kings of France, and the Chief Transactions and Revolutions in Italy from 1492 to 1516; with an Appendix of Original Papers. Lond. 1729, fol.

A Complete History of the Ancient Amphitheatres, more particularly regarding the Architecture of these buildings, and in particular that of Verona, by the Marquis Scipio Maffei. Translated from the Italian. 1730, 8vo. Afterwards enlarged in a 2d edition.

Twenty-five Plates of Mummies, Obelisks, and other Egyptian Antiquities; with two Essays towards explaining the Hieroglyphical Figures on the Coffins of two of the most ancient Mummies belonging to Captain William Lethieullier Lond. 1737, fol.

GORDON, Thomas, an industrious political writer, the son of the proprietor of Gairloch, in the parish of Kells, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, was born there towards the close of the 17th century. After receiving a university education, either at Aberdeen or St. Andrews, it is uncertain

which, he settled in London as a classical teacher. He afterwards commenced party writer, and is said to have been employed by the earl of Oxford in Queen Anne's reign. He first distinguished himself in the Bangorian Controversy by publishing two pamphlets in defence of Bishop Hoadly, which recommended him to Mr. Trenchard, a zealous writer on the Whig side, the author of a work entitled 'The Natural History of Superstition,' who engaged him as his amanuensis, and afterwards admitted him into partnership as an author. In January 1720 they began to publish in conjunction a weekly political paper, entitled 'The Independent Whig,' which was continued for a year, and was renewed by Gordon after Mr. Trenchard's death. In November of the same year they began in the London, and subsequently in the British Journal, a series of papers on public subjects, under the name of 'Cato's Letters,' which were afterwards collected into four volumes, and reached a second edition in 1737. These two publications, and especially the 'Independent Whig,' were directed against the hierarchy of the Church of England, and had an express tendency to bring all religion into contempt. Having been taken into the pay of Sir Robert Walpole, Gordon wrote several pamphlets in defence of his administration, for which that minister procured him the place of commissioner of wine licenses. In 1728 appeared his translation of Tacitus, in two vols. folio, which, with his version of the works of Sallust, published in 1744, has contributed more than his political writings to preserve his name. He died July 28, 1750, at the age of sixty. His works are:

Works of Tacitus, translated into English; with Discourses on the same. Lond. 1728-31, 2 vols. fol.

The Independent Whig; or, a Defence of Primitive Christianity, against the exorbitant claims and encroachments of fanatical and disaffected Clergymen. Lond. 1732, 2 vols.

Translation of the Works of Sallust into English. Lond. 1744, 4to.

A short Review of the Pamphlet entitled, Considerations on the Law of Forfeitures for High Treason. By Mr. Charles Yorke. 1746, 8vo.

Cato's Letters; or Essays on Liberty, Civil and Religious, and other important subjects. Lond. 1748, 4 vols. 12mo. In association with John Trenchard, Esq.

Two Collections of Tracts; the first entitled, A Cordial for Low Spirits. Lond. 1750, 3 vols. 12mo. 2d, The Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken. Lond. 1750, 2 vols. 12mo.

Plain Sermons on Practical Subjects. Lond. 1788, 2 vols.

GORDON, Lord George, whose name is inseparably connected with the celebrated riots of 1780, 3d son of Cosmo George, 3d duke of Gordon, was born in December 1750. At an early period of life he entered the navy, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant, but quitted the service during the American war. In 1774 he was returned member for Ludgershall, a pocket borough, belonging to Lord Melbourne, which place he represented for several sessions, rendering himself conspicuous by his zealous opposition to ministers. As, however, he animadverted with great freedom and often with great wit, on the proceedings of both sides of the House, it was usual at that period to say, "that there were three parties in parliament, the ministry, the opposition, and Lord George Gordon."

A bill introduced by Sir George Saville having, in 1778, passed the legislature, for the relief of Roman Catholics from certain penalties and disabilities, the excitement produced throughout the country in consequence was immense, and numerous societies were formed, and, among others, the Protestant Association at London, of which Lord George Gordon was elected president in November 1779, for the purpose of endeavouring to procure its repeal. On the 2d of June 1780 his lordship headed a vast multitude, consisting of the members of the Protestant Association, and about one hundred thousand of the excited inhabitants of the metropolis, in procession to the House of Commons, to present a petition against the obnoxious measure. This gave rise to a dreadful riot, which lasted for several days, and which was not suppressed till after the destruction of many Catholic chapels and dwelling-houses, the prison of Newgate, and the mansion of the chief justice, Lord Mansfield. At one time, the King's Bench, Fleet Prison, Borough Clink, and Surry Bridewell, were all in flames at once, and the prisoners, with the inmates of Newgate, set at liberty to join the mob in the work of devastation. On Friday the 9th a warrant of the privy council was issued for the arrest of Lord George Gordon, charged with high treason, in attempting to raise and levy war and insurrection against the king. His trial took place on 5th February following, when no evidence being adduced of treasonable design, his

lordship was necessarily acquitted. On this occasion he had for his counsel Mr., afterwards Lord, Kenyon, and the Hon. Thomas Erskine, afterwards lord chancellor.

Lord George's subsequent conduct could only be regarded by all rational men as that of an insane and dangerous enthusiast. In May 1786 he was excommunicated by the archbishop of Canterbury for contempt, for refusing to come forward as a witness in a court of law. He then published a 'Letter from Lord George Gordon to the Attorney General of England, in which the motives of his Lordship's public conduct from the beginning of 1780 to the present time are vindicated,' 1787, 8vo. In April of that year two prosecutions were brought against him at the instance of the Crown, for a libel on the queen of France, the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, and the French ambassador, and for preparing and presenting a petition reflecting on the laws and criminal justice of the country. Being convicted on both charges, he was sentenced to imprisonment for two years on the one, and for three years on the other, to pay a fine of five hundred pounds, and find securities for his good behaviour. In the interval between the verdict and the passing of the sentence, Lord George retired to Holland, where, however, he was arrested, and conveyed to England. After residing for some time in Birmingham, he was, in December 1788, apprehended and committed to Newgate, where he spent the remainder of his days. In July 1789 he addressed a petition to the National Assembly of France, praying for its interference in his favour with the British government. But Lord Grenville, then secretary of state for foreign affairs, acquainted those who made application on his behalf, that their wishes could not be complied with, of which Lord George was duly informed. From this time the lonely hours of his confinement were devoted to reading, and the study of ancient and modern history. He died November 1, 1793, of a fever, and his last moments were embittered by the knowledge that he could not be buried amongst the Jews, whose religion he had, some time before his apprehension, embraced, and all the rites and duties of which he zealously performed. He was kept in confinement ten months longer than his prescribed term of imprisonment, in consequence of not being able to obtain the necessary security for his enlargement.

GORDON, Robert, D.D., an eminent minister and one of the fathers of the Free protesting church of Scotland, was born in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfries-shire, in 1786. His first appointment was that of assistant master in the Perth academy. Having early distinguished himself by the depth and accuracy of his mathematical knowledge, he was employed by Sir David Brewster to write the articles on Euclid, Geography, and Meteorology for the Edinburgh Encyclopedia. In 1816 he was presented by Lord Gray to the parish of Kinfauns near Perth, and in 1820 was translated to the old Chapel of Ease in St. Cuthbert's parish, Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh, which soon proving too small for the crowded congregation which assembled to hear him, Hope Park church (also a Chapel of Ease) in that city was erected for him. In 1825 he was translated to the New North church of Edinburgh, and in 1830 to the High church of that city, a charge considered the first in the Church of Scotland. Naturally of a humble and retiring disposition, he never made himself conspicuous in church politics; but when he publicly declared his adherence to the principles and policy of the non-intrusion party in the church, perhaps no other name in Scotland carried with it so much weight among the educated and reflecting classes of his countrymen. His intrepidity and unswerving firmness in the cause of truth caused him to make his appearance at the bar of the court of session on 16th June 1839, to give the comfort of his presence to the presbytery of Dunkeld, when they were called up to receive the censure of the civil court for disregarding an interdict in the settlement of a minister in the parish of Lethendy. At the convocation in Edinburgh in November 1842, of twelve hundred ministers and elders specially assembled to consider the crisis in the Church of Scotland, which appeared to render a disruption inevitable, Dr. Gordon was called upon to preside. The solemn words of his address gave a fitting tone and character to the proceedings on that momentous occasion. The author of the 'Ten Years' Conflict' has well described it as "an address

whose deep solemnity and unstudied yet dignified simplicity made it come home to every heart like the words of a martyr's confession." At the disruption in the following May, he was one of the ministers who left the Established Church, and he was followed by almost the whole of his congregation. He died 21st October 1853, universally lamented. As a preacher Dr. Gordon stood in the very front rank of the Scottish ministry of his time. After his death, was published from his sermons, a valuable and important work, entitled 'Christ as made known to the Ancient Church,' vols. i. and ii. embracing the historical books of Scripture, in 1854, demy 8vo, and vols. iii. and iv. the prophetic books, in 1855.

GOURLAY, a surname originally English, and evidently derived from lands of that name. According to Edmund Howe's History of England (p. 153), Ingelramus de Gourlay accompanied William the Lion to Scotland about 1174, after his captivity, and is mentioned in a charter by that monarch about 1200. He was the progenitor of all the Scottish Gourlays. His son, Hugo de Gourlay, appears to have been possessed of lands both in Fife and the Lothians, and his descendants were styled of Kincraig, in the parish of Kilconquhar in the former county, an estate which still belongs to the family. The name of his great-grandson, William de Gourlay de Bagally, is mentioned in the Ragman Roll, as one of those barons who swore fealty to Edward the First of England, in 1296.

Gow, a surname derived from a Gaelic word signifying Smith. Cowan, when not a modulation of Colquhoun, is the same word as Gowan, and has the same meaning. The surname M'Gowan is the English Smithson. "The Gows," says Lower, in his Essay on English Surnames, (vol. i. p. 104,) "were once as numerous in Scotland as the Smiths in England, and would be so at this time had not many of them, at a very recent date, translated the name to Smith."

GOW, NEIL, renowned for his skill in playing the violin, of humble origin, was born at Inver, near Dunkeld, Perthshire, March 22, 1727. He early displayed a taste for music, and was almost entirely self-taught till about his thirteenth year, when he received some instructions from John Cameron, an attendant of Sir George Stewart of Grandtully. His progress as a musician was singularly rapid. A public trial having been proposed amongst a few of the best performers in that part of the country, young Neil was prevailed on to engage in the contest, when the prize was decreed to him, the judge, who was blind, declaring that "he could distinguish the stroke of Neil's bow among a hundred players." Having obtained the notice, first, of the Athol family, and afterwards of the duchess of Gordon, he was soon introduced to the admiration of the fashionable world, and enjoyed the countenance and distinguished patronage of the principal nobility and gentry of Scotland till his death. As a performer on the violin he was unequalled. "The livelier airs," says Dr. M'Knight, in the Scots Magazine for 1809, "which belong to the class of what are called the strathspey and reel, and which have long been peculiar to the northern part of the island, assumed in his hand a style of spirit, fire, and beauty, which had never been heard before. There is perhaps no species whatever of music executed on the violin, in which the characteristic expression depends more on the power of the bow, particularly in what is called the upward or returning stroke, than the Highland reel. Here, accordingly, was Gow's forte. His bow-hand, as a suitable instrument of his genius, was uncommonly powerful; and where the note produced by the up-bow was often feeble and indistinct in other hands, it was struck in his playing with a strength and certainty which never failed to surprise and delight the skilful hearer. To this extraordinary power of the bow, in the hand of this great original genius, must be ascribed the singular felicity of expression which he gave to all his music, and the native Highland *gout* of certain tunes, such as 'Tullochgorum,' in which his taste and style of bowing could never be exactly reached by any other performer. We may add the effect of the sudden shout with which he frequently accompanied his playing in the quick tunes, and which seemed instantly to electrify the dancers, inspiring them with new life and energy, and rousing the spirits of the most inanimate."

Neil Gow excelled also in the composition of Scottish melodies; and his sets of the older tunes, and various of his own airs, were prepared for publication by his son Nathaniel. In private life Neil Gow was distinguished by his unpretending manners, his homely humour, strong good sense and knowledge of the world. His figure was vigorous and manly, and the expression of his countenance spirited and intelligent. His whole appearance exhibited so characteristic a model of a Scottish Highlander, that his portrait was at one period to be found in all parts of the country. A woodcut of it is subjoined.

Four admirable likenesses of him were painted by the late Sir Henry Raeburn, one for the County Hall, Perth, and the others for the duke of Athol, Lord Gray, and the Hon. William Maule, created in 1831 Lord Panmure. His portrait was also introduced into the view of a 'Highland Wedding,' by Mr. Allan, with that of Donald Gow, his brother, who usually accompanied him on the violoncello.

Neil Gow died at Inver, March 1, 1807, in the 80th year of his age. He was twice married: first, to Margaret Wiseman, by whom he had five sons and three daughters; and secondly to Margaret Urquhart, but had no issue by her. Three sons and two daughters predeceased him, and besides Nathaniel, the subject of the following notice, he left another son, John, who long resided in London, as leader of the fashionable Scottish bands there, and died in 1827.

GOW, NATHANIEL, an eminent violin player, teacher, and composer of music, the youngest son of the preceding, was born at Inver, near Dunkeld, May 28, 1766. Having exhibited early indications of a talent for music, his father soon began to give him instructions on the violin; and afterwards sent him to Edinburgh, where he studied first under M'Intosh, and subsequently under M'Glashan, at that period two well known violinists, and the latter especially an excellent composer of Scottish airs. He took lessons on the violoncello from Joseph Reneagle, afterwards professor of music at Oxford. In 1782 he was appointed one of his majesty's trumpeters for Scotland, and on the death of his elder brother, William, in 1791, he succeeded him as leader of the band formerly conducted by M'Glashan at Edinburgh, a situation which he held for nearly forty years with undiminished reputation.

In 1796 he and Mr. William Shepherd entered into partnership in Edinburgh, as music-sellers, and the business was continued till 1813, when, on the death of the latter, it was given up. He afterwards resumed it, in company with his son Neil, the composer of 'Bonny Prince Charlie,' and other beautiful melodies, who died in 1823. The business was finally relinquished in 1827, having involved him in losses, which reduced him to a state of bankruptcy.

Between 1799 and 1824 Nathaniel Gow published his six celebrated collections of Reels and Strathspeys; a Repository of Scots Slow Airs, Strathspeys, and Dances, in 4 vols.; Scots Vocal Melodies, 2 vols.; a collection of Ancient Curious Scots Melodies, and various other pieces, all arranged by himself. In some of the early numbers he was assisted by his father, and these came out under the name of Neil Gow and Son.

During the long period of his professional career, his services as conductor were in constant request at all the fashionable parties that took place throughout Scotland; and he frequently received large sums for attending with his band at country parties. He was a great favourite with George the Fourth, and on his visits to London had the honour of being invited to play at the private parties of his majesty, when prince of Wales, at Carlton House. Such was the high estimation in which he was held by the nobility and gentry of his native country, that his annual balls were always most numerously and fashionably attended; and among the presents which at various times were made to him were, a massive silver goblet, in 1811, from the earl of Dalhousie; a fine violoncello by Sir Peter Murray of Ochtertyre:

and a valuable violin by Sir Alexander Don of Newton Don, baronet. As a teacher of the violin and piano-forte accompaniment he was paid the highest rate of fees, and he had for pupils the children of the first families in the kingdom.

In March 1827 he was compelled, by his reduced circumstances, and while suffering under a severe illness, to make an appeal to his former patrons and the public for support, by a ball, which produced him about £300, and which was continued annually for three years. The noblemen and gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt were not unmindful of the merits of one who had done so much for the national music of Scotland, as they voted him, on his distresses becoming known, £50 yearly during his life; and he every year received a handsome present from the Hon. William Maule, subsequently Lord Panmure. He died January 17, 1831, aged 65. He was twice married: first, to Janet Fraser, by whom he had five daughters and one son; and, secondly, in 1814, to Mary Hogg, by whom he had three sons and two daughters; one of whom, Mary, was married to Mr. Jenkins, London; another, Jessie, was the wife of Mr. Luke, treasurer of George Heriot's Hospital; and a third, Augusta, became a teacher of music.

GOWRIE, Earl of, a title (attainted in 1600) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1581 on William, fourth Lord Ruthven of Dirleton, (see RUTHVEN, Lord,) second but eldest surviving son of the third Lord Ruthven, the principal actor in the murder of Rizzio. In that transaction he was also engaged, and in consequence fled to England with his father, after whose death he obtained the queen's pardon, through the intercession of the earl of Morton. He joined the association against the earl of Bothwell, in 1567, and on the surrender of the queen to the confederated lords at Carberry Hill on the 15th June of that year, he and Lord Lindsay conducted her in disguise, the following night, to Lochleven castle. He is stated to have been one of the nobles who, by menaces, forced the hapless Mary, on the 24th July following, to sign a resignation of the crown, but he does not appear to have been present on the occasion. He was, however, conjoined with Lord Lindsay in the commission extorted from her, empowering them in her name to renounce the government. Throckmorton, the English ambassador in Scotland, writing to Queen Elizabeth on the 14th July, says: "The Lord Ruthven is employed in another commission, because he began to show great favour to the queen, and to give her intelligence." He supported the regent Moray at the battle of Langside, and in June of the same year he did farther service to the king's party, by preventing the earl of Huntly with a thousand foot from the north, from joining the earls of Argyle and Arran; and these noblemen, who favoured the queen were, in consequence, obliged to disband their forces. On 24th June, 1571, his lordship was made treasurer for life. In 1577 he joined the other lords against his former friend, the earl of Morton, and on 24th March 1578 he was sworn a member of the king's privy council. On 12th June of the same year he appears as commissioner for the city of Perth, then called St. Johnstone, of which town, as his father and grandfather had been, he was also provost. The same year he was appointed lieutenant of the borders in place of the earl of Angus, and on 25th November nominated one of the extraordinary lords of session. He became the bitter enemy of the regent Morton, on account of the latter taking the part of Andrew, Lord Oliphant, in certain legal proceedings arising out of the mutual slaughter of each other's followers, while at deadly feud, on 1st November 1580. Lord Ruthven was tried and acquitted. Lord Oliphant's trial is not recorded. In the following year Lord Ruthven was one of the chief of the nobility who brought Morton to the scaffold. On 23d August 1581, he was created earl of Gowrie, and obtained a considerable part of the lands belonging to the monastery of Scone. [*Douglas' Peerage*, vol. i. p. 602.] He was the principal of the confederated nobles engaged in the "Raid of Ruthven," 23d August 1582, the alleged object of which was the defence of the religion and liberties of the kingdom, but in reality to procure the dismissal of the king's favourites, the duke of Lennox and Stewart, earl of Arran, and to obtain possession of the king's person. James had been enjoying the sports of the field in Athol, when he was invited by the earl of Gowrie to Ruthven castle, now called Huntingtower, in the parish of Tippermuir, Perthshire. The morning after his arrival, the associated lords appeared in his apartment, and presented a remonstrance against Lennox and Arran, when finding himself a prisoner, the king, after threatening and entreating them by turns, at last burst into tears. The master of Glammis, one of the confederates, fiercely exclaimed to his companions, some of whom were relenting, "No matter for his tears: better children weep than bearded men!" James was first removed to Perth and afterwards to Edinburgh, most sedulously guarded by Gowrie and the noblemen concerned in the enterprise; but in the following May he effected his escape from them at St. Andrews. A new privy council was immediately appointed, and the king published a declaration, in which he stated, that though duly sensible of the treasonable attempt upon his person at Ruthven castle, he was willing to forgive all past offences, if the actors in that exploit would crave pardon in due time, and not be guilty of any farther treason against him. Through the advice of Sir James Melville the earl of Gowrie was pardoned by the king, who soon visited him again at the castle of Ruthven, where, after being royally entertained by his lordship, the latter fell down upon his knees, and most humbly professed his sorrow for his share in retaining his majesty in that unhappy house at his last being there. His pardon under the great seal is dated 23d December 1583. Arran, however, soon after regained his ascendency in the king's favour, when a convention of the estates was held, at which those concerned in the Raid of Ruthven were declared to be traitors, and the earl, notwithstanding his pardon, was ordered to leave Scotland and proceed to France. He now, unfortunately for himself, entered into a correspondence with his former associates, especially with the earl of Mar and the master of Glammis, who had both retired to Ireland, with the view of concerting a second enterprise for securing the person of the king. It was arranged that Mar and Glammis with their adherents should return from Ireland, and after being joined by the earls of Gowrie and Angus, were to make themselves masters of Stir-

ling castle. To deceive the court he proceeded to Dundee, and pretended to be making preparations for his voyage to France. The time limited for his final departure was the last day of March 1584, but he contrived, under various pretexts, to delay sailing till the 16th of April, only two days before the day fixed for the intended surprise of Stirling castle, when he was unexpectedly apprehended, by Captain William Stewart of the royal guard, in the house of one William Drummond, a burgess of Dundee. He made considerable resistance, and attempted to defend the house in which he lodged, but Stewart procured some pieces of ordnance from the vessels in the harbour, and the earl was compelled to surrender. He was conveyed by sea to Leith, and committed a prisoner in Edinburgh. Hopes being held out to him that he might save his life by revealing the plans of the conspirators, he emitted a confession under his own hand, which is preserved in Spotiswood's History (page 331). He was subsequently, by the king's order, removed to Stirling, where he wrote a letter on the 30th of the same month to the king, earnestly entreating an interview in order to reveal a secret, "which," he said, "might have endangered the life and estate of your mother and yourself, if I had not stayed and impeded the same, the revealing whereof may avail your majesty more than the lives and livings of five hundred such as myself." The interview was refused, and the earl was brought to trial for high treason on the 4th of May. To the charges exhibited against him he urged a variety of objections, which were all overruled. He was found guilty, and beheaded between eight and nine o'clock the same evening. His titles and estates were at the same time declared to be forfeited. He made a long speech on the scaffold, in which he maintained that all his actions were intended for the benefit of the king, concluding with expressing the same regret which many great men have done in similar cases, "that if he had served God as faithfully as he wished to have done the king, he would not have come to that end." Archbishop Spotiswood describes him as "a man wise, but said to have been too curious, and to have consulted with wizards touching the state of things in future times." [*Spotiswood's History*, p. 332.]

By his countess, Dorothea Stewart, second daughter of Henry Lord Methven, he had, with seven daughters, five sons. James, the eldest son, was second earl; and John, the second son, third and last earl of Gowrie. Alexander, the third son, was killed with his brother, the third earl, in what is called "the Gowrie conspiracy," against King James at Gowrie House, Perth, 5th August, 1600, afterwards referred to. William, the fourth son, retired to the continent, and distinguished himself by his knowledge in chemistry. Patrick, the youngest son, an eminent physician, was confined for many years in the Tower of London, whence he was not released till 1619. The eldest daughter, Lady Margaret Ruthven, married James, fourth earl of Montrose, and was the mother of the great marquis of Montrose. All his other daughters married titled persons, three of them noblemen, except the youngest, Lady Dorothea, who became the wife of James Wemyss of Pittencrieff in Fife. An extraordinary exploit of one of the first earl's daughters, probably the youngest, is recorded in Pennant's Tour through Scotland. She was courted by a young gentleman, who was held by her parents to be of inferior rank, and whose addresses were, therefore, not encouraged by her family. When a visitor at Ruthven castle, which then had two towers, he was lodged in the opposite one to that of the young lady. One night when the lovers were together in his apartment, some prying domestic acquainted her mother with the circumstance. The countess hastened to surprise them, but the young lady, hearing her footsteps, ran to the top of the leads, and took the desperate leap of nine feet four inches over a chasm of 60 feet. Alighting in safety on the battlements of the other tower, she crept into her own bed, where her astonished mother found her, and was immediately convinced of the injustice of the suspicions entertained of her. Next night the young lady eloped with her lover, and was married. The place between the two towers was ever after known as "the Maiden's Leap." After the earl's execution his countess was left destitute, and could obtain no favour from the court. At the meeting of parliament on 22d August following, the king and lords went on foot to the Tolbooth, and when they were going up the High Street, the countess of Gowrie went down on her knees, crying to the king for grace to her and her poor 'bairns," who never had offended his majesty. The favourite Arran would not suffer her to come near, but thrust her down, and hurt her back and her hand. She fainted on the spot, and lay on the street till they were in the Tolbooth, when she was taken into a house. "This," says Calderwood, "was the reward she received for saving Arran's life at the Raid of Ruthven."

James, the second earl, was restored to his titles and estates in 1586, and died in 1588, in his 14th year. Although so young, he held the office of provost of Perth.

His next brother, John, third earl and sixth Lord Ruthven, succeeded when about eleven years old. He was educated at the grammar school of Perth, and carefully instructed in the doctrines of the protestant religion. While attending the university of Edinburgh, he was elected, though a minor, like his brother, provost of Perth. In August 1594, he went to the continent to prosecute his studies, and on his departure the town council of Perth, as a testimony of their respect for the Ruthven family, bound themselves and their successors in office by a written obligation, to choose him annually as their provost during his absence. He was away nearly six years, and returned to Perth on 20th May 1600, being then in the 22d year of his age. He was killed in his own house on 5th August following, with his brother, the Hon. Alexander Ruthven, in an alleged treasonable attempt on the person of the king; for an account of which the reader is referred to the life of James the Sixth, *post*. The mystery connected with their fate has never yet been unravelled, and in all probability never will. All the evidence respecting what is historically known by the name of the "Gowrie Conspiracy," will be found in Pitcairn's 'Criminal Trials of Scotland,' where the subject is ably investigated; but all the inquiries that have been made into the circumstances of the transaction leave an impression unfavourable to James, which no special pleading has yet been able to remove. The great accomplishments of the two brothers, thus untimely slain, their popular manners, generous disposition, and religious character, rendered their countrymen slow to believe their guilt, and no motive could be imputed to them for perpetrating such a crime, as an attempt to assassinate their sovereign, but that of a desire to avenge on the king the execution of their father. The presbyterian clergy, in particular, entertained doubts of their treason, and the great Robert Bruce, minister of Edinburgh, was exiled from Scotland for refusing to offer up thanks in his pulpit for the king's deliverance. James himself showed a suspicious anxiety to fasten the crime of treason on their memory. In 1600 appeared 'A Discourse of the unnatural conspiracy attempted against his majesty's person at St. Johnstone,' on the 5th of August that year, which is reputed to be the king's own account of the matter. He volunteered to give the city of Perth, where the Ruthven family were held in the highest estimation, a charter of confir-

mation of rights and privileges, besides entering his name on the guildry book as a burgess of the town. The conduct pursued towards the two unfortunate young men after death showed a marked hostility to their name and house. Douglas states, (vol. i. p. 602,) that their dead bodies were removed to Edinburgh, and an indictment of high treason preferred against them. After the examination of witnesses, parliament, on 15th November of the same year, pronounced sentence, declaring them guilty of treason, and decerning their name, memory, and dignity to be extinguished; their arms to be cancelled; their whole estate forfeited and annexed to the crown; their bodies to be drawn, hanged, and quartered at the cross of Edinburgh; the name of Ruthven to be abolished; and their posterity and surviving brothers to be incapable of succeeding to, or of holding any offices, honours or possessions. The fifth day of August, the day of the king's miraculous escape, was also ordered to be held annually as a day of public thanksgiving; but, besides its never being very popular, it was soon superseded by the more memorable event of the Gunpowder Plot.

GRÆME, or GRAHAM, a surname said to be derived from the Gaelic word *grumach*, applied to a person of a stern countenance and manner, hence the Gothic term grim. It is more likely to have originated in the British word *grym*, signifying strength, hence *grime's dyke*, erroneously called Graham's dyke, the name popularly given to the wall of Antoninus, from an absurd fable of Fordun and Boece, that one *Greme*, traditionally said to have governed Scotland during the minority of Eugene the Second, broke through the mighty rampart erected by the Romans between the rivers Forth and Clyde. It is unfortunate for this fiction, and for the supposititious Gaelic origin of the name, that the first authenticated person who bore it in North Britain was Sir William de Græme (the undoubted ancestor of the dukes of Montrose and all "the gallant Grahams" in this country), who came to Scotland in the reign of David the First, from whom he received the lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith, and witnessed the charter of that monarch to the monks of the abbey of Holyrood in 1128. In Gaelic *grim* means war, battle. Anciently, the word Grimes-dike was applied to trenches, roads, and boundaries, and was not confined to Scotland. Chalmers remarks that if Graham be the proper spelling of the name, it may be said to be a compound of Gray-ham, the dwelling of Gray; but if it be *Græme*, it is a genuine Saxon word signifying angry, fierce. Gram and Grim were English names, hence *Grimsby*, *Grimsthorp*, &c. One of the Orkney Islands is named *Græmsey*. Graham is the spelling of the name of the witness in the charter of Holyroodhouse.

This Anglo-Norman knight, Sir William de Graham, had two sons, Peter and John, in whom the direct line was carried on. The elder, Peter de Graham, styled of Dalkeith and Abercorn, had also two sons, Henry and William. Henry, the elder, witnessed some of the charters of King William the Lion. He was succeeded by his son Henry, whose son, also named Henry, by marrying the daughter of Roger Avenel (who died in 1243), acquired the extensive estates of Avenel, in Eskdale (see vol. i. p. 170). He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* in the parliament of Scone 5th February 1283-4, who bound themselves, by their oaths and seals, to receive and acknowledge as their sovereign, the princess Margaret of Norway, the grand-daughter of Alexander the Third, in the event of that monarch's death without issue.

His son, Sir Nicholas de Graham, sat in the parliament at Brigham, now Birgham, in Berwickshire, in 1290, when the treaty was signed for the marriage between Prince Edward of England and the infant Maiden of Norway. In 1292 he was one of the nominees of Bruce the competitor, when he became a candidate for the vacant crown. In 1296 he swore fealty to Edward the First of England, being designed of the county of Linlithgow, his lands of Abercorn being in that county. His son, Sir John de Graham of Dalkeith, had a son, John de Graham, who, dying without issue, was the last of the elder line of the original stock of the Grahams. He had two sisters, his heiresses,—the one, married to William More, who obtained with her the lands of Abercorn; and the other, Margaret, becoming the wife of William Douglas of Lugton, ancestor of the earls of Morton, conveyed to him Dalkeith and the vast property of the Avenels in Eskdale. The former (Dalkeith) came into possession of the Buccleuch family in 1642, by purchase from the then earl of Morton, and gives the title of earl to that ducal house.

The male line of the family was carried on by the younger son of Sir William de Graham first above mentioned, John de Graham, whose son, David de Graham, obtained from his cousin, Henry, the son of Peter de Graham, the lands of Clifton and Clifton Hall in Mid Lothian, and from King William the Lion those of Charlton and Barrowfield, as well as the lordship of Kinnaber, all in Forfarshire. This was the first connection of the family with the district near Montrose, whence they subsequently derived their ducal title. His eldest son, also named Sir David de Graham, had, from Patrick, earl of Dunbar, in the reign of King Alexander the Second, with other lands, those of Dundaff in Stirlingshire, and in 1244 he was one of the guarantees of a truce entered into between King Alexander the Second and Henry the Third of England, who, after the accession of Alexander the Third, a boy of only nine years of age, to the throne, began that systematic attempt on the kingdom of Scotland, which afterwards under Edward the First brought so much calamity on the country. The policy of Henry, during the minority of the king, who had married his daughter, the princess Margaret, was to sow dissensions among the nobility, and he succeeded in forming a party among them favourable to English interests. To this party the Grahams did not belong, and the son of the Sir David de Graham last mentioned, also named Sir David de Graham, who appears to have held the office of sheriff of the county of Berwick, was one of the Anti-Anglican or Comyn party (see vol. i. p. 84) who were removed from the administration of affairs, on 21st September 1255, when, under the influence of Henry, a regency was appointed, with the custody of the young king and the government of the country, till Alexander should attain majority. From Malise earl of Strathearn he acquired the lands of Kincardine in Perthshire, which became one of the chief designations of the family. He died about 1270. By his wife, Annabella, daughter of Robert, earl of Strathearn, he had three sons, namely, Sir Patrick, who succeeded him; the celebrated Sir John the Graham, the companion of Wallace, a notice of whom is given at page 343; and Sir David, one of the nominees, his eldest brother being another, of Baliol in his competition for the crown of Scotland, 5th June 1292. Both brothers swore fealty to Edward the same year. This act of homage, however, as in the case of many others of the Scots nobles, was a forced one, as in 1296 Sir David was taken prisoner by the English monarch, with his nephew Sir David de Graham. They were released on 30th July 1297, on condition of serving Edward in his wars against France. The lands of Loveth or Lovat, in Inverness-shire, which subsequently became the property of the Frasers, were among the possessions of this Sir David de Graham.

The eldest son, Sir Patrick Graham of Kincardine, was in

1281, sent to negotiate the marriage of Alexander prince of Scotland with Margaret, daughter of Guy earl of Flanders, which took place the following year. That young prince, however, died 12th January 1283–4, and Sir Patrick sat in the general council at Scone, 5th February following, in which the crown was settled on the princess of Norway, granddaughter of Alexander the Third. He was also one of the assembly at Brigham in 1290, that agreed to the marriage treaty between the young queen Margaret, who died on her voyage to Scotland, and the prince of Wales, the son of Edward the First. He fell in battle against the English at Dunbar, 28th April 1296. Hemingford, the English chronicler, says of him in Latin that he was a stout knight, the wisest among the wise in council, and among the noblest the most noble.

His son, Sir David de Graham, a favourite name among the early Grahams, was also designed of Kincardine. He was a strenuous assertor of the independence of Scotland, and a faithful adherent of Robert the Bruce. He was one of the persons excepted out of the general conditions of the pacification made by Edward with the Scots, 9th February 1303–4, as it was provided that he should be banished from Scotland for six months. From Robert the First, in consideration of his good and faithful services, he had several grants, and he exchanged with that monarch his property of Cardross in Dumbartonshire for the lands of "Old Montrose" in Forfarshire. He was one of the nobles who, in 1320, signed the famous letter to the pope, asserting the independence of Scotland, and in 1323 he was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the English. He died in 1327. Among other persons of the name who signed the letter to the pope were John de Graham and Patrick de Graham, the latter styled Chivaler d'Escoce, who for his adherence to Bruce was sent prisoner to England in 1303.

Sir David's son, also Sir David, styled of "Auld Monros," accompanying king David the Second in his unfortunate expedition to England in 1346, was taken prisoner with that monarch at the battle of Durham 17th October of that year. In 1354 he was one of the commissioners for negotiating the ransom of the king, and one of his hostages, as was also Sir Patrick his son. He died in 1364.

The son, Sir Patrick Graham, of Dundaff and Kincardine, was a commissioner to treat with the English, 30th August 1394, and died before 1404. By a first wife, he had a son, Sir William, his successor, and a daughter, Matilda, married to Sir John Drummond of Concraig. His second wife was Egidia, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Ralston, the brother of King Robert the Second. By this lady he had four sons. Patrick, the eldest of these, by his marriage with Euphame Stewart, countess palatine of Strathern, and countess of Caithness, became, in her right, earl of Strathern (see STRATHERN, Earl of). From this alliance their descendants quarter the royal arms of Stuart on their shield. He was slain by his brother-in-law, Sir John Drummond of Concraig, at Crieff, 10th August, 1413, (see page 64) and the principal agents in his murder, Walter Oliphant and Arthur Oliphant, brothers, were drawn and hanged for the crime.

Sir William Graham of Kincardine, the eldest son, was frequently employed in negociations with the English relative to the liberation of King James the First. Like his father, he was twice married. By his first wife he had two sons, Alexander, who predeceased him, leaving two sons, and John. His second wife was the princess Mary Stewart, second daughter of King Robert the Second; widow of the earl of Angus and of Sir James Kennedy of Dunure, and after Sir William Graham's death she took for her fourth husband Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath. By this lady he had five sons, namely, 1. Sir Robert Graham of Strathcarron, ancestor of the Grahams of Fintry, of Claverhouse, and of Duntrune. 2. Patrick Graham, consecrated bishop of Brechin, in 1463, and three years after translated to the see of St. Andrews. He was brother of the half-blood of the previous bishop, Kennedy, chancellor of the kingdom, and is described as a worthy man and a prelate of primitive simplicity. His election to the latter see was opposed by the Boyds, who then ruled everything at court. The bishop, therefore, secretly left the country for Rome, and there obtained his confirmation from Pope Paul the Second. At this time (1471) the old controversy concerning the claim of the archbishop of York to the supremacy over the Scottish church (see vol. i. p. 55), was revived, and Graham was able to convince the pope that it was utterly unfounded. He procured a bull erecting his own see of St. Andrews into an archbishopric, and the twelve bishops of Scotland were solemnly enjoined to be subject to it in all time coming. He was farther appointed the pope's legate in Scotland for three years. His proceedings at Rome excited the displeasure of the king and the envy of the clergy, while the nobility, fearing that he would put a stop to the scandalous sale of church livings which had so long prevailed, were also opposed to him. On his return to Scotland he was summoned to answer for having intruded himself into the legation, and for having carried on a negotiation with the papal court without the knowledge or permission of the king. and in the meantime interdicted from taking the title of archbishop or exercising the office of legate. Sheviz, the archdeacon of St. Andrews, who had obtained great influence over the mind of the king, by his skill in judicial astrology, and who had an eye to the see for himself, forged accusations against the archbishop, and agents were employed at Rome for the purpose of charging him with heresy. His judges were bribed by the clergy, and it is stated that an offer of eleven thousand merks was made to the king himself to sway his mind against him. The rector of his university, forcing a quarrel upon him, dragged him before his court, and formally excommunicated him. In the midst of all this persecution he bore himself with meek and pious fortitude; but it broke his heart at last, and threw him into a state of distraction, from which he appears never to have recovered. Procuring him to be declared insane, Sheviz obtained the custody of his person He was confined first in Inchcolm, and afterwards in the castle of Lochleven, where he died in 1478. 3. William, ancestor of the Grahams of Garvock in Perthshire, from a younger son of whom came the Grahams of Balgowan, the most celebrated of which family was the gallant Sir Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedoch, the hero of Barossa, of whom a memoir is given hereafter in its place. 4. Henry, of whom nothing is known. 5. Walter, of Wallacetown, Dumbartonshire, ancestor of the Grahams of Knockdolian in Carrick, and their cadets.

Patrick Graham, of Kincardine, the son of Alexander, the eldest son, succeeded his grandfather, and was created a peer of parliament in 1451, under the title of Lord Graham. He died in 1465. His only son, William, second Lord Graham, married lady Anne Douglas, eldest daughter of the fourth earl of Angus, and had two sons, William, third Lord Graham, and George, ancestor of the Grahams of Calendar, and two daughters, Jean, married to the second Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, and Christian, married, first to James Haldane of Gleneagles, and secondly, to Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure.

William, third Lord Graham, sat in the first parliament of king James the Fourth, 7th October, 1488; and on 3d March, 1504–5, he was created earl of Montrose, a charter being granted to him. of that date. of his hereditary lands of

"Auld Montross," which were then erected into a free barony and earldom, to be called the barony and earldom of Montrose. It is from these lands, therefore, and not from the town of Montrose, that the family take their titles of earl and duke. [See MONTROSE, duke of.] He fell at the battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513. He was thrice married. By his first wife, Annabella, daughter of Lord Drummond, he had a son, second earl of Montrose; by his second wife, Janet, a daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, he had three daughters; and by his third wife, Christian Wavance of Segy, daughter of Thomas Wavance of Stevenston, and widow of the ninth Lord Halyburton of Dirleton, two sons, Patrick, ancestor of the Græmes of Inchbrakie, Perthshire, of whom afterwards; and Andrew, consecrated bishop of Dunblane in 1575, and the first protestant bishop of that see.

From the third son of the second earl of Montrose came the Grahams of Orchil, and from the fourth son the Grahams of Killearn. From the second son of the third earl descended the Grahams of Braco, who once possessed a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, conferred on the first of the family, 28th September 1625. From the third son of the same earl, the Grahams of Scottistoun derived their descent.

The first of the Græmes of Inchbrakie received that estate from his father, the first earl of Montrose, with the lands of Fowlis and Aberuthven, also in Perthshire, (charter dated 20th June 1513,) and married Margaret Stewart, granddaughter of the duke of Albany, brother of King James the Fourth. His second son, George, archdeacon of Ross in 1575, was ancestor of the Græmes of Drynie, Ross-shire. His grandson, John Græme, second son of his successor, was the first of the Grahams of Bucklivie, and the younger brother of the latter, George, bishop of Orkney in 1615, was ancestor, by two of his sons, of the Græmes of Graham's Hall, and the Græmes of Gorthy. Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie, the fifth laird, was the well known royalist officer, cousin of the great marquis of Montrose, at whose house of Tullybelton, among the hills near the Tay, that daring and chivalrous leader arrived in disguise in 1644, and who accompanied him seventy miles, as his guide, to Blair Athole, to raise his standard there in support of the king, when he commanded the Athol Highlanders, and was known as "Black Pate." In 1651 he was colonel of the Perthshire force, and on account of his adherence to the royal cause he suffered great losses, and his castle of Inchbrakie was burned by Cromwell. He himself was outlawed and imprisoned, and was only released on the earl of Tullybardine and Lord Drummond signing a bail bond for him, in 1654, that he "should do nothing to hurt the commonwealth of England nor their armies in Scotland." Major George Drummond Græme, tenth proprietor of Inchbrakie in a direct line, fought in the Peninsular war, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. He subsequently served in the Hanoverian guards, and in 1816 was created a knight of the Guelphic order. He also had conferred on him the gold cross of William the Fourth and the Hanoverian Peninsular medal.

The Grahams of the borders are descended from Sir John Graham of Kilbryde, called, from his bravery, Sir John "with the bright sword," second son of Malise, earl first of Strathern, and afterwards of Menteith (see these titles), by his wife, the Lady Ann Vere, daughter of Henry, earl of Oxford. The principal families that derive from him are those of Esk and Netherby, which both possess baronetcies, and the Grahams of Plomp, their progenitors having settled in what was called "the debateable land," a territory consisting of that portion of Cumberland lying immediately to the south of the river Esk and the Solway Frith, and so named from being a constant scene of strife between the Scottish and English borderers. The first baronet of Esk, who fought on the king's side, and was wounded at the battle of Edgehill, purchased the estate of Netherby and the barony of Liddell from the earl of Cumberland. His grandson, the third baronet, also Sir Richard Graham, was created in 1680 Viscount Preston in the Scottish peerage [see PRESTON, viscount of], and on the death of the third viscount without issue in 1739, when the title became extinct, his extensive estates devolved on his two aunts, the last survivor of whom, Lady Widdington, devised them by will, in 1757, to the Rev. Robert Graham, D.D., grandson of Sir George Graham, second baronet of Esk, and father of James Graham of Netherby, created a baronet 28th December 1782, and whose son is the Right Hon. Sir James Robert George Graham of Netherby, first lord of the Admiralty (1854). Richard, the younger son of Sir Richard Graham, the first baronet of Esk, was created a baronet in 1662, and was the founder of the house of Norton-Conyers, Yorkshire. The Grahams of Kirkstall, in the same county, who also possess a baronetcy, conferred in 1808, are descended from a branch of the Grahams of Esk. No Scottish family of the name now possesses a baronetcy.

Sir John "with the bright sword," was also ancestor of the Grahams of Gartmore in Perthshire. Sir William Graham of Gartmore, created a baronet of Nova Scotia, in 1665, married Elizabeth, second daughter of John Graham, Lord Kilpont, (son of the earl of Airth,) who was slain by one of his own vassals, James Stuart of Ardvoirlich, in the camp of the marquis of Montrose, in 1644; and had a son, Sir John Graham, second baronet of Gartmore, declared insane in 1696. On his death, 12th July 1708, without issue, the baronetcy became extinct, and the representation of the family devolved upon his sister Mary, wife of James Hodge, Esq. of Gladsmuir, advocate. Their only daughter, Mary Hodge, married, in 1701, William, son of John Graham of Callingod, and had a son, William Graham, who assumed the title of earl of Menteith.

The castle of Kilbryde, near Dunblane, built by Sir John "with the bright sword," in 1460, was possessed by his representatives, the earls of Menteith, till 1640, when it was sold. The Menteith Grahams were called the Grahams "of the hens," from the following circumstance. An armed party of the Stewarts of Appin, headed by Donald Nan Ord, called Donald of the Hammer, in their retreat from the disastrous field of Pinkie in 1547, in passing the lake of Menteith, stopped at a house of the earl of Menteith, where a large feast, consisting principally of poultry, was prepared for a marriage party, and ate up all the provisions; but, being immediately pursued, they were overtaken in the gorge of a pass, near a rock called Craig-Vad, or the Wolf's cliff, where a bloody encounter took place. The earl and nearly the whole of his followers were killed, and Donald of the Hammer escaped, amidst the darkness of the night, with only a single attendant. From the cause of the fight the Highlanders gave the name of *Gramoch na Geric*, or "Grahams of the hens," to the Menteith branch ever after. [See MENTEITH, Earl of.]

The Grahams of Leitchtown, Perthshire, descend from the 2d son of 2d earl of Menteith, through the Grahams of Gartur, being the eldest cadet of that family, by direct descent.

The Grahams of Tamrawer, Stirlingshire, are descended from Graham of Dundaff, the adjacent barony. Robert Graham, the tenth laird of Tamrawer, an eminent agricultu-

rist, is mentioned in the Old Statistical Account as the first person who introduced the culture of potatoes in the open fields of Scotland to any extent. In Stirlingshire also are the Grahams of Airth castle, the first of whom was James Graham, dean of the faculty of Advocates and judge of the high court of Admiralty in Scotland, who died in 1746; and the Grahams of Meiklewood.

The Grahams of Monkhouse, in Dumfries-shire, have held that estate in direct descent for more than two centuries. The Grahams of Duchray in Perthshire were once of some note.

The Grahams of Morphie, Kincardineshire, were an offset from the noble house of Montrose. They are mentioned as an ancient branch of the house of Graham in the reign of Robert the Bruce, and they got the lands of Morphie confirmed to them by the charters of David I. In the reign of James VI., Sir Robert Graham of Morphie was knighted by his chief, John, earl of Montrose, chancellor and viceroy of Scotland, his arms being sable a chevron argent, between three escalops or. (*Nisbet's Heraldry.*) Sir Robert's daughter, Giles, married Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, 9th earl of Angus, and was the mother of the 10th earl.

Sir Robert Graham of Morphie, his son, was one of the tutors of his kinsman the great marquis of Montrose, and in 1638 he accompanied him on his first visit to Aberdeen at the head of the army of the Covenant. He continued to adhere to him during the whole of the wars in which he was engaged in Scotland, previous to his departure for the Continent in 1646, nearly to the ruin of his estate. In 1661, when Montrose's head was taken down from the pinnacle of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, Graham of Morphie was one of the five personal friends of the great marquis present to receive it.

Margaret Graham, the mother of the last Graham of Morphie, was a sister of the celebrated Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, having married Sir Robert Graham of Morphie. That gentleman entailed what remained of the Morphie estate on his kinsman, Barclay of Balmakewan, descended, through the 2d son of David Barclay of Johnston, from the Barclays of Mathers, or Madders, afterwards of Urie (see vol. i. p. 240,) on condition of his taking the name and carrying the arms of Graham of Morphie.

This Barclay of Balmakewan was grandfather of the present proprietor, Barron Graham, Esq. of Morphie, who succeeded his uncle, Francis, in that estate.

The clan Graham were principally confined to Menteith and Strathern. Their badge was the laurel spurge, *laureola*.

GRÆME, JAMES, an ingenious poet, the youngest son of a poor farmer, was born at Carnwath, Lanarkshire, in December 1749. At the age of 14 he was sent to the grammar school of Lanark, then taught by Mr. Robert Thomson, brother-in-law of the author of 'The Seasons.' In 1766, he was removed to the university of Edinburgh, and at the close of his first session at college, he became tutor to the sons of Lawrence Brown, Esq. of Edmonston.

In 1770 he resumed his studies at Edinburgh, and entered himself in the theological class. In the summer of 1771 he was employed as tutor in the family of Mr. White of Milton, near Lanark; but symptoms of consumption having appeared, he was obliged, on the approach of winter, to return home to his parents. He died July 26, 1772, before he was 23 years of age. His Poems, consisting of elegies and miscellaneous pieces, were collected by his friend Dr. Anderson, and published at Edinburgh in 1773, with a prefatory account of his life and character. His works have also obtained a place in Dr. Anderson's Collection of British Poets, where his merits as a poet are, however, much overrated.

GRAHAM, SIR JOHN THE, the faithful companion of Sir William Wallace, was the second son of the knight of Dundaff, in Stirlingshire, by some called Sir John, by others Sir David, Graham, by Annabella, his wife, daughter of Robert earl of Strathern. He joined the patriot Wallace in his heroic attempt to achieve the independence of his native country; and was slain, gallantly fighting, at the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1298. He was buried in the churchyard of Falkirk, and his monument there, which has been several times renewed, bears in the centre the arms of the ancient family of Graham; at the upper part, round an architectural device, is the legend "Vivit post funera virtus," and at the lower part this inscription:

Mente manuque potens, et Vallæ fidus Achates,
Conditus hic Gramus, bello interfectus ab Anglis.
22d *July*, 1298.

The following English translation proceeds lengthwise, two lines being along each of the side margins:

Here lys
Sir John the Græme, baith wight and wise,
Ane of the chiefs reskewit Scotland thrise;
Ane better knight not to the world was lent,
Nor was gvde Grame of trvth and hardiment

Wallace's lamentation over his dead body in the Metrical Chronicle of Henry the Minstrel, is one of the most elegant passages in that romantic and popular, though not over-trusty, narrative of the Scottish hero's exploits. Blind Harry represents him saying,

of Edinburgh, where they remained from June 1641 to January 1642, when they were set at liberty. Retiring to his own house in the country, he lived privately till March 1643, when he went to Burlington to meet the queen on her return from Holland, and accompanied her majesty to York. He availed himself of this opportunity to solicit a commission to raise an army for the king, as it was the intention of the Scots to give their assistance to the English parliament; but being thwarted in his views by the marquis of Hamilton, he again returned home. Soon after he repaired to the court at Oxford, when he received a commission as lieutenant-general for the king in Scotland, and collecting some troops in Westmoreland, he crossed the border, and, on April 13, 1644, erected the royal standard at Dumfries. He was obliged, however, within two days, to make a precipitate retreat into England. On the 26th of that month he was excommunicated by the General Assembly; and on the 6th of May was by the king raised to the rank of marquis. Anxious to show his zeal for the royal cause, Montrose attacked and dispersed the parliamentary garrison at Morpeth, and succeeded in throwing provisions into Newcastle; but the defeat of Prince Rupert at Marston Moor, in the subsequent July, compelled him, though he himself was not present in the action, to retire into the Highlands. In the disguise of a groom, under the assumed name of Anderson, with only Sir William Rollock and Colonel Sibbald as his companions, he reached Strathern, where he was informed of the arrival of a body of Irish sent by the marquis of Antrim, who, after ravaging the northern extremity of Argyleshire, had landed in Skye, and traversed the extensive range of Lochaber and Badenoch. In August, Montrose, in the dress of a simple Highlander, put himself at the head of these auxiliaries in Blair of Athol, and being joined by the Athole Highlanders, and others of the clans, soon found himself in command of about three thousand men. With these tumultuary bands he rushed forth like a torrent from the mountains, and when he was thought by all to be utterly unable to bring a single follower into the field, commenced with them a career of victory which is almost without a parallel in history

On the 1st of September he attacked an army of the Covenanters, amounting to upwards of six thousand, foot and horse, drawn up at Tippermuir, near Perth, and without the loss of a man on his side, totally routed them, when their artillery and baggage fell into his hands. The town of Perth immediately surrendered to him, but on the approach of the marquis of Argyle with a strong body of troops, he deemed it advisable to proceed northward. Twelve days after the action at Tippermuir, he defeated another army of Covenanters under Lord Lewis Gordon, a son of the marquis of Huntly, at the bridge of Dee, after which he took possession of the town of Aberdeen, which for four days was given up to the pillage of his savage soldiery.

The marquis of Argyle having been sent against him with a superior force, Montrose, on his approach, retreated northward, and was pursued into Badenoch, where his army dispersed, and he himself escaped among the mountains. Soon after he appeared in Athol, and subsequently in Angus, at the head of some disorderly troops hastily collected; but being pursued by Argyle, by a sudden march he repassed the Grampians, and returned to Aberdeenshire, with the expectation of receiving the support of the Gordons. At Fyvie he was nearly surprised by Argyle, October 27, 1644, but maintained his situation against the repeated attacks of a superior army, till the darkness of night enabled him to retire again into the wilds of Badenoch. Being joined by some of the clans, he now marched into Argyleshire, and laid waste the estates of his rival Argyle, who, collecting all the force he could command, went in pursuit of him. Montrose, however, did not wait to be attacked, but surprised the army of Argyle at Inverlochy on February 2, 1645, and totally defeated them, no less than 1,500 Campbells being killed, while his own loss did not exceed three or four men in all. He next traversed Morayland, burning and ravaging the country as he went along; and having been joined by the Gordons and Grants, he proceeded to the Bog of Gight, where he lost his eldest son, the earl of Kincardine, a youth of sixteen years of age, who, dying here, was buried in Bellie church. After plundering Cullen, Banff, Turriff, Stonehaven, and other towns, he marched

to the southward, and, on April 4, took by storm the town of Dundee, from which he was almost immediately driven by the arrival of Generals Baillie and Hurry with a superior force. To intercept his return to the north, these generals divided their forces, but by a rapid and masterly movement he passed between their divisions, and once more regained the mountains, where, having recruited his forces, by one of those hurried marches for which he was remarkable, he suddenly appeared in Inverness-shire, and, on May 4, 1645, defeated General Hurry at Auldearn, near the town of Nairn, and, with the loss of 2,000 men, obliged him to retreat to Inverness. On July 2 he encountered and defeated Baillie at the village of Alford, but the victory was embittered by the loss of Lord Gordon, who fell in the action. With a body of about 6,000 men he now descended into the heart of Scotland, and fought a decisive battle at Kilsyth, August 15, when Baillie was again defeated with the loss of about 5,000 men.

This victory opened to him the whole of Scotland; and, finding no longer any force opposed to him in that kingdom, he marched forward to the borders, with the intention of pouring his victorious army into England, and encamped at Philiphaugh, near Selkirk. Recalled by the danger into which the cause of the covenant had been thrown by the successes of Montrose, General David Leslie hastened from England at the head of those iron squadrons whose bravery had been proved in the battle of Long Marston Moor, so fatal to the royalists. His army consisted of from 5,000 to 6,000 men, chiefly cavalry. With the view of forcing Montrose to battle, and at the same time cutting off his retreat to the Highlands, Leslie marched along the eastern coast from Berwick to Tranent; but learning that the enemy was lying secure in Ettrick Forest, he suddenly altered his direction, and crossing through Mid-Lothian, turned again to the southward, and, following the course of the Gala Water, arrived at Melrose before Montrose had any intimation of his approach. On September 13, 1645, Leslie unexpectedly attacked the royalist army posted at Philiphaugh, and gained a complete victory before Montrose had time even to form a line of battle. Throwing himself upon a horse the instant he heard the firing, and followed by such of his disordered cavalry as had gathered upon the alarm, Montrose galloped from Selkirk across the Ettrick, and made a bold and desperate attempt to rally his flying troops, and retrieve the fortune of the day. Finding, however, that all his efforts were in vain, he cut his way almost singly through a body of Leslie's troopers, and, like his scattered followers, hurried precipitately from the field. He continued his retreat up Yarrow and over Minchmoor, nor did he once draw bridle till he arrived at Traquair, 16 miles from the field of battle. At Philiphaugh he lost in one defeat the fruit of six splendid victories, nor was he ever again able to make head against the covenanted cause in Scotland.

Retiring into Athol, Montrose succeeded in gaining the support of some of the Highland chieftains, and laid siege to Inverness, from which place he was compelled by General Middleton to retreat. In the subsequent May he received orders from the king, who had surrendered to the Scottish army, to disband his forces and withdraw from the kingdom, when he capitulated with General Middleton, July 22, 1646, and, after arranging his affairs, on the 3d September of that year he left the harbour of Montrose in a small boat, disguised as the servant of James Wood, a clergyman who accompanied him, and the same evening went safely on board a vessel in the neighbouring harbour of Stonehaven, and setting sail arrived in a few days at Bergen, in Norway, where he received a friendly welcome from Thomas Gray, a Scotsman, the governor of the castle of Bergen. He afterwards proceeded to Paris, where he resided for some time. In May 1648 he went to Germany, and offered his services to the emperor, by whom he was raised to the rank of mareschal. He was at Brussels when he heard of the execution of the king, on which he wrote the following stanza:

"Great, good, and just! could I out rate
My griefs to thy too rigid fate,
I'd weep the world to such a strain,
As it would deluge once again:
But since thy loud-tongued blood demands supplies,
More from Briareus' hands than Argus' eyes,
I'll sing thy obsequies with trumpet sounds,
And write thy epitaph with blood and wounds."

He subsequently repaired to the Hague, having been sent for by Charles the Second, who granted him a commission to attempt the recovery of Scotland, and invested him with the order of the Garter. With arms supplied by the queen of Sweden, and money from the king of Denmark, Montrose embarked at Hamburgh with 600 Germans, and landed in Orkney in March 1650. His small army having been reinforced by the addition of about 800 islanders, he crossed over into the mainland, but as he traversed the wilds of Caithness and Sutherland, he was joined by very few of the royalist party. Advancing into Ross-shire, he was surprised at Invercharron, and totally defeated by Colonel Strachan on April 27, 1650. After a fruitless resistance, he fled from the field of battle upon a horse lent him by the young and generous Viscount Frendraught, his own having been killed, but, being pursued, he quitted his horse, threw away his cloak, his ribbon, and his star, and exchanged clothes with a countryman whom he met in his way. He took refuge in the grounds of M'Leod of Assynt, by whom he was delivered into the hands of General Leslie, and, in the same mean habit in which he was taken, sent prisoner to Edinburgh. He was received by the magistrates of that city at the Watergate, bottom of the Canongate, May 18, placed on an elevated seat on a cart, to which he was pinioned with cords, and in slow procession, in presence of thousands of spectators, was, by the public executioner, conducted bareheaded to the common gaol. Having been forfeited by parliament in 1644, sentence of death was now, without the previous formality of a trial, pronounced against him, and, on May 21, 1650, he was hanged on a gibbet thirty feet high, with the history of his exploits appended to his neck. His body was afterwards quartered, and his limbs affixed to the gates of the principal towns in Scotland. He bore his fate with a fortitude and magnanimity that excited the admiration even of his enemies, attesting with his latest breath his attachment to the royal cause. With the most impetuous and chivalric daring, Montrose possessed a mind of unusual refinement for that stormy age, and was accustomed to occupy his few intervals of leisure with the elegant pursuits of literature. The night before his execution he wrote the following lines upon the window of the chamber in which he was confined:

"Let them bestow on every airt a limb,
Then open all my veins, that I may swim
To thee, my Maker, in that crimson lake,
Then place my parboiled head upon a stake;
Scatter my ashes, strow them in the air.
Lord, since thou knowest where all these atoms are,
I'm hopeful thou'lt recover once my dust,
And confident thou'lt raise me with the just."

Some other poems of his have been preserved; and a work written by him in Latin, entitled 'De Rebus Auspiciis Serenissimi et Potentissimi Caroli, Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ Regis,' &c., was published at Paris in 1648.

After the Restoration, his remains received a state funeral. On the 7th of January, 1661, the marquis' son, the then marquis of Montrose, with his friends of the name of Graham, the whole Scots nobility and gentry, with the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, and four companies of the Trained Bands of the city, went to the Burgh Muir, where his body had been buried, and having taken it up, conveyed it, with the honour befitting the occasion, to the Abbey Church of Holyrood house. The other remains were collected from the various quarters to which they had been dispersed, excepting one hand which was never found, and after having lain in state for a long time in Holyrood, were borne to the church of St. Giles, with a splendour surpassing that of any funeral of the time in Scotland, and there, we are told, "they still repose, in the grave of his grandfather, Earl John, immediately to the eastward of the Regent Moray's vault, in the southern transept of St. Giles, which for generations afterwards was known as the *Montrose Aisle*."

GRAHAM, JOHN, Viscount Dundee, a royalist officer, celebrated for his hostility to the Covenant and fidelity to James VII., was the eldest son of Sir William Graham of Claverhouse near Dundee, descended from the noble family of Montrose, and Lady Jean Carnegie, fourth daughter of John first earl of Northesk. He was educated at the university of St. Andrews, where, as would appear from his letters, he seems to have made no

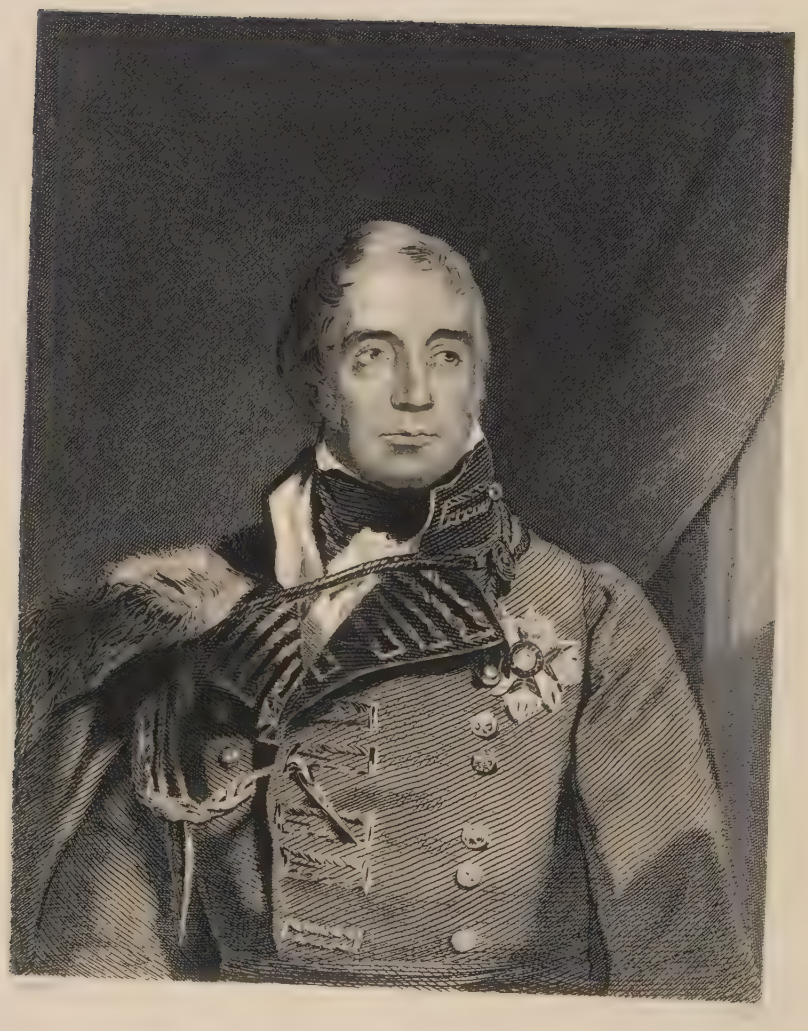
great proficiency in scholarship of any kind, being chiefly remarkable in his youth for his enthusiastic predilection for Highland poetry, and for his headlong zeal in behalf of episcopacy and the established order of things. He commenced his military career as a volunteer in the French service, but in 1672, in the war against France, he became a cornet in the guards of the prince of Orange, whose life he saved at the sanguinary battle of Seneff, in August 1674, on which occasion he was rewarded with a captain's commission. A vacancy taking place soon after in one of the Scottish regiments in Holland, he applied for the command of it; but the prince, having pre-engaged it to another, refused his request, on which he quitted the Dutch service, saying, "The soldier who has not gratitude cannot be brave." He returned to Scotland in 1677, when he was nominated by Charles the Second commander of one of the independent regiments of horse raised against the Covenanters. On May 29, 1679, a meeting of the persecuted presbyterians took place on Loudonhill in Ayrshire, for the celebration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. To disperse them, Claverhouse, at the head of his own dragoons, instantly marched from Glasgow, and arrived at Hamilton 31st May, so unexpectedly, as to make prisoner Mr. John King, a famous field preacher, and fourteen others, on their way to Loudonhill; he then rapidly continued his march, carrying his captives along with him, till he reached the village of Drumclog, about a mile east from Loudonhill. Here those of the congregation who were armed, having skilfully posted themselves in a place which was almost inaccessible to cavalry, with a broad ditch in their front, calmly waited for the assault of the king's troops, which took place on the 1st of June. The dragoons, after discharging their carabines, made an attempt to charge, but the nature of the ground threw them into confusion, and after a short but furious engagement, they were compelled to give way, and the Covenanters gained a complete victory. Claverhouse himself was forced to fly; and his horse's belly being cut open by the stroke of a scythe, he escaped with difficulty. In his flight he passed King, the minister, lately his prisoner, but now deserted by his guard, and the latter tauntingly cried out to him to "stay and take the afternoon's preaching!" The insurgents, as they were styled, were repulsed the next day in an attack upon the town of Glasgow, which, however, Claverhouse deemed it expedient to evacuate.

When the victory at Drumclog became known, a number of preachers, gentlemen, and common people of the west, joined the Covenanters, who had pitched their camp in the neighbourhood of Hamilton. Their numbers and zeal excited great alarm at Edinburgh, and the foot militia was instantly called out, and two additional regiments of dragoons were ordered from England to join the royal army, which, under the command of the duke of Monmouth, reached Bothwell Muir on Sunday June 22, 1679. The Covenanters, unfortunately, were divided amongst themselves; they were likewise deficient in subordination and discipline, and, in addition, were but ill provided with arms and ammunition, and especially with artillery. They were encamped chiefly in the park of the duke of Hamilton, along the river Clyde, which separated the two armies. Bothwell bridge, which at that period was long and narrow, had then a portal in the middle with gates, which the Covenanters shut, and barricaded with stones and timber. This important post was bravely defended by 300 of their best men, under Hackston of Rathillet; but their ammunition being soon expended, they were compelled reluctantly to abandon it; on which the king's troops, with their cannon in front, defiled along the bridge, and formed in line of battle. The duke commanded the foot, and Claverhouse the cavalry. At the first discharge of their guns, the Covenanters were driven from the field with great and indiscriminate slaughter, and Monmouth in vain attempted to restrain the fury of his troops. Disregarding the orders of the duke, Claverhouse mercilessly pursued the fugitives, and by his relentless proceedings acquired for himself the unenviable appellation of "The Bloody Claver'se."

In 1682 he was appointed sheriff of Wigton, in which office his brother David was joined with him the following year. Both brothers, but particularly Claverhouse, rendered themselves odious from the extreme cruelty of their measures. Claverhouse himself has been accused of as cold-

blooded and atrocious a murder as was ever committed, that of John Brown, the Christian carrier, in 1685, with the details of which every reader of the history of the cruel persecutions of that period must be familiar. Claverhouse's own account of it is contained in a letter from him to the duke of Queensberry, discovered among the collections of the duke of Buccleuch, and it clearly refutes the story, current in all our histories, that Brown was shot by Claverhouse with his own hand, and proves that Brown might have saved his life on the same conditions which were accepted by his nephew, who was captured along with him. Accused of cruelty in his proceedings against the Covenanters, Claverhouse answered, that "terror was true mercy, if it put an end to or prevented war." For his services he was, in 1684, constituted captain of the royal regiment of horse, sworn a privy councillor, and had a gift from the king of the castle of Dudhope, and the constabulary of Dundee, then in the hands of the earl of Lauderdale, by paying a sum of money to the chancellor.

On the accession of James VII. he was left out of the commission of privy council, on pretence, that having married into the earl of Dundonald's family, it was not safe to intrust him with the king's secrets, but was soon restored. He had the rank of brigadier-general in 1686, and of major-general in 1688, and was created viscount of Dundee, and Lord Graham of Claverhouse, by patent, November 12, 1688. At this time he was in London with the king, whose affairs were now becoming desperate. When his majesty, on the approach of the prince of Orange, withdrew to Rochester, Claverhouse strongly opposed his departure, and undertook to collect 10,000 of his disbanded soldiers, and to march through England at their head, driving the Dutch forces before him. His offer was not accepted; and Dundee returned to Scotland with a troop of sixty horse, which had deserted from his regiment in England. He was present at the convention of Estates in January 1689; but not finding himself safe in Edinburgh, he retired with his troopers from the capital; and in the beginning of May appeared in the Highlands in arms in favour of the expatriated king. General Mackay was sent, at the head of a considerable force, to oppose him, and two months were passed in great impatience by Dundee, in consequence of orders he had received from King James not to risk a battle until the arrival of some assistance from Ireland. He was accustomed, we are told, to march on foot with the soldiers, at one time by the side of one clan, and anon by that of another, flattering them with his knowledge of their genealogies, and animating them by the recital of the deeds of their ancestors, and of the verses of their bards. It was one of his maxims, that no general should fight with an irregular army, unless he was acquainted with every man he commanded. Yet, with these habits of familiarity, his discipline was dreadfully severe; the only punishment he inflicted was death. "All other punishments," he said, "disgraced a gentleman, and all who were with him were of that rank; but death was a relief from the consciousness of crime." It is related of him, that having seen a young officer under him fly in his first action, he pretended he had sent him to the rear on a message. The youth fled a second time; when he brought him to the front of the army, and, saying "That a gentleman's son ought not to fall by the hands of a common executioner," shot him dead with his own pistol in presence of his troops. His followers chiefly consisted of Highlanders from the interior of the Highlands, with whom, as being of the blood of the marquis of Montrose, he was the object of peculiar attachment. On hearing that Mackay, with 3,000 foot and two troops of horse, was advancing through Athol, Dundee marched to meet him, with about 2,500 men; and, at the pass of Killiecrankie, on June 17, 1689, an engagement took place, which ended in the defeat of the former, with the loss of 2,500 men. But the victory proved fatal to Dundee, who, at the moment he was pointing to the retreating enemy, with his arm extended to his troops, received a shot in his side, through an opening in his armour, and dropped from horseback as he rode off the field. The statement that he survived to write an account of his victory to King James is not true, and the letter usually given as his, is a forgery. His remains were interred in the church of Blair-in-Athol, and with him was buried the cause of King James in Scotland.



Lynedoch

GRAHAM, Dougal, a rhymster of Glasgow, author of a metrical history of the rebellion of 1745, and of various "chap books," at one time very popular among the peasantry of Scotland, was born near Raploch in Stirlingshire in 1724, and was at first a servant near Campsie, Stirlingshire. He then became a sort of packman, or travelling dealer in small wares, in which capacity he followed both the rebel and the royal armies in 1745. According to his own statement he had been "an eye-witness to most of the movements of the armies from the rebels' first crossing the ford of Frew to their final defeat at Culloden." He afterwards became a printer in Glasgow, and ultimately was appointed bellman of that city, a situation of considerable usefulness, if not of some profit, in those days when there was scarcely any other method of advertising practised. His history of the rebellion, in doggerel rhyme, is said to have been a favourite with Sir Walter Scott. It was first printed under the following title: 'A full, particular and true account of the Rebellion in the years 1745-6,

> Composed by the poet D. Graham,
> In Stirlingshire he lives at hame,

To the tune of the Gallant Grahams. To which is added several other poems by the same author.' Glasgow, 1746, 12mo. The second edition, 1752, bears "printed for and sold by Dougal Graham, merchant in Glasgow." The third edition, published in 1774, was entirely re-written, without, says his biographer, being improved. The work ran through several subsequent editions. He was also the author of the humorous songs of 'The Turnimspike,' and 'John Hielandman's remarks on Glasgow,' and of the facetious penny histories of 'Lothian Tam,' 'Leper the Tailor,' 'Simple John and his Twelve Misfortunes,' 'Jocky and Meggy's Courtship,' 'John Cheap the Chapman,' 'The Comical Sayings of Paddy from Cork, with his coat buttoned behind,' 'John Falkirk's Carritches,' 'Janet Clinker's Orations in the Society of Clashing Wives,' &c., which contain a great deal of coarse and low humour, and long formed staple articles with the "flying stationer" and on the old bookstalls, but since the introduction of a higher and better kind of cheap literature, have become almost unknown. Dougal Graham died July 20, 1779. An account of him was given by William Motherwell, the poet, in the Paisley Magazine for 1828.

GRAHAM, Thomas, Lord Lynedoch, a distinguished general, of the family of Balgowan in Perthshire, was born at the family mansion there in 1750. The progenitor of the family was William, third son of William Graham of Kincardine, of the house of Montrose, by his 2d wife, the princess Mary, 2d daughter of Robert III.; and the Balgowan Grahams were in use to carry for arms, Or, on a chief indented, sable, three escallops of the first, and in the centre a martlet of the second. within the double tressure of Scotland, as a badge of their descent from royal blood. John Graham, second son of John Graham of Garvock, purchased the estate of Balgowan from James Lord Innermeath, in 1584, and on account of his loyalty and the assistance given to James the Sixth against the earl of Gowrie, he received from that monarch several of the forfeited lands on the Gowrie estate, namely, Nether Pitcairns, Craigengall, Half lands of Monedie, Half lands of Legulurie, and half of Codrachie-mill, with the patronage of the church of Monedie. The subject of this memoir was the third son, and only surviving child of Thomas Graham, Esq. of Balgowan, by his wife, Lady Christian Hope, sixth daughter of Charles first earl of Hopetoun. He did not enter the army until he was forty-three years of age, and then under circumstances of a somewhat romantic nature. His father had died on 6th December 1766, and on the 26th December 1774 he married the Hon. Mary Cathcart, second daughter of Charles ninth Lord Cathcart, her elder sister, Jane, being married the same day to the fourth duke of Athol. From this period till 1792 he remained a private country gentleman, cultivating his estates, and indulging in classical studies, and the enjoyment of elegant leisure. On 26th June of the latter year, his wife, to whom he was most tenderly attached, died without having had any children. His grief for her loss was so overwhelming as greatly to injure his health, and with the view of obtaining relief from change of scene and variety of objects, he was recommended to travel. After visiting France, he went to Gibraltar, and during his sojourn there, he fell into

drawn up on the left of Rufin to oppose the approach of the British. The total of the French force opposed to the latter, and to the latter alone, was thus about 7,500 men, being nearly double the force under General Graham. "A retreat," says General Graham in his despatch, "in the face of such an enemy, already within reach of the easy communication by the sea-beach, must have involved the whole allied army in all the danger of being attacked, during the unavoidable confusion of the different corps arriving on the narrow ridge of Bermeya nearly at the same time. Trusting to the known heroism of British troops, regardless of the numbers and position of their enemy, an immediate attack was determined on. Major Duncan soon opened a powerful battery of ten guns in the centre. Brigadier-general Dilkes, with the brigade of guards, Lieutenant-colonel Browne's (of the 28th) flank battalion, Lieutenant-colonel Norcott's two companies of the 2d rifle corps, and Major Acheson, with a part of the 67th foot, separated from the regiment in the wood, formed on the right. Colonel Wheatly's brigade, with three companies of Coldstream guards under Lieutenant-colonel Jackson, separated likewise from his battalion in the wood, and Lieutenant-colonel Barnard's flank battalion, formed on the left. As soon as the infantry was thus hastily got together, the guns advanced to a more favourable position, and kept up a most destructive fire. The right wing proceeded to the attack of General Rufin's division on the hill, while Lieutenant-colonel Barnard's battalion and Lieutenant-colonel Busche's detachment of the 20th Portuguese, were warmly engaged with the enemy's tirailleurs on our left. General Laval's division, notwithstanding the havoc made by Major Duncan's battery, continued to advance in very imposing masses, opening his fire of musketry, and was only checked by that of the left wing. The left wing now advanced, firing; a most determined charge, by the three companies of guards, and the 87th regiment, supported by all the remainder of the wing, decided the defeat of General Laval's division. A reserve formed beyond the narrow valley, across which the enemy was closely pursued, next shared the same fate. and was routed by the same means. Meanwhile the right wing was not less successful. The enemy, confident of success, met General Dilkes on the ascent of the hill, and the contest was sanguinary, but the undaunted perseverance of the brigade of guards, of Lieutenant-colonel Browne's battalion, and of Lieutenant-colonel Norcott's and Major Acheson's department overcame every obstacle, and General Rufin's division was driven from the heights in confusion, leaving two pieces of cannon."

The despatch then proceeds to bear testimony to the gallantry and devotion of every officer and soldier engaged, specifying as usual those by name who had more particularly distinguished themselves. In less than an hour and a half from the commencement of the action, the French were in full retreat. The retiring divisions met, halted, and seemed inclined to form; but the British artillery still advancing, quickly dispersed them. The exhausted state of the troops made pursuit impossible. The eagle of the 8th Imperial regiment was taken by Sergeant Masterman of the 87th, who was afterwards rewarded for his brave achievement by a commission. Generals Rufin and Rosseau, severely wounded, were among the prisoners, and General Bellegarde, an aide-de-camp of Marshal Victor, and many other officers, among the killed. This celebrated victory was gained, in spite of every possible disadvantage, as to position and locality, on the side of the British. They had to attack the enemy in their own position, and to fight for ground which they had lost only by the weakness of the Spanish general. As has been well remarked, Barossa was to General Graham what Almarez was to Lord Hill, and Albuera to Lord Beresford—the greatest event of their lives, and the source of all their distinctions. A vote of thanks was immediately passed in parliament to Lieutenant-general Graham, and to the brave force under his command. He was at that time a member of the House of Commons, and in his place in parliament he received that distinguished token of a nation's gratitude. In his reply, after stating that it would ill become him to disguise his feelings on the occasion, for he well knew the inestimable value of such thanks to a soldier, he added, "I have formerly often heard you, Sir, eloquently and impressively deliver the

thanks of the house to officers present, and never without an anxious wish that I might one day receive this most enviable mark of my country's regard. This honest ambition is now fully gratified, and I am more than ever bound to try to merit the good opinion of the house." At the same time he obtained the Grand Cross of the order of the Bath, which entitled him to the designation of a knight.

The battle of Barossa was distinguished as the first fight in which the English captured a French eagle. Sir Walter Scott pays the following well-merited tribute to the gallant Graham:—

"Nor be his praise o'erpast, who strove to hide
Beneath the warrior's vest affection's wound;
Whose wish Heaven for his country's weal denied;
Danger and fate he sought, but glory found.
From clime to clime, where'er war's trumpets sound,
The wanderer went; yet, Caledonia! still
Thine was his thought in march and tented ground,
He dreamed, 'mid Alpine cliffs, of Athole's hill,
And heard, in Ebro's roar, his Lynedoch's lovely rill!

"O! hero of a race renown'd of old,
Whose war-cry oft has waked the battle swell,
Since first distinguished in the onset bold,
Wild sounding when the Roman rampart fell!
By Wallace' side it rung the Southron's knell;
Alderne, Kilsyth, and Tiber own'd its fame,
Tummel's rude pass can of its terrors tell;
But ne'er from prouder field arose the name,
Than when wild Ronda heard the conquering shout of [Græme."

Colonel Napier, in his History of the War in the Peninsula, referring to the battle of Barossa, says, "All the passages in this extraordinary battle were so broadly marked, that observations would be useless. The contemptible feebleness of La Pena furnished a surprising contrast to the heroic vigour of Graham, whose attack was an inspiration rather than a resolution, so wise, so sudden was the decision, so swift, so conclusive was the execution. . . . . Indeed such was La Pena's misconduct, that the French, although defeated, gained their main point; the blockade was renewed, and it is remarkable that during the action, a French detachment passed near the bridge of Zuazo without difficulty, and brought back prisoners. . . . In Cadiz violent disputes arose. La Pena, in an address to the Cortes, claimed the victory for himself. He affirmed that all the previous arrangements were made with the knowledge and approbation of the English general, and the latter's retreat into the Isla he indicated as the real cause of failure. Lascy and General Cruz-Murgeon also published inaccurate accounts of the action, and even had deceptive plans engraved to uphold their statements. Graham, stung by these unworthy proceedings, exposed the conduct of La Pena in a letter to the British envoy; and when Lascy let fall some expressions personally offensive, he enforced an apology with his sword; but having thus shown himself superior to his opponents at all points, the gallant old man soon afterwards relinquished his command to General Cooke, and joined Lord Wellington's army." Of that army he succeeded Sir Brent Spencer as second in command, and in January 1812, the immediate direction of the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo was intrusted to him. Subsequently, he was left in charge of Badajoz, but in consequence of a complaint in his eyes, occasioned by the use of a prospect glass under an almost vertical sun, he was obliged to revisit England for a short time. Early in 1813, however, he again repaired to the Peninsula, and on the 21st June of that year, he commanded the left wing of the British army at the battle of Vittoria. He was directed to turn the right of the French, and to intercept their retreat by the road to Bayonne, and while the right and centre of the British army were driving the enemy back upon Vittoria, the left, under Sir Thomas Graham, having made a wide circuit, was moving upon that city by the high road leading to it from Bilboa. A part of his troops turned the enemy's right, and gained some strong heights covering the village of Gamarra Mayor, which command the bridge over the Zadorra at that place. This village was carried by storm at the point of the bayonet, under a heavy fire from the artillery and musketry of the French, who suffered severely, and lost three pieces of cannon. The possession of this and of another village cut off the enemy's retreat by the high road to Bayonne. They still, however, had, on the heights on the left of the Zadorra, two divisions of infantry in reserve, and it was impossible for Sir Thomas Graham to cross

by the bridges, until the troops from the centre and right had driven the enemy from Vittoria. This was effected about six o'clock in the evening, and then passing the river, he took possession of the road to Bayonne, and forced the French to retreat by that leading to Pampeluna. The whole of the army now joined in the pursuit.

Mr. Abbot, then speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards Lord Colchester, in alluding to General Graham's career at this period, stated that his was "a name never to be mentioned in our military annals without the strongest expression of respect and admiration;" and the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, speaking of the various excellent qualities, personal and professional, which adorned his character, said: "Never was there seated a loftier spirit in a braver heart." Referring to his services in the retreat of the British army to Corunna, he continued: "In the hour of peril Graham was their best adviser; in the hour of disaster Graham was their surest consolation." A song composed on the battle of Vittoria, by Mr. W. Glen, and at the time very popular, thus commences:

'Sing a' ye bards wi' loud acclaim,
High glory gie to gallant Graham:
Heap laurels on our Marshal's fame,
Wha conquer'd at Vittoria."

He was subsequently despatched by Wellington to invest San Sebastian, twenty-two miles south-west of Bayonne. That town was then defended by Emmanuel Rey, and General Graham besieged and bombarded it from the beginning of July (1813). On the 24th of that month he attempted to carry it by storm, but was repulsed with the loss of 2,000 men, and on the 27th, he was compelled to raise the siege. It was renewed, however, after the defeat of Soult at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the 28th and 29th, and in repeated assaults the British suffered severely. On the 31st August Sir Thomas Graham became master of the most important works, at a loss of 3,000 men, and on the 9th September the citadel surrendered. At the passage of the Bidassoa river, which separates France and Spain, Sir Thomas Graham had the command of the left wing of the British army, and on the 7th of October, after an obstinate resistance from the enemy, he succeeded in establishing our victorious troops on the territory of France. Soon after, in consequence of ill-health, he resigned his command to Lieutenant-general Sir John Hope, and returned to England. In 1814, he was appointed commander of the forces in Holland, with the local rank of general. He defeated the French at Merxem; but failed in the assault on Bergen op Zoom. On the 3d May of the same year, he again received the thanks of parliament, and was created a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Lord Lynedoch of Balgowan in the county of Perth, but nobly refused a grant of £2,000 per annum, to himself and his heirs, which was intended to accompany his elevation to the peerage. In 1821 he was raised to the full rank of general. In 1826 he was nominated colonel of the 14th foot, and in 1834 was removed to the colonelcy of the royals. In 1829, he was appointed governor of Dumbarton castle, a post rather honorary than lucrative, its salary being only £170 per annum. Besides his other honours, he was a knight Grand Cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George, of the Tower and Sword in Portugal, and of the Spanish order of St. Ferdinand.

In his latter years, Lord Lynedoch passed much of his time upon the Continent, chiefly in Italy, the climate of which country was greatly more congenial to his health than that of either Scotland or England. In 1842, however, when Queen Victoria visited Scotland for the first time, so anxious was he to manifest his sense of loyalty and his personal attachment to his sovereign, that, though then in his 92d year, he came from Switzerland, for the express purpose of paying his duty to her majesty in the metropolis of his native land. This distinguished officer and most excellent man died at his house in London, 18th December 1843, at the advanced age of 93. As he died without issue, his title became extinct, and his estates devolved upon his cousin, Robert Graham of Redgorton in Perthshire, advocate, for a short time a lord of the Treasury in Lord Melbourne's administration.

GRAHAM, JOHN, an eminent historical painter, was born at Edinburgh in 1754, and in early life was apprenticed to Mr. Farquhar, at that pe-

riod the principal coach-painter in the Scottish metropolis. He was afterwards employed as a coach-painter in London for many years. Having been admitted a student of the Royal Academy, he was induced to devote his attention to the more elevated walk of historical painting, which he subsequently followed with great success. About 1798, on the death of Mr. David Allan, he was appointed master of the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, which situation he filled with credit to himself, with benefit to his pupils, and with advantage to the progress of the arts in Scotland. This institution, originally founded to promote the mechanical arts and manufactures of the country, for the instruction in drawing of carvers, painters, weavers, &c., became, on the accession of Mr. Graham, a school of design. To this end the liberality of the Board of Trustees greatly contributed, by their procuring for the use of the pupils a magnificent set of casts from the antique, only surpassed in Britain by the collection of the Royal Academy in London. Many young men who received the rudiments of their profession in the Trustees' Academy, under Mr. Graham, afterwards became celebrated for their genius in art, of whom may be mentioned Sir David Wilkie, Mr. John Burnet the eminent engraver, and his brother, and Mr. William Allan.

The principal works painted by Mr. Graham are—David instructing Solomon, in the possession of the earl of Wemyss; the Burial of General Frazer; two pictures for the Shakspeare Gallery, &c. He also executed many smaller works, and some portraits. His composition, though not remarkable for any striking originality of conception, is pure and chaste. In the distribution of his groups, in his large works, he was singularly fortunate. His drawing, though without the vigour and energy of the Florentine school, is correct; his draperies are large and finely cast; his colouring excellent; and his handling broad and masterly. His portraits, however, are inferior to his other works. He also executed, with great truth and force of expression, several pictures of lions, tigers, and other animals, from studies made from nature in the menagerie of the Tower. He died November 1, 1817, aged 63.

GRAHAME, Simion, or Simeon, a quaint old writer, the son of Archibald Grahame, a burgess of Edinburgh, was born in that city about 1570. He seems to have been indebted for his education to the patronage of James the Sixth; and we learn from the 'Epistle Dedicatorie' of his 'Anatomie of Humours' to the earl of Montrose, that he was at different periods a traveller, a soldier, and a courtier. Sir Thomas Urquhart describes him as "a great traveller and very good scholar, but otherwise licentious, and given over to all manner of debordings;" but we have the testimony of Dempster, that, in his mature years, he became repentant, and assumed the habit of St. Francis. He spent some time in exile on the Continent, and when there wrote a poem addressed 'From Italy to Scotland, his Soyle.' In 1604 he published at London a small collection of poems, entitled 'The Passionate Sparke of a Relenting Minde,' inscribed, in a long poetical dedication of fifty-nine verses, to his earliest patron, James the Sixth. His 'Anatomie of Humours' appeared at Edinburgh in 1609, a work, principally prose, but interspersed with verse, which Dr. Irving is of opinion may have suggested to Burton the first idea of his 'Anatomie of Melancholie,' published in 1624. The two works mentioned are all of Grahame s writings that are extant, although both Urquhart and Dempster represent his publications as numerous. Grahame subsequently retired again to the Continent, and spent the last years of his life as an austere Franciscan. He died at Carpentras, on his return to Scotland, in 1614. A beautiful edition of his 'Anatomie of Humours,' and 'Passionate Sparke,' was printed by the Bannatyne Club in 1830.

GRAHAME, James, the author of 'The Sabbath,' and other poems, was the son of a writer in Glasgow, where he was born April 22, 1765. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of his native city; and after passing through a regular academical course at the university there, he was removed to Edinburgh, in 1784, and apprenticed to his cousin, Mr. Lawrence Hill, writer to the signet. On the expiration of his apprenticeship, he became, in 1791, a member of the Society of writers to the signet; but the confinement of the writing desk being found injurious to his constitution, which was

naturally weak, he turned his attention to the bar, and, in March 1795, was admitted advocate. In March 1802 he married the eldest daughter of Mr. James Grahame, town-clerk of Annan.

While at the university, he had printed and circulated a collection of poetical pieces, which, in an amended form, appeared in 1797, and in 1801 he published 'Mary Stuart, an Historical Drama.' The poem on which his reputation rests, 'The Sabbath,' made its appearance in 1804, and at first was published anonymously. So cautious was he that he should not be known as the author of this beautiful production, that we are told he exacted a promise of secrecy from the printer he employed, and used to meet him clandestinely, at obscure coffee-houses, in order to correct the proofs, but never twice at the same house, for fear of attracting observation. The work soon became popular; and on his wife expressing her high admiration of it, he acknowledged himself the author, much, as may be supposed, to her gratification. In 1805 he brought out a second edition of 'The Sabbath,' to which he added 'Sabbath Walks;' and such was the demand for the book, that three editions were called for in the same year. In 1806 he published the 'Birds of Scotland, and other Poems;' in 1807 he brought out his 'Poems' in 2 vols.; in 1809 appeared the 'British Georgics,' 4to; and, in 1810, 'Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade,' embellished with engravings from designs by Smirke.

From early life, Mr. Grahame had entertained a strong prepossession for the church, and his father's death having released him from all wish to continue in the law, in May 1809 he went to London, where he was ordained by the bishop of Norwich, and soon after obtained the curacy of Shefton Mayne, in Gloucestershire, which he held till the succeeding April, when he resigned it, owing to some family matters requiring his presence in Scotland. While in Edinburgh, he was an unsuccessful candidate for St. George's Episcopal chapel in that city. In the following August he was engaged to officiate for some time as sub-curate of St. Margaret's, Durham, where his eloquence as a preacher soon collected a large congregation. Through the interest of Mr. Barrington, the nephew of the bishop of Durham, he obtained the curacy of Sedgefield in the same diocese, where he commenced his duties on the 1st of May 1811, but the decline of his health soon compelled him to revisit Edinburgh for medical advice. After staying a short time there, he proceeded with his wife to Glasgow, but died at Whitehill, the seat of his eldest brother, Mr. Robert Grahame, on September 14, 1811, in the 47th year of his age, leaving two sons and a daughter.

GRANGER, or Grainger, a surname derived from the superintendent of a grange, the name of a farm anciently belonging to some religious house.

GRAINGER, JAMES, an eminent physician and poet, was born at Dunse, in Berwickshire, in 1724. He was the son of John Grainger, Esq., formerly of Houghton Hall, in the county of Cumberland, but who, from some unfortunate mining speculations, had been obliged to sell his estate, and accept of an appointment in the excise. In early life young Grainger was placed as an apprentice with Mr. George Lauder, surgeon in Edinburgh, where he attended the medical classes; and, on the completion of his studies, he entered the army as surgeon in Pulteney's regiment of foot, with which he served during the rebellion of 1745. He afterwards went with his regiment to Germany, where he remained till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, when he returned home; and, quitting the army, took the degree of M.D., and settled as a physician in London. Not meeting at first with the success which he expected, he attempted to bring himself into notice by the publication in 1753 of an able Latin treatise on the diseases of the army, entitled, 'Historia Febris Anomalæ Batavæ, annorum 1746-7-8,' &c. which having been anticipated by Sir John Pringle's work on the same subject, did not attract much attention. In 1755 he contributed to Dodsley's Collection 'An Ode on Solitude,' which, though an imitation of Milton's Allegro and Penseroso, at once procured for him a high reputation as a poet, and introduced him to the society and friendship of Shenstone, Glover, Dr. Percy, Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other distinguished men of the time. Soon after Dr. Grainger became tutor to a young gentleman of fortune, who settled upon him an annuity for life. In 1758 he published a translation of the Elegies of Tibullus, and

of the Poems of Sulpicia, with Notes. This work having been criticised with great severity by Dr. Smollett in the Critical Review, Dr. Grainger replied in a Vindicatory Letter, in which he assailed Smollett's character and writings in a style of personal invective that provoked an equally hostile rejoinder.

A short time after the publication of Tibullus, Dr. Grainger was induced to go out to the island of St. Christopher's to practise as a physician; and having, during the voyage, formed the acquaintance of Mrs. and Miss Burt, the wife and daughter of the governor, he married the latter soon after his arrival on the island. He thus commenced practice there under the most advantageous circumstances. At the peace of 1763, he paid a visit to England, where, the year following, he published a didactic poem, in blank verse, entitled 'The Sugar Cane.' He also furnished Dr. Percy with the beautiful ballad of 'Bryan and Pereene,' which appeared in the first volume of the 'Reliques of English Poetry.' He returned to St. Christopher's in 1765, and resumed his practice, but died at Basseterre of an epidemic fever, December 24, 1767.

His works are:

Historia Febris Anomalæ Batavæ, annorum 1746-7-8, accedunt Mantita Syphilica de modo excitandi Phyalismum. Edin. 1753, 8vo.

A Poetical translation of the Elegies of Tibullus, and of the Poems of Sulpicia. With the original Text, and Notes, Critical and Explanatory. With his Life prefixed. London, 1758, 2 vols. 12mo.

A Letter to Tobias Smollett, M.D., occasioned by his Criticism on Dr. Grainger's late Translation of Tibullus. Lond. 1759, 8vo.

The Sugar Cane; a Poem, in IV. books; with Notes. Lond. 1764, 4to.

An Essay on the more common West India Diseases; and the Remedies which that Country itself produces. To which are added, some Hints on the Management of Negroes. Lond. 1764, 8vo. Anon. Edin. 1802, 8vo.

An obstinate case of Dysentery, cured by Lime Water. Ess. Phys. and Lit. ii. p. 257. 1756.

Besides these works, he was the author of 'Translations from Ovid's Heroic Epistles,' and a 'Fragment of the Fate of Capua, a Tragedy,' inserted in Dr. Anderson's edition of his works.

GRANT, a surname derived from the French word *grand*, great or valorous. There is scarcely a name in Scotland about the origin of which there have been so many conjectures, and although the first persons of this surname in Britain are stated, with more or less plausibility, to have come from Denmark and from Ireland, it is certain that they originally came from Normandy, into England, where many persons of the name appear to have held public employments before the surname was known in Scotland. In 1229 Richard Grant was made archbishop of Canterbury. The English chroniclers of that time, writing in Latin, call him Richardus Magnus, that is, Richard Grand or Great, taking Grant to be the same with the French *grand* and the Latin *magnus*.

The Gaelic derivation of the surname is not only fictitious but absurd. According to the received dictum of the Gaelic genealogists, the founder of the clan Grant is said to have been Gregor, second son of Malcolm chief of the MacGregors, (living in 1160), who, from his ungainly appearance, bore the designation of *grannda*, ill-favoured, hence the name of the clan Grant. Dr. John MacPherson, however, as quoted by Logan, has a far more improbable hypothesis as to the origin of the name. He derives it from an extensive moor in Strathspey, the country of the Grants, called *Griantach*, otherwise *Sliabh Grianais*, or the plain of the Sun, the many Druidical remains scattered over it indicating it to have been a place consecrated to the worship of that luminary, the great object of Celtic adoration, and the crest borne by the name of Grant, 'burning mount, is referred to as representing the Baal-teine, or fire raised in honour of the Celtic deity. This would give the clan and the name a settlement in Strathspey as ancient as the days of the Druids, for which no evidence whatever exists.

The first of the name on record in Scotland is Gregory de Grant who, in the reign of Alexander the Second, (1214 to 1249,) was sheriff of the shire of Inverness, which then, and till 1583, comprehended Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, besides what is now Inverness-shire. By his marriage with Mary, daughter of Sir John Bizet of Lovat, he became possessed of the lands of Stratherrick, at that period a part of the province of Moray, and had two sons, namely, Sir Lawrence, his heir; and Robert, who appears to have succeeded his father as sheriff of Inverness.

The elder son, Sir Lawrence de Grant, with his brother Robert, witness to an agreement, dated 9th September, 1258, between Archibald, bishop of Moray, and John Bizet of Lovat, is particularly mentioned as the friend and kinsman of the latter. Chalmers (*Caledonia*, vol. i. p. 596) states that he married Bigla, the heiress of Comyn of Glenchernach, and obtained his father-in-law's estates in Strathspey, and a connection with the most potent family in Scotland. Douglas, however, in his Baronage, (p. 321) says that she was the wife of his elder son, John. He had two sons, Sir John and Rudolph. They supported the interest of Bruce against Baliol, and were taken prisoners in 1296, at the battle of Dunbar. After Baliol's surrender of his crown and kingdom to Edward, the English monarch, with his victorious army, marched north as far as Elgin. On his return to Berwick he received the submission of many of the Scottish barons, whose names were written upon four large rolls of parchment, still extant, called the Ragman Roll. Most of them were dismissed on their swearing allegiance to him, among whom was Rudolph de Grant, but his brother, John de Grant, was carried to London. He was released the following year, on condition of serving King Edward in France, John Comyn of Badenoch being his surety on the occasion. Robert de Grant, who also swore fealty to Edward the First in 1296, is supposed to have been his uncle.

At the accession of Robert the Bruce in 1306, the Grants do not seem to have been very numerous in Scotland, but as the people of Strathspey, which from that period was known as "the country of the Grants," came to form a clan, with their name, they soon acquired the position and power of Highland chiefs.

Sir John had three sons: Sir John, who succeeded him; Sir Allan, progenitor of the clan Allan, a tribe of the Grants, of whom the Grants of Auchernick are the head; and Thomas, ancestor of some families of the name. The eldest son, Sir John, on 9th July, 1333, was a commander in the right wing of the Scottish army at the battle of Halidonhill, under Randolf, earl of Moray, in whose charter from Robert the Bruce, dated in 1313, all the barons and chiefs within the earldom, extending then from Speymouth to Lorn, were bound to follow the king's standard.

His son, John de Grant, was in 1359, one of the three ambassadors sent to France, to renew the ancient league with that country. He was also frequently employed in negotiations with England. He had a son, and a daughter, Agnes, married to Sir Richard Comyn, ancestor of the Cummings of Altyre.

The son, Sir Robert de Grant, in the beginning of the reign of Robert the Second, according to a MS. history of the family, fought and vanquished an English champion of undaunted courage and unusual strength of body. In 1385, when the king of France, then at war with Richard the Second, remitted to Scotland a subsidy of 40,000 French crowns, to induce the Scots to invade England, Sir Robert de Grant was one of the principal barons, about twenty in all, among whom the money was divided. He died in the succeeding reign.

At this point there is some confusion in the pedigree of the Grants. The family papers state that the male line was continued by the son of Sir Robert, named Malcolm, who soon after his father's death, began to make a figure as chief of the clan. On the other hand some writers maintain that Sir Robert had no son, but a daughter, Maude, or Matilda, heiress of the estate, and lineal representative of the family of Grant, who about the year 1400 married Andrew Stewart, son of Sir John Stewart, commonly called the Black Stewart, sheriff of Bute, and son of King Robert the Second, and that this Andrew sunk the royal name, and assumed instead the name and arms of Grant. This marriage, however, though supported by the tradition of the country, is not acknowledged by the family or the clan, and the very existence of such an heiress is denied.

Malcolm de Grant, above mentioned, had a son, Duncan de Grant, the first designed of Freuchie, the family title for several generations. By his wife, Muriel, a daughter of Macintosh of Macintosh, chief of the clan Chattan, he had, with a daughter, two sons, John and Patrick. The latter, by his elder son, John, was ancestor of the Grants of Ballindalloch, county of Elgin, of whom afterwards, and of those of Tomnavoulen, Tulloch, &c.; and by his younger son, Patrick, of the Grants of Dunlugas in Banffshire.

Duncan's elder son, John Grant of Freuchie, with a body of his clan, joined the Gordons, Forbeses, Frasers, and other loyal clans, who were upon their march to the assistance of King James the Third in 1488, but arrived too late, the battle of Sauchieburn having been fought, and that unfortunate monarch foully murdered. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir James Ogilvy of Deskford, ancestor of the earls of Findlater, he had, with a daughter, married to her cousin, Hector, son of the chief of Macintosh, three sons: John, his heir; Peter or Patrick, said to be the ancestor of the tribe Phadrig, or house of Tullochgorum; and Duncan, progenitor of the tribe called clan Donachie, or house of Gartenbeg. By the daughter of Baron Stewart of Kincardine, he had another son, also named John, ancestor of the Grants of Glenmoriston.

His eldest son, John, the tenth laird, called, from his poetical talents, the Bard, succeeded in 1508. He obtained four charters under the great seal, all dated 3d December 1509, of various lands, among which were Urquhart and Glenmoriston in Inverness-shire. The latter is remarkable as the place where Dr. Johnson, in visiting it in 1774, first conceived the thought of his 'Tour to the Hebrides.' James the Fourth, when projecting the war with England which ended so disastrously at Flodden, took John Grant of Freuchie bound to give him "the aid of three knights with all the serviceable men of the Grant clan at any convocation of the lieges by him or his successors, within or without the kingdom, for the purposes of war." He had three sons; John, the second son, was ancestor of the Grants of Shogglie, and of those of Corrimony in Urquhart, from the first of which lineally descended Charles Grant, the eminent East India Director, of whom a memoir follows, and other families of the name. The younger son, Patrick, was progenitor of the Grants of Bonhard in Perthshire. John the Bard died in 1525.

His eldest son, James Grant of Freuchie, called from his daring character, *Shemas nan Creach*, or James the Bold, was much employed, during the reign of King James the Fifth, in quelling insurrections in the northern counties. His lands in Urquhart were, in November 1513, plundered and laid waste by the adherents of the lord of the Isles, and again in 1544 by the Clanranald, when his castle of Urquhart was taken possession of. On the latter occasion, at the head of his clan, he joined the earl of Huntly's expedition against the Clanranald, and on the supposed suppression of the latter he returned with the earl into Strathspey. It was immediately after this that the Frasers of Lovat met with so bloody a defeat at the battle of Kinloch-lochy, called by the Highlanders "The Field of Shirts" (see page 262). This chief of the Grants was in such high favour with King James the Fifth that he obtained from that monarch a charter, dated in 1535, exempting him from the jurisdiction of all the courts of judicature, except the court of session, then newly instituted. He died in 1553. He had, with two daughters, two sons, John and Archibald: the latter the ancestor of the Grants of Cullen, Monymusk, &c.

His elder son, John, usually called *Evan Baold*, or the Gentle, was a strenuous promoter of the Reformation, and was a member of that parliament which, in 1560, abolished popery as the established religion in Scotland. He died in 1585, having been twice married, first, to Margaret Stewart, daughter of the earl of Athol, by whom he had, with two daughters, two sons, Duncan and Patrick, the latter ancestor of the Grants of Rothiemurchus; and, secondly, to a daughter of Barclay of Towie, by whom he had an only son, Archibald, ancestor of the Grants of Bellintomb, represented by the Grants of Monymusk.

Duncan, the elder son, predeceased his father in 1581, leaving four sons: John; Patrick, ancestor of the Grants of Easter Elchies, of which family was Patrick Grant, Lord Elchies, a lord of session, afterwards noticed; Robert, progenitor of the Grants of Lurg; and James, of Ardnellie, ancestor of those of Moyness.

John, the eldest son, succeeded his grandfather, in 1585, and was much employed in public affairs. In 1590, when the council passed an act for apprehending Jesuits, popish priests, and excommunicated persons, he was appointed one of the committee of noblemen and gentlemen for executing that act. Four years thereafter he joined the king's general, the young earl of Argyle, against the popish earls of Huntly and Errol. A large body of his clan, at the battle of Glenlivet, was commanded by John Grant of Gartenbeg, to whose treachery, in having, in terms of a concerted plan, retreated

with his men as soon as the action began, as well as to that of Campbell of Lochnell, Argyle owed his defeat in that engagement. This laird of Grant greatly extended and improved his paternal estates, and is said to have been offered by James the Sixth, in 1610, a patent of honour, but which he declined. In 1614 he was one of the jury on whose verdict Patrick Stewart, earl of Orkney, was beheaded for treason. From the Shaws he purchased the lands of Rothiemurchus, which he exchanged with his uncle Patrick for the lands of Muchrach. On his marriage with Lilias Murray, daughter of John, earl of Athol, the nuptials were honoured with the presence of King James the Sixth and his queen. Besides a son and daughter by his wife, he had a natural son, Duncan, progenitor of the Grants of Cluny. He died in 1622.

His son, Sir John, by his extravagance and attendance at court, greatly reduced his estates, and when he was knighted he got the name of "Sir John Sell-the-land." He had eight sons and three daughters, and dying at Edinburgh in April 1637, was buried at the abbey church of Holyroodhouse.

His elder son, James, joined the Covenanters on the north of the Spey in 1638, and on 19th July 1644, was, by the estates, appointed one of the committee for trying the malignants in the north. After the battle of Inverlochy, however, in the following year, he joined the standard of the marquis of Montrose, then in arms for the king, and ever after remained faithful to the royal cause. In consequence of his defection a detachment from the garrison of Inverness plundered the house of Elchies, carrying off his lady's wearing apparel, trinkets, and jewels, of which, says Spalding, "she had store." After the restoration he was a member of the Scots estates that met in 1661. In 1663, he again went to Edinburgh, to see justice done to his kinsman, Allan Grant of Tulloch, in a criminal prosecution for manslaughter, in which he was successful, but died in that city soon after his arrival there. A patent had been made out creating him earl of Strathspey, and Lord Grant of Freuchie and Urquhart, but in consequence of his death it did not pass the seals. The patent itself is said to be preserved in the family archives. He had two sons, Ludovick and Patrick, the latter ancestor of the family of Wester Elchies on Speyside.

Ludovick, the elder son, being a minor, was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, Col. Patrick Grant, who faithfully discharged his trust, and so was enabled to remove some of the burdens on the encumbered family estates. Ludovick Grant of Grant and Freuchie, took for his first wife Janet, only child of Alexander Brodie of Lethen, who, in 1685, was fined forty thousand pounds Scots, on account of the favour shown by him to the persecuted presbyterians. This fine was given by King James the Seventh to the popish college at Douay. By the favour of his father-in-law the laird of Grant was enabled to purchase the barony of Pluscardine, which was always to descend to the second son. For favouring the Covenanters he was himself fined in forty-two thousand five hundred pounds Scots, but he contrived to put off payment from time to time, till the Revolution relieved him of it. In 1686, being then a member of the estates, when the court proposed the repeal of the statutes against popery, he was one of the few patriots who publicly protested against the measure, and insisted that his protest should be put on record. At the Revolution, he was a member of the convention which met at Edinburgh, on 14th July, 1689, and was one of the committee nominated by the estates for settling the government. By King William he was appointed colonel of a regiment of foot, and sheriff of Inverness. After the battle of Killiecrankie he joined Colonel Sir Thomas Livingston's force, which gave such a check to the Jacobite Highlanders at Cromdale, on 1st May that year, that they soon after dispersed. On this occasion Livingston's main body was led by some gentlemen of the name of Grant. In 1690 he was one of the committee appointed by parliament to visit the universities, and to turn out all insufficient, immoral, or disloyal professors. In 1700 he raised a regiment of his own clan, being the only commoner that did so, and kept his regiment in pay a whole year at his own expense. In compensation, three of his sons got commissions in the army, and his lands were erected into a barony. With respect to his father-in-law Lethen's fine, half of which he had paid, as he obtained in right of his wife a portion of that estate, he was referred to the committee for rescinding fines, and although an act was made in his favour, the Douay fine was never recovered. He died at Edinburgh in 1718, in his 66th year, and, with his father and grandfather, was buried in Holyrood abbey.

Alexander, his eldest son, after studying the civil law on the continent, entered the army, and soon obtained the command of a regiment of foot, with the rank of brigadier. He was early returned to parliament, and in 1706 was one of the commissioners to treat of the union between the two kingdoms. He was a member of the first five British parliaments, and supported the measures of government until about 1710, when a Jacobite ministry came into power. In 1711, when the great duke of Argyle was deprived of all his places, Brigadier Grant, who is stated to have been his inseparable companion, lost his regiment, but in 1714, on the accession of George the First, both were restored to their former appointments. In 1715, on the failure of Lord Drummond's attempt to surprise the castle of Edinburgh, and the imprisonment of Colonel Stuart, the deputy-governor, for remissness of duty on the occasion, Brigadier Grant had that important office committed to him. When the rebellion broke out, being with his regiment in the south, he wrote to his brother, Captain George Grant, to raise the clan for the service of government, which he did, and a portion of them assisted at the reduction of Inverness. In October of the same year, when a body of the insurgents, under Mackintosh of Borlum, took possession of Leith, he attended the duke of Argyle as a volunteer, and aided in causing them to evacuate that place. In the following month he accompanied his grace to the battle of Sheriffmuir, although his regiment was not in the action. He was soon after made governor of Sheerness, but in 1716, on a change of ministry he lost that office. As justiciary of the counties of Inverness, Moray, and Banff, he was successful in suppressing the bands of outlaws and robbers which infested these counties in that unsettled time. He succeeded his father in 1718, but died at Leith the following year, aged 40. Though twice married, he had no children.

His brother, Sir James Grant of Pluscardine, was the next laird. In 1702, in his father's lifetime, he married Anne, only daughter of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, baronet. By the marriage contract it was specially provided that he should assume the surname and arms of Colquhoun, and if he should at any time succeed to the estate of Grant, his second son should, with the name of Colquhoun, become proprietor of Luss. In 1704 Sir Humphrey obtained a new patent in favour of his son-in-law, James Grant, who on his death, in 1715, became in consequence Sir James Grant Colquhoun of Luss, baronet. On succeeding, however, to the estate of Grant four years after, he dropped the name of Colquhoun, retaining the baronetcy, and the estate of Luss went to his second surviving son. [See COLQUHOUN, surname of, vol. i. page 665.] Sir James was for several years M.P. for the county of Inverness, and generally supported the government.

In his latter years he retired very much from public business. Although the chief of the Grants had represented the county of Inverness ever since the union, and no flaw could be found in their loyalty, at the general election following the battle of Culloden, President Forbes brought forward the laird of MacLeod in opposition to Sir James, who was elected for the Cullen and Banff burghs. He died, soon after, on January 16, 1747. With five daughters, he had as many sons, viz. Humphrey, who predeceased him in 1732; Ludovick, of whom afterwards; James, a major in the army, who succeeded to the estate and baronetcy of Luss, and took the name of Colquhoun; Francis, who died a general in the army; and Charles, a captain R.N.

The second son, Ludovick, was admitted advocate in 1728; but on the death of his brother, he relinquished his practice at the bar, and his father devolving on him the management of the estate, he represented him thereafter as chief of the clan. During the rebellion of 1745 he gave his support to the government, and when the duke of Cumberland arrived at Aberdeen he waited on him there, and was very well received. He was M.P. for Morayshire from 1741 until 1761, when his son, James, was elected in his stead. He was twice married: first, to a daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple of North Berwick, by whom he had a daughter, who died young; secondly, to Lady Margaret Ogilvie, eldest daughter of James earl of Findlater and Seafield, in virtue of which marriage his grandson succeeded to the earldom of Seafield. By his second wife Sir Ludovick had one son, James, and eleven daughters, six of whom survived him. Penuel, the third of these, was the wife of Henry Mackenzie, Esq., author of the 'Man of Feeling,' and mother of Joshua Henry Mackenzie, a lord of session, who died in 1852; and Helen, the fifth, married Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming Gordon of Altyre and Gordonstown, baronet. Sir Ludovick died at Castle Grant, 18th March 1773.

His only son, Sir James Grant of Grant, baronet, born in 1738, was distinguished for his patriotism and public spirit. Besides representing the county of Moray in parliament, as already mentioned, he was subsequently for some time a member for Banff. On the declaration of war by France in 1793, he was among the first to raise a regiment of fencibles, called the Grant or Strathspey fencibles, of which he was appointed colonel. It continued embodied till 1799, and was quartered successively in most of the towns in the south of Scotland. In 1794 he raised another corps, a regiment of the line, called the 97th or Strathspey regiment, of which he was also appointed colonel. It was immediately marched to the south of England, and sent on board Lord Howe's fleet in the Channel, in which it served as marines for a few months. In autumn 1795, it was drafted into other regiments, the two flank corps being incorporated with the 42d, then about to embark for the West Indies.

In 1784, when the Highland Society of Edinburgh was instituted, Sir James was one of its original office-bearers. In 1794 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Inverness-shire, which office he was compelled by ill health, to resign in 1809, when his son was nominated his successor. In 1795 he was appointed cashier to the excise, when he vacated his seat in parliament. After a lingering illness he died at Castle Grant on 18th February 1811. He had married in 1763, Jean, only child of Alexander Duff, Esq. of Hatton, Aberdeenshire, and had by her three sons and three daughters. Sir Lewis Alexander Grant, the eldest son, in 1811 succeeded to the estates and earldom of Seafield, on the death of his cousin James earl of Findlater and Seafield, and his brother, Francis William, became in 1840, sixth earl. The younger children obtained in 1822 the rank and precedency of an earl's junior issue. (See SEAFIELD, Earl of.)

The Grants of Ballindalloch, in the parish of Inveraven, Banffshire,—commonly called the Craig-Achrochcan Grants,—as already stated, descend from Patrick, twin brother of John, ninth laird of Freuchie. Patrick's grandson, John Grant, was killed by his kinsman, John Roy Grant of Carron, as afterwards mentioned, and his son, also John Grant, was father of another Patrick, whose son, John Roy Grant, by his extravagant living and unhappy differences with his lady, a daughter of Leslie of Balquhain, entirely ruined his estate, and was oblige to consent to placing it under the management and trust of three of his kinsmen, Brigadier Grant, Captain Grant of Elchies, and Walter Grant of Arndilly, which gave occasion to W. Elchies' verses of "What meant the man?"

Several of the latter lairds of Ballindalloch were officers in the army. Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch raised one of the five companies that composed the Black Watch, afterwards embodied in the 42d regiment. General James Grant of Ballindalloch succeeded to the estate on the death of his nephew, Major William Grant, in 1770. After having studied the law, he entered the army as an ensign in 1741, at the age of 22, and in 1747, when captain, he was aide-de-camp to General St. Clair, on his embassy to Vienna. He afterwards served both in the Netherlands and in America, and held several important commands during the American war. He was second in command to Lord Albemarle at the taking of the Havannah, defeated Count d'Estaing, with an inferior force, conquered St. Lucia in 1779, and was for many years governor of East Florida. He was subsequently governor of Dumbarton castle, and in 1789 appointed to that of Stirling castle. He was colonel first of the 5th, and afterwards of the 11th regiment of foot, and was for many years M.P. for the county of Sutherland. He was noted for his fondness for good living, and in his latter years became very corpulent. He died at Ballindalloch on 13th April, 1806, at the age of 86. Having no children, he was succeeded by his maternal grand-nephew, George Macpherson, Esq., of Inveresshie, who assumed in consequence the additional name of Grant, and was created a baronet in 1838. [See MACPHERSON, surname of.]

The Grants of Glenmoriston, in Inverness-shire, are sprung from John More Grant, natural son of John Grant, ninth laird of Freuchie. His son, John Roy Grant, acquired the lands of Carron from the marquis of Huntly. In a dispute about the marches of their respective properties, he killed his kinsman, John Grant of Ballindalloch, in 1588, an event which led to a lasting feud between the families. John Roy Grant had four sons: Patrick, who succeeded him in Carron; Robert of Nether Glen of Rothes; James *an Tuim*, or James of the hill, the famous outlaw, of whom afterwards, and Thomas.

The murder of John Grant of Ballindalloch above mentioned is said to have been at the instigation of the laird of Grant, the chief of the tribe, who had conceived a grudge against him. A few years previous to the year 1628, James Grant, afterwards the well-known James *an Tuim*, happening to be at a fair at the town of Elgin, observed one of the Grants of the Ballindalloch family pursuing his brother Thomas Grant, whom he knocked down in the street, and wounded severely before his eyes. He was in his turn attacked by James Grant, who killed him upon the spot. The laird of Ballindalloch cited the latter to stand his trial for the slaughter of his kinsman but as he did not appear he was

outlawed. The chief of the Grants made many attempts to reconcile the parties, and an offer was made that James Grant should go into exile, and that compensation should be made in money and goods, according to the usual practice of assythment, but nothing less than the blood of James Grant would satisfy Ballindalloch. James Grant, in consequence, put himself at the head of a party of robbers, whom he collected from all parts of the Highlands, and making no distinction between friends and foes, attacked all parties, plundering and despoiling their property. Grant of Dalnebo, one of the family of Ballindalloch, fell a victim to their fury, and many of the kinsmen of that family suffered greatly from their depredations. Under the supposition that John Grant of Carron, the nephew of James Grant, secretly assisted his uncle in his illegal proceedings, John Grant of Ballindalloch, in the year 1628, collected sixteen of his friends, with whom he went to the woods of Abernethy, where Carron was cutting down timber, and killed him, but not before he and Alexander Grant had slain several of Ballindalloch's friends, among whom was Thomas Grant of Dalvey. Alexander Grant afterwards annoyed Ballindalloch and killed several of his men, and assisted the outlaw James Grant to lay waste his lands. In his History (page 416) Sir Robert Gordon quaintly says, "Give me leave heir to remark the providence and secrait judgement of the Almightie God, who now hath mett Carron with the same measure that his forefather John Roy Grant of Carron, did serve the ancestour of Ballendallogh; for upon the same day of the moneth that John Roy Grant did kill the great-grandfather of Ballendallogh (being the eleventh day of September), the verie same day of this moneth wes Carron slain by this John Grant of Ballendallogh many years thereafter. And, besides, as that John Roy Grant of Carron was lefthanded, so is this John Grant of Ballendallogh lefthanded also; and moreover, it is to be observed that Ballendallogh, at this killing of this Carron, had upon him the same coat-of-armour, or maillie-coat, which John Roy Grant had upon him at the slaughter of the great grandfather of this Ballendallogh, which maillie-coat Ballendallogh had, a little befor this tyme, taken from James Grant, in a skirmish that passed betwixt them. Thus wee doe sie that the judgements of God are inscrutable, and that, in his own tyme, he punisheth blood by blood."

To avoid the dangers to which he was continually exposed in the north, from the enmity and constant plundering incursions of James and Alexander Grant, Ballindalloch was obliged to take refuge in Edinburgh. A party of the clan Chattan having one night in December 1630, unexpectedly attacked James Grant at Auchnachyle, in Strathdon, he was taken prisoner, after receiving eleven wounds, and the death of four of his band. He was sent to Edinburgh for trial, and while confined in the castle there, observing Grant of Tomnavoulen pass one day, he called out, "What news from Speyside?" "None very particular," replied the person addressed; "the best is that the country is rid of you." "Perhaps we shall meet again," rejoined the outlaw. By the aid of ropes concealed in a cask of butter, conveyed to him by his wife, he made his escape, and fled to Ireland, but after a while returned, and skulked about for some time in the north. His biding-place is said to have been a cave in the mountain Benrinnes, in the parish of Inveraven, Banffshire. By degrees he became bolder, and at last ventured to appear openly in Strathdon and on Speyside. Patrick Macgregor, an outlaw like himself, was hired by Ballindalloch to apprehend him, but was himself killed in the attempt. Shortly afterwards, he succeeded in luring his bitter enemy, Ballindalloch, from his own house at night, under the pretence of a friendly meeting, and confined him in a kiln at a distance from his home, exposed to the greatest hardships, for twenty-one days; but, in his absence he contrived to escape, by gaining over Leonard Leslie, one of his guards, the son-in-law of the outlaw's brother. The latter, Thomas Grant, was, for this outrage, executed at Edinburgh. Among other atrocities of James *an Tuim*, which are related, was his having slain Grant of Tomnavoulen and his son, soon after his return to Speyside. In Spalding's History of the Troubles and Memorable Transactions in Scotland in the reign of Charles the First, there are various references to him. In 1638 we find him at the head of 500 men, joining the royalist party, who, after the rout of Turriff, took possession of the city of Aberdeen, expelling the Covenanters, and plundering the inhabitants.

The Glenmoriston branch of the Grants adhered faithfully to the Stuarts. Patrick Grant of Glenmoriston appeared in arms in the viscount of Dundee's army at Killiecrankie. He was also at the skirmish at Cromdale against the government soon after, and at the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715. His estate was, in consequence, forfeited, but through the interposition of the chief of the Grants, was bought back from the barons of the Exchequer. The laird of Glenmoriston in 1745 also took arms for the Pretender; but means were found to preserve the estate to the family. The families deriving from this branch, besides that of Carron, which estate is near Elchies, on the river Spey, are those of Lynachoarn, Aviemore, Croskie, &c.

The favourite song of 'Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch,' (the only one she was ever known to compose,) was written by a Mrs. Grant of Carron, whose maiden name was Grant, born, near Aberlour, about 1745. Mr. Grant of Carron, whose wife she became about 1763, was her cousin. After his death she married, a second time, an Irish physician practising at Bath, of the name of Murray, and died in that city in 1814.

The Grants of Dalvey, who possess a baronetcy are descended from Duncan, second son of John the Bard, tenth laird of Grant. By his wife Mary, a daughter of Hugh Rose of Kilravock, Duncan had two sons, namely, John, and Sweton, whose descendants carried on the line of the family. John's grandson, James Grant, previously designed of Gartenbeg, acquired the estate of Dalvey, in 1680, by purchase from the family of Ballindalloch. He served the office of lord advocate during the short reign of James the Seventh, and was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1688, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. He died in 1695 without issue, when the baronetcy and estates devolved upon his kinsman, Patrick Grant, first designed of Inverladinen, lineal descendant of Sweton Grant, above mentioned. This gentleman is said not to have assumed the title of baronet, and soon after his accession he sold the estate of Dalvey to Brigadier Grant. He married Lydia, sister of Brigadier Macintosh of Borlum, celebrated for his exploits in the rebellion of 1715, and died in 1756, in the 101st year of his age. His eldest son, Sir Alexander Grant, revived the dormant title, and purchased the estate of Grangehill in the parish of Dyke, county of Elgin, to which he gave the name of Dalvey. He was for many years M.P. for the Inverness burghs. He was succeeded by his brother, Sir Ludovick, fourth bart., who died in 1790. The son of the latter, Sir Alexander, fifth bart., married in 1780, Sarah, daughter and heiress of Jeremiah Cray, Esq. of Ibesley, Hampshire, and, with other children, had a son, Sir Alexander Cray Grant, born 30th November, 1782, who on the death of his father on 25th July 1825, suc-

ceded as sixth baronet. M.P. from 1812 to 1843, he was chairman of committees from 1826 to 1832. In Sir Robert Peel's administration of 1834–5, he was a member of the board of control. In 1843, he accepted the Chiltern hundreds, being then M.P. for Cambridge. He died Nov. 29, 1854, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Robert Innes, 7th baronet, *b.* April 8, 1794, *m.* in 1825 Judith, eldest *dau.* of Cornelius Durant Battelle, Esq. of St. Croix, West Indies; issue, 2 sons, Alexander, born in 1826, and Robert Innes, born in 1833, and 2 *dau.* Sir Robert Innes Grant *d.* in Aug. 1856, when his elder son, Sir Alexander, became 8th bart. Born at New York in 1826, the latter was educated at Harrow and Oxford, and in 1849 was elected Fellow of Oriel. In 1855 he was appointed examiner in the department of moral sciences for the India civil service appointments, in 1857 public examiner in the classical school, Oxford; and in 1858 inspector of schools in the Madras Presidency, and Vice Chancellor of the Univ., and Principal of Elphinstone College, Bombay; and in 1870 Principal of the Univ. of Edinburgh. In 1859 he *m.* the 2d daughter of James F. Ferrier, Esq., professor of moral philosophy in the university of St Andrews.

The Grants of Monymusk, who also possess a baronetcy, (date of creation, Dec. 7, 1705,) are descended from Archibald Grant of Ballintomb, an estate conferred on him by charter dated 8th March, 1580. He was the younger son of John Grant of Freuchie, called *Evan Baold*, or the Gentle, by his 2d wife, Isobel Barclay. With 3 daughters, Archibald Grant had 2 sons. The younger son, James, was designed of Tombreack. Duncan of Ballintomb, the elder, had 3 sons: Archibald, his heir; Alexander, of Allachie; and William, of Arndillie. The eldest son, Archibald, had, with 2 daughters, 2 sons, the elder of whom, Archibald Grant, Esq. of Bellinton, had a son, Sir Francis, a lord of session, under the title of Lord Cullen, the first baronet of this family.

This eminent judge was born about 1660, and received the academical part of his education at the university of Aberdeen; but, being intended for the profession of the law he was sent to finish his studies at Leyden, under the celebrated civilian, John Voet. His proficiency was so great that many years after he had left Leyden, Voet often mentioned him as having conferred honour upon the university there. On his return to Scotland, he was entered at the bar January 29, 1681, and soon obtained an excellent practice. At the Revolution of 1688 he joined the party of the prince of Orange, and distinguished himself in the memorable convention, which met early in 1689, by his speech in favour of conferring on the prince the sovereignty of the kingdom, with the necessary constitutional limitations. In 1703, eight years before the passing of the Act of Queen Anne, he published a pamphlet against the restoration of patronage in the church. He was created a baronet by Queen Anne, by patent, Dec. 7, 1705, and on June 10, 1709, was raised to the bench, when he assumed the title of Lord Cullen. Some years previous to his death he sold his paternal estate, and purchased from the Forbeses the estate of Monymusk, which is still held by his descendants. His lordship died March 16, 1726. According to Wodrow, who says he understood his father to have been a clergyman, "he was a living library, and the most ready in citation. When the lords wanted anything in the civil or canon law to be cast up, or acts of parliament, he never failed them, but turned to the place. He seemed a little ambulatory in his judgment as to church government, but was a man of great piety and devotion, wonderfully serious in prayer and learning the word." [*Analecta, printed for the Maitland Club.*] Lord Cullen's works are:

The Loyalist's Reasons for his giving obedience, and swearing allegiance to the present government as being obliged thereto by (it being founded on) the Laws of God, Nature, and Nations. By F. G. Edin. 1689, 8vo.

A Brief Account of the Rise, Nature, and Progress of the Societies for the Reformation of Manners, &c., in England, with a Preface exhorting the use of such Societies in Scotland. Edin. 1700, printed for gratis distribution.

Reasons in defence of the Standing Laws about the Right of Presentation in Patronages, to be offered against an Act (in case it be) presented for the Alteration thereof; by a member of parliament. Edin. 1703. Anon.

A Short History of the Sabbath, containing some few grounds for its Morality, and Cases about its Observance. Edin. 1705. Anon.

Law, Religion, and Education considered, in three Essays. Edin. 1715, 8vo.

A Key to the Plot, by Reflections on the Rebellion of 1715. London, 1716, 8vo.

Certain pamphlets entitled 'Essays on Removing the National Prejudices against a Union,' have been attributed to Lord Cullen.

From George I. Lord Cullen obtained a special warrant, granting him licence to use as a coat of arms—the field red, charged with three crowns gold, as descended from Grant of that ilk, within a border ermine, in quality of a judge, supported with two angels upon a helmet as baronet, and a book expanded for his crest, above which a scroll, with this motto *Suum Cuique*, and upon a compartment below the arms—*Jehovah Jireh*; the only instance, it is said, in Scottish Heraldry, of a Hebrew motto.

Lord Cullen was thrice married: first, to Jean, *dr.* of Rev. William Meldrum of Meldrum, without issue; 2dly, to Sarah, daughter of Rev. Mr. Fordyce of Ayton, Berwickshire, by whom, with 3 *drs.*, he had 3 sons, Archibald, William, and Francis; and, 3dly, to Agnes, *dr.* of Henry Hay, Esq., without issue. The daughters were 1. Jean, *m.*, to Garden of Troup, with issue; 2. Christian, to George Buchan, Esq. of Kelloe, with issue; and 3. Helen, to Andrew M'Dowall, Lord Bankton, a lord of session, and author of a much-esteemed work on the Institutes of the law of Scotland.

William, the 2d son, was also a lord of session. Admitted advocate Feb. 24, 1722, he soon distinguished himself at the bar. In May 1731 he was elected procurator for the Church of Scotland, and principal clerk to the General Assembly; on June 20, 1737, he was appointed solicitor-general, and on August 28, 1738, was named one of the commissioners for improving the fisheries and manufactures of Scotland. On Feb. 26, 1746, he was constituted lord advocate, in which office he had a principal part in preparing and promoting the acts for the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, and for suppressing the use of the peculiar garb of the Highlanders. In 1747 he had been elected M.P. for the Elgin burghs, and in Nov. 1754 he was named a lord of session and of justiciary, when he took the judicial title of Lord Prestongrange. In 1754 he was appointed one of the trustees for the annexed estates. He was also the author of an able political pamphlet, published in 1745, entitled the 'Occasional Writer, in answer to the second manifesto of the Pretender's son.' He died May 23, 1764, at Bath, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He had 3 daughters, 1. Janet, Countess of Hyndford. 2. Agnes *m.* Sir George Suttie, Bart. of Balgonie, with issue. 3. Jane, wife of Hon. Robert Dundas of Arniston, lord president of the court of session; issue, 4 sons.

Francis, the 3d son, a merchant in Edinburgh, long resided for mercantile purposes at Dunkirk in France. On his return

to Scotland in 1747, he was appointed inspector-general of the forfeited estates.

The eldest son of Lord Cullen, Sir Archibald Grant, 2d baronet, was also educated for the law, and passed advocate in 1711. He relinquished practice, however, on being chosen M.P. for the county of Aberdeen, and was frequently re-elected. In July 1749, he was appointed principal clerk and keeper of the Hornings. He died Sept. 17, 1778, at an advanced age. He was four times married; first to Anne, daughter of Hamilton of Pencaitland; issue, two daughters, who died young; 2dly, to Anne, daughter of Charles Potts, Esq. of Derbyshire; issue, a son, Archibald, and a daughter, Mary, who became 2d wife of Dr. Gregory Grant, an eminent physician of Edinburgh, of whom there is a full-length likeness, taken in 1799, in Kay's Edinburgh Portraits; 3dly, in 1751, to Elizabeth Clark, widow of Dr. James Callander of Jamaica, and four years after, her daughter by Dr. Callander, became the wife of Sir Archibald's only son; and, 4thly, to the widow of Mr. Andrew Millar, the celebrated London bookseller, the two last without issue.

His only son, Sir Archibald, 3d baronet, raised, in 1748, a company of 100 men, and went with them, in the service of the East India Company, to St. David's in the East Indies, but on the peace his company was reduced, and he returned to Scotland. He married, 1. Mary, *dr.* of James Callander, Esq., Jamaica, and 2dly, in 1794, Jessie, daughter of Macleod of Colbecks, and died Sept. 30, 1796. By his first wife, he had 2 sons, Archibald, his successor, and James Francis, a clergyman of the Church of England; and a daughter, Mary, married 2d son of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, a Yorkshire baronet.

The elder son, Sir Archibald, 4th baronet of Monymusk, married, in 1788, Mary, daughter of Major John Forbes, of Newe, and had 4 sons and 5 daughters. Archibald, the eldest son, having predeceased his father, James, the 2d son, became 5th baronet, on his father's death in April 1820, and died in 1859. His brother, Sir Isaac, 3d son, *b.* in 1792, succeeded as 6th bart., died in 1863. Archibald, eldest son of Robert Grant of Tillyfour, 4th son, *b.* 1823, and 7th bart., has as heir presumptive his brother, Francis, *b.* 1828.

The Grants of Kilgraston in Perthshire are lineally descended, through the line of the Grants of Glenlochy, from the ninth laird of Grant. Peter Grant, the last of the lairds of Glenlochy, which estate he sold, had two sons, John and Francis. The elder son, John, chief justice of Jamaica from 1783 to 1790, purchased the estates of Kilgraston and Pitcaithley, lying contiguous to each other in Strathearn; and, dying in 1793, without issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Francis. This gentleman married Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Oliphant, Esq. of Rossie, Postmaster-general of Scotland, and had 5 sons and 2 daughters. He died in 1819.

His eldest son, John Grant, of Kilgraston, *b.* June 13, 1798, *m.* 1st, in 1820, Margaret, daughter of Francis, 15th Lord Gray; issue, a daughter, Margaret, *m.* in 1840 Hon. David Murray, 3d son of 3d earl of Mansfield. He *m.* 2dly, in 1828, Lady Lucy Bruce, 3d daughter of 7th earl of Elgin; issue, 7 sons and 6 *drs.* Francis Augustus, the eldest son, *b.* Feb. 24, 1829, died Oct. 1, 1854, in the Crimea, after Alma.

Major-general Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., 5th and youngest son of Francis Grant, Esq. of Kilgraston and Pitcaithley, born January 18, 1808, was educated in Scotland and at Hoffville in Switzerland, and entered the army as cornet in 1826. He was brigade major in the war with China under Lord Saltoun, and received a medal for his services there, and subsequently in India under Lords Gough and Hardinge. At the battle of Sabraon in 1846 he commanded the 9th lancers, for which he also received a medal. He also commanded the regiment in the Punjaub campaign, including the passage of the Chenab at Ramnuggur, and the battle of Chilianwallah. He was also present at the battle of Goojerat. In 1854 he received the brevet of colonel, and took an active part in the suppression of the Indian mutiny in 1857–8; for his services on which occasion he was made a Knight commander of the order of the Bath. He had the local rank of lieut.-gen. in India. In 1858 he became major-general, and in 1859 he received the thanks of parliament for "his eminent services in India," during the mutinies. In 1860 he was in command of the British forces during the operations in China, and in Nov. of that year was decorated with the Grand Cross of the order of the Bath. In 1847 he married Helen, daughter of B. Tayler, Esq.

The badge of the CLAN Grant was the pine or cranberry heath, and their slogan or gathering cry, "Stand fast, Craigellachie!" the bold projecting rock of that name ("the rock of alarm") in the united parishes of Duthil and Rothiemurchus, being their hill of rendezvous. The Grants had a long standing feud with the Gordons, and even among the different branches of themselves there were faction fights, as between the Ballindalloch and Carron Grants. The clan, with few exceptions, was noted for its loyalty, being generally, and the family of the chief invariably, found on the side of government. In Strathspey the name prevailed almost to the exclusion of every other, and to this day Grant is the predominant surname in the district, as alluded to by Sir Alexander Boswell, baronet, in his lively verses:

"Come the Grants of Tullochgorum,
Wi' their pipers gaun before 'em,
Proud the mothers are that bore 'em.

Next the Grants of Rothiemurchus,
Every man his sword and durk has,
Every man as proud's a Turk is."

GRANT, PATRICK, LORD ELCHIES, an eminent lawyer, son of Captain Grant of Easter Elchies, was born in 1690. Admitted advocate Feb. 12, 1712, he obtained an extensive practice at the bar, and was appointed a judge of the court of session Nov. 3. 1732, and of the court of justiciary March 3, 1736. He died at the house of Inch, near Edinburgh, July 27, 1754, in his 64th year. He collected the Decisions of the Court of Session from 1733 to 1757, which were printed in 1813, in 2 vols. 4to, by W. M. Morison, Esq., advocate, uniform with his Dictionary of Decisions. He likewise wrote Annotations upon Lord Stair's Institutes, which were also printed in 1824. The session papers belonging to Lord Elchies, in the Advocates' library, Edinburgh, contain voluminous manuscript notes, all in his lordship's handwriting. "He had a head," says Lord Woodhouselee, in his Life of Lord Kames, (vol. i. p. 39,) "peculiarly fitted for the investigation of the most intricate points of the law, which his genius devel-

oped as by a species of intuition, reducing every question to some great and leading principle, and thence showing its derivation either as a necessary corollary, or accounting for its departure from the general axiom upon some obvious ground of exception. It was from him that Mr. Home (Lord Kames), as I have heard him frequently acknowledge, learned that habit of logical investigation, which he found of the utmost advantage in the daily practice of his profession of a barrister, and which he carried into all his researches on the subject of law as a science." He had a son, John Grant, who was also bred to the law, and after being sheriff-depute of the counties of Moray and Nairn, was appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland. He sold the estate of Elchies to the earl of Findlater, after it had been in possession of the Grants for 300 years. It now forms a portion of the earl of Seafield's estates.

GRANT, JAMES, of Corrimony, author of 'Essays on the Origin of Society,' was an advocate in Edinburgh, and at the time of his death the father of the Scottish bar. He was born in 1743. Being early distinguished for his liberal principles, he numbered among his friends the Hon. Henry Erskine, Sir James Macintosh, Francis Jeffrey, and many others, eminent for their attainments and their high political character. He died in 1835, at the advanced age of 92.

His works are:

Essays on the Origin of Society, Language, Property, Government, Jurisdiction, Contracts and Marriages, interspersed with Illustrations from the Gaelic and Greek Languages. London, 1785, 4to.

Thoughts on the Origin and Descent of the Gael; with an account of the Picts, Caledonians, and Scots; and observations relative to the authenticity of the Poems of Ossian. Lond. 1813, 8vo. Edin. 1814, 8vo.

GRANT, CHARLES, an eminent philanthropist and statesman, was born in the north of Scotland in 1746. His father was slain at the battle of Culloden only a few hours after his birth, and the care of his youth in consequence devolved upon an uncle, at whose expense he received a good education in the town of Elgin. In 1767 he sailed in a military capacity for India, and on his arrival he was taken into the employment of Mr. Richard Becher, a member of the Bengal council. In 1770 he revisited his native country, where he married a lady of the name of Fraser. In May 1772, accompanied by his wife and some of her relatives, he again went to India as a writer on the Bengal establishment. In the course of the voyage he formed an intimacy with the Rev. Christian Frederick Swartz, the celebrated missionary, after whose death, on Mr. Grant's recommendation, a monument was erected to his memory in St. Mary's church at Fort St. George, at the expense of the East India Company.

Soon after Mr. Grant's arrival at Calcutta, he was, June 23, 1773, promoted to the rank of factor, and shortly afterwards was appointed secretary to the Board of Trade. In 1781 he was stationed as commercial resident in charge of the Company's valuable silk factory at Malda, on the Ganges, in the immediate vicinity of the stupendous ruins of the once magnificent city of Gour, the ancient capital of Bengal. In June 1784 he obtained the rank of senior merchant, and in February 1787 he was recalled to Calcutta, to occupy the seat of the fourth member of the Board of Trade, conferred on him by Lord Cornwallis. In less than three years after, the impaired health of his family compelled him suddenly to quit India; and his return to England was accompanied by unusually strong expressions of the high satisfaction with which the Government regarded his zealous and faithful services in the commercial department.

While in the east Mr. Grant distinguished himself by his regard to religion, and his exertions to promote the cause of Christianity. He not only contributed liberally to the rebuilding of St. John's church, Calcutta, but redeemed from ruin the Protestant mission church, styled Beth-Tephillah, or "House of Prayer;" at a personal expense to himself of ten thousand rupees, after which he vested it in trust for sacred and charitable purposes for ever.

In May 1794 Mr. Grant was elected one of the directors of the East India Company, in which capacity he was instrumental in effecting various essential measures of economy. He also supported the projects in agitation for the opening of the trade of India, and for preventing the abuse of the patronage of the Company. In April 1804 he was elected deputy chairman of the Court of

Directors, and in April 1805 succeeded to the chair, which he filled, either as chairman or deputy chairman, in rotation, till April 1816.

In 1802 he had been elected a member of the House of Commons for the Inverness burghs, and in 1804 was returned for the county of Inverness. In his place in parliament he invariably opposed the measures of Lord Wellesley's administration in India; and, on April 5, 1805, gave his support to the resolution brought forward by Sir Philip Francis, "That to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India are alike repugnant to the wish, the honour, and the policy of this nation." His opinions on all questions relative to India were received with great attention in the House of Commons, where he ever proved himself to be the zealous and powerful supporter of the Company, and the indefatigable friend and advocate of the native population of British India. The education of the Company's servants destined for India was with Mr. Grant a question of vital importance, and the plan of the college at Haileybury, in Hertfordshire, is said to have originated with him.

Mr. Grant had in 1792 written and printed, for private circulation, a most valuable tract, entitled 'Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain.' This pamphlet he laid before the court of directors in 1797, accompanied with an introductory Letter, recommending some measures for communicating Christianity to the natives of India, by granting permission for missionaries to proceed thither. In June 1813 this paper was called for by the House of Commons, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members. The results of Mr. Grant's persevering and benevolent exertions for the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the inhabitants of India, appear to have been the augmentation of the ecclesiastical establishment of British India, the grant of a privilege to missionaries to visit that country, and the appropriation of a sum for the promotion of education among the natives. In 1818 Mr. Grant was elected chairman of the commissioners for the issue of exchequer bills. He was also included in the commission appointed by parliament to superintend the erection of new churches. He was, besides, a member of the Society in London for Promoting Christian Knowledge, as well as of another Society of the same name connected exclusively with the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. He was elected a vice-president of the British and Foreign Bible Society upon its institution in 1804, and was connected with the church missionary and other societies of a religious and charitable description. He died October 31, 1823. By his wife, Jane, daughter of Thomas Fraser, Esq., a younger son of Fraser of Balnain, Inverness-shire, he had three sons, namely, Charles, created Lord Glenelg, 8th May, 1836; Robert, of whom a memoir follows; and Thomas William Grant, who died 15th May 1848. One of his daughters was married to Samuel March Phillipps, Esq., at one period under secretary of state for the home department, and another to Patrick Grant, Esq. of Redcastle.

GRANT, Sir Robert, Right Hon., governor of Bombay, the second son of the preceding, was born in 1785. With his elder brother Charles, Lord Glenelg, he was entered a member of Magdalene college, in the university of Cambridge, of which they both became Fellows. He obtained a Craven scholarship in 1799, and in 1801 the brothers took their degree of bachelor of arts together, when Charles was third and Robert fourth wrangler, Charles first and Robert second medalist; so equal were their studies and attainments, and so parallel their success. In addition, Charles obtained, 1802, the second bachelor's prize. Robert took his degree of M.A. in 1806, having been preceded in that step two years by his brother. He adopted the profession of the law, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's-Inn, January 30, 1807. Subsequently to 1813, he was appointed to the office of king's sergeant in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, and was made one of the commissioners of bankrupts.

In 1826 he was returned to parliament for the Inverness district of burghs. In 1830 he was elected for Norwich, and again in 1831. When his brother became president of the Board of Control, he was appointed one of the commissioners. In 1831 he was sworn a privy councillor, and in 1832 he was nominated judge advocate-general. At the first election for the new borough of Fins-

bury in 1832, he was returned as one of its first members by a very large majority. In June 1834 he was appointed governor of Bombay, and continued in the discharge of his high duties till July 9, 1838, when he expired at Dapoorie in his 53d year. He had, on the 19th June, left the Presidency in good health for the hills; but having imprudently ridden out during a heavy fall of rain, he was attacked by fever; from which, however, he in some degree recovered, but suffering a relapse, his brain became affected, and he sank under the effects of the malady. He married Margaret, daughter of the late Sir David Davidson of Cantray, county of Nairn, by whom he left an infant family. A volume of his Poems was published a short time after his decease, edited by his brother, Lord Glenelg.

His works are:

Sketch of the History of the East India Company, from its foundation to the passing of the Regulating Act, in 1773; with a Summary View of the Changes which have taken place since that period in the internal Administration of British India. Lond. 1813, 8vo.

The Expediency maintained of continuing the System by which the Trade and Government of India are now Regulated. Lond. 1813, 8vo.

Poems. London 1839, 8vo.

GRANT, Sir William, the Right Hon., an eminent lawyer, descended from the Grants of Beldornie, one of the branches of the ancient clan of that name, was born in 1754 at Elchies, on the banks of the Spey, in the county of Moray. His father was originally bred to agricultural pursuits, but died collector of Customs in the Isle of Man. The subject of this notice received the elementary part of his education at the grammar school of Elgin, with his younger brother, who became collector at Martinico. After completing his studies at King's college, Old Aberdeen, he went to London to follow the profession of the law. He was entered at Lincoln's-Inn; and, before being called to the bar, was, at the age of twenty-five, considered competent to fill the situation of attorney-general of Canada; to which colony he accordingly proceeded, and soon obtained undisputed pre-eminence in the Canadian courts. Canada was at that time overrun by the revolutionary armies of America, and Mr. Grant was present at the memorable siege of Quebec, and the death of General Montgomery. He was himself engaged in active military duty, and commanded a body of volunteers. He remained in Canada for a considerable period, but the unsettled state of the colony, and the hope of succeeding better at the English bar, induced him to resign his office of attorney-general, and to return to London. He was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's-Inn in 1787, when he engaged in practice in the courts of Common law, and joined the home circuit. Being nearly unknown, however, in England, he went the circuit for several years without obtaining a single brief. Happening to be retained in some appeal cases from the court of session in Scotland to the House of Lords, Lord Chancellor Thurlow was much struck with his powers of argument, and having learnt his name, observed to a friend, "Be not surprised if that young man should one day occupy this seat." In consequence of an invitation from Lord Thurlow, he subsequently left the common law bar, and thenceforward practised solely in the court of chancery.

At the general election of 1790, Mr. Grant was returned for Shaftesbury, and soon distinguished himself as a powerful coadjutor of Mr. Pitt. He seldom spoke in the House, but when he did, it was on questions with which he was fully acquainted. In 1791 he distinguished himself so much in a debate relative to the laws of Canada that he was highly complimented by Mr. Fox, who declared that he was one of his most formidable antagonists. In 1792 he made a most able, acute, and argumentative speech in defence of the ministry on the subject of the Russian armament. In 1793 he was called within the bar, with a patent of precedence; and in the same year was appointed a Welsh judge, when a new writ was ordered for Shaftesbury on the 20th June, and he was not rechosen. However, on a vacancy occurring for Windsor in the following January, he was elected for that borough. He was at that time solicitor-general for the queen. In 1796 he was elected member of parliament for the county of Banff. In 1798 he was appointed chief-justice of Chester; in 1799 he succeeded the late Lord Redesdale as solicitor-general, when he was knighted; and on May 20, 1801, on the promotion of Sir Pepper Arden to be chief-justice of the

common pleas, he was nominated master of the rolls. He continued member for Banffshire until the dissolution of parliament in 1812; and during a period of upwards of sixteen years, he filled the judicial chair in the Rolls court with undiminished ability and reputation. He retired about the end of 1817, and in his latter years lived chiefly at Barton House, Dawlish, the residence of his sister, the widow of Admiral Schanck. Sir William Grant died, unmarried, May 25, 1832.

GRANT, ANNE, usually designated Mrs. Grant of Laggan, a popular and instructive miscellaneous writer, whose maiden name was M'Vicar, was born in Glasgow in 1755. Her father was an officer in the British army, and, on her mother's side, she was descended from the ancient family of Stewart of Invernahyle, in Argyleshire. Shortly after her birth, her father went with his regiment to America, with the intention, if he found sufficient inducement, of settling there. His wife and infant daughter soon after joined him. They landed at Charlestown, and though the child was then scarcely three years old, she retained ever after a distinct recollection of her arrival in America. During her residence in that country, she was taught by her mother to read, and she never had any other instructor. But she was so apt and diligent a scholar, that, before her sixth year, she had perused the Old Testament, with the contents of which she was well acquainted. About the same age she also learned to speak the Dutch language, in consequence of being domesticated for some time with a family of Dutch colonists in the state of New York. From the sergeant of a Scottish regiment she received the only lessons in penmanship she ever obtained; and observing her love of books, he presented her with a copy of Blind Harry's 'Wallace,' the perusal of which excited in her bosom a lasting admiration of the heroism of Wallace and his compatriots, and a glowing enthusiasm for Scotland, which, as she herself expressed it, ever after remained with her as a principle of life. Her fondness for reading also procured for her, from an officer of her father's regiment, a copy of Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' which, young as she was, she studied with much attention. Indeed, to her diligent perusal of this book she herself ascribed the formation of her character, observing that, whatever she possessed of elevation of spirit, expansion of mind, or taste for the sublime and beautiful, she owed it all to her familiarity with Milton. The effect of this became so evident in her conversation and habits as to secure for her the notice of several of the most eminent settlers in the state of New York, and, in particular, to procure for her the friendship of the celebrated Madame Schuyler, whose worth and virtues Mrs. Grant has extolled in her 'Memoirs of an American Lady.'

Mrs. Grant's father had, with the view of permanently settling in America, received a large grant of land, to which, by purchase, he made several additions; but, from bad health, he was obliged to leave the country very hurriedly, without having had time to dispose of his property. He returned to Scotland with his wife and daughter in 1768, and a few years afterwards he was appointed barrack-master of Fort-Augustus.—Soon after the revolutionary war broke out in America, and before his estate there could be sold it was confiscated, and thus the family were deprived of the chief means to which they had looked forward for support. While her father continued in the situation of barrack-master, the office of chaplain to the Fort was filled by the Rev. James Grant, a young clergyman of accomplished mind and manners, connected with some of the most respectable families in the neighbourhood, who was soon afterwards appointed minister of the parish of Laggan, in Inverness-shire, and in 1779 he married Miss M'Vicar, the subject of this notice. When she went to Laggan, she set herself assiduously to learn the customs and the language of the people among whom she was to reside, and soon became well versed in both. Mr. Grant died in 1801. Of the marriage twelve children were born, four of whom died in early life.

For some time after her husband's death Mrs. Grant took the charge of a small farm in the neighbourhood of Laggan; but in 1803 she found it necessary to remove to the vicinity of Stirling, where she was enabled, with the assistance of her friends, to provide, in the meantime, for her family. She had always found delight in the pursuits of literature; and having early shown a taste for poetry, she was occasionally accustomed to write

verses. Of her poems, which were generally written in haste, her friends formed a much higher opinion than she herself did. She usually gave them away, when finished, without retaining a copy. It occurred to some of those persons who felt interested in her welfare, that a volume of her poems might be published with advantage; and, before she was well aware of their kind intentions, the prospectus was dispersed all over Scotland for printing such a volume by subscription. At this time Mrs. Grant had not even collected the materials for the proposed publication; but, in a short period, the extraordinary number of upwards of 3,000 subscribers were procured by her influential friends. The late celebrated duchess of Gordon took a lively interest in this project, and Mrs. Grant was in this way almost forced before the public. The poems were well received on their appearance in 1803; and even the Edinburgh Review, that then universal disparager of poetic genius, was constrained to admit that some of the pieces were "written with great beauty, tenderness, and delicacy." From the profits of this publication Mrs. Grant was enabled to discharge some debts which had been contracted during her married life. In 1806 appeared her well-known 'Letters from the Mountains,' which went through several editions, and soon rendered her name highly popular.

In 1810 Mrs. Grant removed from Stirling to Edinburgh, where she resided for the remainder of her life. Here it was her misfortune to lose by death all her children except her youngest son. In 1808 she prepared for the press her 'Memoirs of an American Lady,' in two volumes; and in 1811 appeared her 'Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland,' also in two volumes, both of which were favourably received. The former work was greatly esteemed both in this country and in America, and contains much vigorous writing with some highly graphic sketches of Transatlantic scenery, and habits of the people, previous to the Revolution. In 1814 she published a poem in two parts, entitled 'Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen,' and the following year she produced at London her 'Popular Models and Impressive Warnings for the Sons and Daughters of Industry,' in two volumes

In 1825 an application was made on her behalf to George the Fourth for a pension, which was signed by Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, Mr. Mackenzie, 'The Man of Feeling,' and other influential persons in Edinburgh, in consequence of which Mrs. Grant received a pension of £100 yearly on the civil establishment of Scotland, which, with the emoluments of her literary works, and some liberal bequests left her by deceased friends, rendered her circumstances in her latter years quite easy and independent. She died November 7, 1838, aged 84.

GRANT, Joseph, a pleasing writer of tales and poetry, chiefly in the Scottish dialect, was born in Kincardineshire, May 26, 1805. His father was a small farmer, and when old enough he was employed in summer in tending cattle, while in winter he was sent to the school of his native parish, where he may be said to have acquired all the education he ever received. From his earliest years he was devoted to reading, and began to compose verses at the age of fourteen. In 1828 he published 'Juvenile Lays,' a collection of poems; and in 1830 appeared his 'Kincardineshire Traditions,' in one small volume. At a later period of his life he contributed several interesting Tales and Sketches to 'Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.' In 1831 he engaged as an assistant to a shopkeeper in Stonehaven, but the latter giving up business in a few months, he returned to his father's farm of Affrusk. Subsequently he was employed as a clerk in the Guardian newspaper office, Dundee, and latterly in that of Mr. Alexander Miller, writer there. He was engaged preparing a volume of his Tales for the press, when he was seized with a cold which settled on his lungs, and, returning home for the benefit of his native air, he died at Affrusk, April 14, 1835. The volume alluded to was published, in 1836, under the title of 'Tales of the Glens, with Ballads and Songs,' and a Memoir by Robert Nicoll, author of 'Poems and Lyrics.'

Gray, Baron, a title in the peerage of Scotland, possessed by a family of the same name, descended from the Greys of Chillingham in Northumberland. The surname is originally French, being first borne by Fulbert, great chamberlain of Robert, duke of Normandy, from whom he got the castle and lands of Croy or Gray in Picardy, and hence assumed the surname. He is said to have had a son, John, and a daughter, Arlotta, the mother of William the Conqueror. If so,

this Fulbert must have been a tanner at Falaise before being elevated to the office of great chamberlain. The first of the name who came to England with William the Conqueror, and from that monarch obtained several lordships, is stated to have been the Conqueror's kinsman. He was progenitor of several families, who spelled the name Grey, and were raised to high rank in the peerage of England; some of them obtaining a prominent place in history, such as the dukes of Suffolk and Kent, the earls of Stamford and Tankerville, De Grey and Grey, the barons Grey of Codnor, Ruthyn, Wilton, Rolleston, Wark and Chillingham. To the Suffolk family belonged the amiable and accomplished Lady Jane Grey, who fell an innocent victim to the ambition of her father, on February 12, 1554.

Lord Grey of Chillingnam is stated to have given the lands of Broxmouth in the county of Roxborough to a younger son of his family, in the reign of William the Lion. In the reign of Alexander the Third, John de Gray (the Scottish way of spelling the name), steward to the earls of March, is witness to many donations to the monastery of Coldstream. Sir Hugh de Gray, a subsequent proprietor of Broxmouth, left three sons: Sir Hugh de Gray, Henry de Gray, and John de Gray. The two elder brothers were among those who swore fealty to Edward the First in 1296; and the eldest, Sir Hugh de Gray, died about 1300.

His son, Sir Andrew Gray, faithfully adhered to Robert the Bruce; and in 1307 was joined with Sir James Douglas and Sir Alexander Fraser in command of a detachment sent against the lord of Lorn. In 1312 he was present at the taking of the castle of Edinburgh, with Randolph, nephew of Robert the Bruce, when Frank or Francis, the guide, was the first that scaled the walls, Sir Andrew Gray followed him, and Randolph himself was the third. For his services he obtained from King Robert a grant of several lands; among the rest the barony of Longforgund, now Longforgan, in Perthshire, which had belonged to Edmund de Hastings. This was the first connection of the Grays with the county of Perth, in which the family ever after had their residence. Sir Andrew Gray married Ada Gifford, daughter of Thomas Lord Yester, and had two sons, Sir David, and Thomas. The latter, in 1346, accompanied King David the Second to the battle of Durham, where he was taken prisoner, and not released till ten years afterwards.

The elder son, Sir David de Gray, fourth baron of Broxmouth, and second of Longforgan, died between 1354 and 1357. His son, Sir John Gray, was one of the twenty young men of quality proposed to be sureties for King David's ransom in 1354, and after the king's release in 1357, he was appointed his clerk register, in which office he was continued by Robert the Second. He died in 1376. He had two sons, John and Patrick. John, the elder, was one of the noble Scottish heirs who were sent to England for King David's ransom in 1357. He died before his father, without issue.

Sir Patrick, the younger son, was in great favour with both King Robert the Second and his successor. He added considerably to his possessions in Perthshire, and from the former monarch he had a pension of £26 13s. 4d. sterling. In 1413 he entered into a bond of manrent at Dundee, with the earl of Crawford, that he, the said Sir Patrick, "is becumyn man of special retinue till the said earl, for the term of his life, nane ontaken but amitie and allegiance till our lord the king, for which he shall have in his fee of the said earl, the town of Elith," &c. He had four sons and three daughters. Sir Andrew, the eldest son, was one of the Scottish nobles who met King James the First at Durham in 1423, to concert measures for his liberation. He was created a peer of parliament, under the title of Lord Gray, before 9th October 1437, when he was one of the lords of the articles in parliament for the peers. He died before July 1445. He was twice married: first, to Janet, a daughter of Sir Roger de Mortimer, with whom he got the lands of Fowlis in Perthshire; and, secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Buchanan. By his first wife he had, with seven daughters, a son, Sir Andrew, 2d Lord Gray, and by his second wife four sons and one daughter.

The eldest son, Andrew, second Lord Gray of Fowlis, was one of the hostages for King James the First, in his father's lifetime, March 20, 1424; when his annual revenue was estimated at six hundred merks. He obtained liberty to return to Scotland in 1427, and was one of the train of knights who accompanied the princess Margaret of Scotland to France in 1436, on her marriage to the dauphin. He was employed in most of the public transactions of his time, and in 1449 was one of the ambassadors to England who that year concluded a two years' truce, for which, and for a renewed truce for three years on its expiration in 1451, he was one of the guarantees on the part of Scotland. He obtained the royal license, of date August 26, 1452, to build a castle upon any part of his lands, and, in consequence, he erected in Longforgan the beautiful edifice called Castle Huntly, long the principal residence of the family. The tradition of the country is that he named it after his lady, a daughter of the earl of Huntly, but like most other traditions, it is wrong in its main incident, as his lady's name was Elizabeth Wemyss, eldest daughter of Sir John Wemyss of Rires in Fife. A subsequent Lord Gray married the daughter of the second earl of Huntly, and this may have given rise to the mistake. In 1615 Castle Huntly, with the estate attached to it, was sold to the Strathmore family, then earls of Kinghorn; and becoming a favourite residence of Earl Patrick, the name was changed to Castle Lyon, and the estate, by charter of Charles the Second in 1672, was erected into a lordship called the lordship of Lyon. This name it retained till 1777, when it was purchased by Mr. Paterson, the father of George Paterson, Esq., who marrying Anne, daughter of the twelfth Lord Gray, restored the name of Castle Huntly. In the beginning of 1455, the second Lord Gray accompanied William, earl of Douglas, and James, Lord Hamilton, on a pilgrimage to Canterbury, for which they got a safe-conduct from the English monarch. The same year, he was appointed master of the household by King James the Second, and four years afterwards one of the wardens of the marches. He got charters of a great many lands, and died in 1469. With two daughters, he had two sons, Patrick, master of Gray, and Andrew. The latter had several sons, one of whom, a merchant in Aberdeen, made a considerable fortune, and was ancestor of the Grays of Schives and Pittendrum.

Patrick, master of Gray, was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to King James the Second; and when that monarch stabbed the eighth earl of Douglas, he seconded the blow with a stroke from his battle-axe. He had a son and three daughters. Predeceasing his father, his son, Andrew, became third Lord Gray. This nobleman was one of the lords of the privy council of King James the Third, and after that monarch's murder, the hereditary office of sheriff of the county of Forfar was conferred on him, on the forced resignation of David, duke of Montrose and earl of Crawford, 14th December, 1488. He had the office of justice-general north of the Forth, on the forfeiture of Lord Lyle in 1489, and in 1506 he was appointed lord-justice-general of Scotland. He died in February 1513-14. He married, first, Janet, only daughter of John, Lord Keith, and had a son

Patrick, and two daughters; secondly, Lady Elizabeth Stewart, third daughter of John, earl of Athol, brother uterine of King James the Second, and by her had four sons, namely, Robert, of Litfie, killed at Flodden, without issue; Gilbert, of Buttergask, who carried on the line of the family; Andrew, of Muirtoun; and Edward, an ecclesiastic; and five daughters.

Patrick, fourth Lord Gray, died at Castle Huntly, in April 1541. It was this nobleman who married Lady Janet Gordon, the second daughter of the second earl of Huntly, chancellor of Scotland, and relict of Alexander, master of Crawford. He had three daughters, and dying without issue male, he was succeeded by his nephew, Patrick, eldest of three sons of his brother of the half-blood, Gilbert.

Patrick Gray of Buttergask, fifth Lord Gray, was one of the prisoners taken at the rout of Solway in 1542, but soon released, on payment of a ransom of five hundred pounds sterling. He was, we are told, feared by Cardinal Bethune, "because at that time," says Calderwood, "he used the company of those that professed godliness, and carried small favour to the cardinal." The latter, therefore, strove to set his lordship and Lord Ruthven, whom "he hated for knowledge of the word," at variance, and had the art to induce the regent Arran, when at Perth with him in 1544, to confer the office of provost of Perth, held by Lord Ruthven, on John Charteris of Kinfauns, who was allied to Lord Gray. The citizens, however, refused to acknowledge the cardinal's nominee, and, with Ruthven at their head, would not allow him to enter the town. Having applied to his friend Lord Gray for assistance, the latter, at the head of an armed force, attacked the town from the bridge, but the tide did not answer the designs of Charteris, who with Norman Leslie, and others of his friends, was bringing up great guns by water to storm the open side of the town. Ruthven had purposely withdrawn his guards from the bridge into the neighbouring houses, and Lord Gray, ignorant of the snare thus laid for him, boldly marched up into the town, when Ruthven suddenly sallied out, and briskly charging him, routed his party, sixty of whom were slain. This skirmish took place on 22d July 1544. In the following January Lord Gray was ordered to attend the regent and the cardinal at Dundee, and by a stratagem they got his lordship, the earl of Rothes, and Mr. Henry Balnaves, into their power, and immediately sent them prisoners to Blackness castle, where they remained for some time. Lord Gray was one of the first promoters of the Reformation in Scotland, and in 1567 he joined the association for the defence of King James the Sixth. He died in 1582. He had six sons and as many daughters. The sons were, Patrick, master of Gray; Andrew, ancestor of the Grays of Invergowrie; James, who had a charter of Buttergask, and was one of the equeries of the queen's guards in 1564; Robert of Drummelzier; and another Patrick.

Patrick, sixth Lord Gray, before succeeding to the title, was appointed an extraordinary lord of session, 5th May 1578, in room of Lord Boyd; but on the 25th October following, the latter was restored, and the master of Gray lost his place. Boyd was again superseded, on 10th December 1583, by the notorious James Stewart, earl of Arran, on whose promotion, Lord Gray was reappointed to a seat on the bench, on 12th November following. He held his seat till 27th June 1587, when Lord Boyd again dispossessed him of it. He died in 1609. He had four sons and five daughters. The sons were, Patrick, master of Gray; James, gentleman of the bedchamber to James the Sixth; Gilbert, of Ballumby in Fifeshire; Robert, of Millhill; and Andrew, grandfather of Sir James Gray, British envoy at the court of Naples.

Patrick, the eldest son, was the celebrated master of Gray, the favourite of James the Sixth, and rival of the earl of Arran. He is described as having possessed a handsome countenance, most graceful manners, and an insinuating address, united to a boundless ambition and a restless and intriguing spirit. He was educated at the college of St. Andrews, where he professed the Protestant religion, but when very young he went to France, and getting acquainted with one Friar Gray, he was through him introduced to the popish bishop of Glasgow, the Scottish Jesuits and Papists of the seminary of Paris, and spent some time at the court of France. As he always professed the deepest attachment to the unhappy Mary queen of Scots, then a captive in England, he was employed by the house of Guise as a confidential envoy in their negociations with her. On the 13th November 1583, he returned with the duke of Lennox to Scotland, and immediately set himself to obtain the favour of the young king, James the Sixth, by revealing all he knew of his mother's secrets, and was appointed one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber, master of the wardrobe, one of the members of his privy council, and in 1584 commendator of the monastery of Dunfermline. In the latter year he was sent ambassador to Elizabeth, and by his smooth and specious representations soon obtained her favour, as he had done that of his own sovereign. To ingratiate himself the more with her, he offered to do his utmost to prevail on James to recall the banished lords, and to promote a league between England and Scotland for the defence of the protestant religion. This line of policy Elizabeth accordingly adopted, and on his return to Scotland he had the art to defeat a project of an association which had been contemplated between James and his mother. In his secret correspondence with Elizabeth the master of Gray wrote to her under the title of *Le Lièvreau*. In 1585, on the imprisonment of the earl of Arran at St. Andrews, on the charge of being accessory to the death of Lord Russell, an English nobleman slain by his kinsman Ker of Fernyhurst, on the borders, by a bribe to the master of Gray, he was allowed to go to his own castle of Kinniel, there to remain under ward. Afraid of his return to court, the master, on 14th August of that year, addressed a letter to Archibald Douglas, who had been present at the murder of Darnley, and was then in exile in England, offering his aid for the return of the protestant lords, but was counterplotted by Arran, who was fast regaining his influence with the king; in consequence of which, it is said that Gray even contemplated his assassination. In the following October, on the banished lords reaching Berwick on their return, Arran, breaking from his ward, hurried to the king, then at Stirling, and rushing into James' presence, declared that the lords were already in Scotland. Accusing the master of Gray as the author of the whole conspiracy, he urged James to send for him instantly, and put him to death. Gray was at that time in Perthshire raising his friends, and at once determined upon obeying the summons. Posting to court, he defended himself so ably from the accusation, and was so graciously received by the king, that Arran and his faction were obliged to retire. On the approach of the banished lords, a siege of the castle was commenced, when the king sent out the master of Gray, with a flag of truce, to demand the cause of their coming. The negociation was conducted by Gray, who was at the bottom of the whole plot, and the result was, that the banished lords were admitted to an audience with the king. In 1586, when Elizabeth had resolved upon the death of the hapless Mary, James despatched the master of Gray and Sir Robert Melville to intercede for her; and although on his arrival in the English court, on 29th December, in his public

conferences with Elizabeth and her ministers, and in his open despatches to Scotland, he exhibited great apparent activity and interest on her behalf, he privately encouraged Elizabeth in her design of putting her to death, and even whispered in her ear that "the dead don't bite." His request, however, that Mary's life might be spared for fifteen days to give time to communicate with James, was peremptorily refused. The following year his own fall occurred. On the accusation of Sir William Stewart, then about to proceed on an embassy to France, he was tried for high treason, condemned, and on the point of being executed, but, on the intercession of the earl of Huntly and Lord Hamilton, his life was spared, and the sentence changed to banishment. In his "dittay" or indictment, (*Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, vol. i. p. 157,) are contained various points of treason. "But his most flagrant offence," says Tytler, (*Hist. of Scotland*, vol. ix. p. 13,) "was the base betrayal of his trust in his recent negotiation in England, where he secretly recommended the death, instead of pleading for the life of the Scottish queen. At first, with his wonted effrontery, he attempted to brazen out the matter, and overawe his enemies; but in the end he pleaded guilty, and as abject as he had been insolent, threw himself on the king's mercy. None lamented his disgrace." He retired first to France, and afterwards to Italy, but in 1589 was permitted to return to Scotland, and was even received at court, though he never recovered his former position. In 1592 we find him named as one of the accusers of the celebrated preacher, Mr. Robert Bruce, on the unfounded charge of harbouring the turbulent earl of Bothwell. At this time Gray had promised that restless nobleman to get him restored to the king's favour; but Bothwell, apprehensive of his treachery, did not keep an appointment which had been fixed between them, and Gray, so far from bringing any accusation against Bruce, became his champion, for on leaving the court he offered "to fight his honest quarrel in that behalf" with any man but the king. (See vol. i. p. 428, art. BRUCE.) He succeeded his father as Lord Gray in 1609, and died three years afterwards. He married, first, Elizabeth, second daughter of Lord Glammis, chancellor of Scotland, without issue; secondly, Lady Mary Stewart, eldest daughter of Robert, earl of Orkney, and had by her two sons, Andrew, eighth Lord Gray, and William, and six daughters. It is stated in a 'Discourse' inserted in Calderwood's History, (vol. iv. p. 253,) that when at St. Andrews in his youth "he was married to a young gentlewoman of good parentage and fame, whom he repudiated, lyke as his father also cast away his mother. So, about a yeere after his mariage, he passeth to France," &c. An adventure in which his brother James was engaged in 1593 affords an apt illustration of the rude manners of the times. He had carried off a gentlewoman, the daughter and heiress of one John Carnegie, but by order of the council, she was delivered up to her father. Notwithstanding this, he again carried her off from a house in Edinburgh where she and her father were residing, and we are told, (*Calderwood's Hist.* vol. v. p. 252,) that she "was hailled doun a closse to the North Loche, and convoyed over in a boat, where there were about ten or twelve men on the other side to receave her. They sett her upon a man's sadle, and convoyed her away, her haire hanging about her face. The Lord Hume keeped the High Street with armed men till the fact was accomplished."

Andrew, eighth Lord Gray, was lieutenant of the *gens d'armes* in France, under Lord Gordon, in 1624, and was much engaged in the wars in that country. He resigned the hereditary office of sheriff of Forfarshire, which had been held by his family for more than 150 years, to King Charles the First, for 50,000 merks (about £3,000 sterling), for which he got his majesty's bond, but the civil wars breaking out shortly thereafter, he was never paid. Being with the marquis of Montrose on 6th October 1645, he was ordered to be banished the kingdom by the Estates, never to return on pain of death; but after being delayed till the following June, the sentence does not appear to have been carried into effect. In 1649 he was excommunicated by the commission of the General Assembly, on account of his being a Roman Catholic, and was fined £1,500 by Cromwell, who excepted him out of his act of grace to the Scotch in 1654. He was soon after prevailed upon by Charles the Second and his brother the duke of York, then in exile in France, to resign his lieutenancy of the *gens d'armes* in favour of Marshal Schomberg. This office had long been held by a Scotsman, and could never afterwards be recovered. Lord Gray died in 1663. He was twice married: first, to Margaret Ogilvie, countess of Buchan, daughter of Matthew, Lord Deskford, by whom he had a son, Patrick, master of Gray, killed at the siege of a town in France, unmarried, and a daughter, Anne, of whom afterwards; and, secondly, to Catherine Cadell, by whom he had one daughter. Having no surviving male issue, Lord Gray, in 1639, made a resignation of his honours into the hands of King Charles the First, and obtained a new patent, dated 8th January that year, in favour, after himself, of his daughter and heiress, Anne, who had married William Gray, younger of Pittendrum, and had the honours conferred on his son-in-law, with the style, during his own life, of master of Gray, which patent was ratified in parliament 7th November, 1641. This William Gray was eldest son of Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, who had been created a baronet by King Charles the First. His father was Thomas Gray of Brighouse, nephew of Andrew Gray of Schives, and he acquired great wealth as a merchant in Edinburgh. For corresponding with the marquis of Montrose Sir William was fined by the parliament at St. Andrews, 100,000 merks Scots, and at the desire of General Leslie, he was imprisoned in the castle and tolbooth of Edinburgh, but on the application of his friends to the committee of Estates the fine was reduced to 35,000 merks, which was paid by his son, the master of Gray. The sum of £10,000 sterling was also extorted from him, by way of a loan, and never repaid. Sir William died in 1648. By his wife, Egidia, sister of Sir John Smith of Grothill and King's Cramond, provost of Edinburgh, he had 6 sons and 12 daughters. William, the eldest son, married Anne, mistress of Gray, as already mentioned; Robert, the 2d son, was killed at Inverkeithing, leaving a son, John Gray of Crichie, who became 10th Lord Gray; David, the 3d son, was killed at Tangier; Alexander, the 4th son, died unmarried; and Andrew, the youngest, was minister of Glasgow. His sermons are highly prized. They are entitled 'Eleven Communion Sermons,' with a Letter subjoined, written on his deathbed to Lord Warristoun. Edin. 1616, 8vo. Lond. 1679, 8vo.

William, master of Gray, the eldest son, had 232,000 merks given him by his father on his marriage. Like the rest of his family he was a staunch loyalist, and at the battle of Worcester, in 1651, he commanded a regiment in the army of Charles the Second, which had been raised mostly at his own expense. He was killed in a duel near London, by the earl of Southesk, in Aug. 1660. By his first wife, Anne, mistress of Gray, he had three sons: Patrick, ninth Lord Gray; William, who died unmarried; and Charles, admitted advocate, 21st December 1675. By his second wife, a daughter of Gibson of Durie, who had been twice a widow, he had no issue.

The eldest son, Patrick, succeeded as ninth Lord Gray, on the death of his grandfather in 1663, and died in 1711,

leaving a daughter, Marjory, mistress of Gray, who married her father's cousin-german, John Gray of Crichie. The ninth Lord Gray, with consent of his only surviving brother, Charles, on 20th February 1707, made a new resignation of the honours into the hands of Queen Anne, and obtained a new patent of the same, with the former precedency, to the said John Gray of Crichie, and to his eldest son by the said Marjory, mistress of Gray, and their heirs; in virtue of which patent John Gray of Crichie became tenth Lord Gray, even during the life of the ninth lord, and on 11th March following he took the oaths and his seat in parliament. Marjory, his wife, died before her father. In September 1686, her husband obtained from King James the Seventh an order to the commissioners of the treasury in Scotland, for a sum of £1,500 sterling, in consideration of his loyalty, and that of his family, and the losses sustained by his grandfather during the civil wars. He died in 1724. He had three sons and three daughters.

John, his eldest son, eleventh Lord Gray, died 15th December 1738. His son, John, twelfth lord, greatly embellished the family estates, by planting and other improvements. At the election of peers of Scotland 12th May 1739, he protested for precedency, and against the calling of Lord Forbes or any other baron before him. He married, 17th October 1741, Margaret Blair, heiress of Kinfauns in Perthshire, by which marriage that fine property came into possession of the family. He had four sons, three of whom succeeded to the title, and seven daughters. The twelfth lord died at Kinfauns, 28th August 1782, in his 67th year.

Alexander, 13th lord, an officer in the first regiment of dragoon guards, quitted the army in 1783, and died at Edinburgh, Dec. 18, 1786, in his 35th year, unmarried. His brother, William John, 14th lord, an officer in the Scots Grays, died Dec. 12, 1807, also unmarried, in his 54th year.

His brother, Francis, 15th Lord Gray, born at Edinburgh, Sept. 1, 1765, was major in the first battalion of Breadalbane fencibles in 1793, and in August 1807 was appointed postmaster-general of Scotland. He succeeded to the title the same year, and in 1810 resigned the office of postmaster-general. He was for many years one of the Scottish representative peers. In 1822 the superb edifice of Kinfauns castle, about 3 miles from Perth, was built by him, from a design by Smirke. Gray house, in Forfarshire, is another seat of the family. Broughty castle, (long in ruins.) near Dundee, was built in the end of the 15th century by the 3d Lord Gray, the first hereditary sheriff of Forfarshire of this family, on whom the lands of Broughty had been conferred by James IV. In 1547, after the battle of Pinkie, Fort de Gray, as Broughty was termed, was delivered by Patrick, Lord Gray, to the English, and remained in their occupation till Feb. 20, 1550. In 1666 it was sold to Fothringham of Powrie and Fothringham. The 15th Lord Gray *m.* in 1794, Mary Anne, daughter of Lieutenant-colonel James Johnston, issue 1 son, John his successor, and 3 daughters, 1st, Madelina; 2d, Margaret, married in 1820 John Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston, and died in 1822, leaving a daughter Margaret, married Hon. Capt. D. Murray, brother of 3d earl of Mansfield; 3d, Jane Anne, married in 1834 Col. Charles Philip Ainslie, 14th light dragoons, which marriage was dissolved in 1843. His lordship died 20th August, 1842.

The only son, John, 16th Lord Gray, born May 12th 1796, a representative peer, and deputy-lieutenant of Perthshire, married July 23d, 1833, Mary Anne, daughter of Colonel Charles Philip Ainslie, 4th dragoons, 2d son of Sir Philip Ainslie, of Pilton, without issue. As the peerage, failing male heirs, descends in the female line, his lordship's sister, the Hon. Madelina Gray, born 11th November 1799, is heiress presumptive to the title and estates (1861).

A branch of the family of Gray has possessed the estate of Carntyne, in Lanarkshire, since before 1595.

GRAY, GILBERT, a learned principal of Marischal college, Aberdeen, was appointed to that dignity in 1598, being the second after the foundation of that university. He studied under Robert Rollock, the first principal of the university of Edinburgh, whose worth and learning he has commemorated in a curious Latin oration, which he delivered in 1611, in praise of the illustrious writers of Scotland, and which will be found prefixed to Mackenzie's Lives. It is entitled 'Oratio de Illustribus Scotiæ Scriptoribus,' habita a magistro Gilberto Grayo, Gymnasiarcha Academiæ Novæ Abredoniæ, A. D. 1611. Many of the authors named in it are fictitious, especially as regards the Scottish kings, the worthy principal being a firm believer in the fabulous stories of Fergus the First having written on the subject of law 300 years before the birth of Christ, Dornadilla, a century after, composing rules for sportsmen, Reutha, the seventh king of Scotland, being a great promoter of schools and education, and King Josina, a century and a half before the Christian era, writing on botany, and the practice of medicine! Principal Gray died in 1614.

GRAY, JAMES, the Rev., the friend of Burns, and himself a poet of no mean pretensions, was originally master of the High School of Dumfries, and associated a good deal with Burns while residing in that town. He was afterwards appointed to the High School of Edinburgh, where he taught with much reputation for upwards of twenty years, but being disappointed in obtaining the rectorship, he quitted that situation, and was made rector of the academy at Belfast. He subsequently entered into holy orders, and went out to India as a chaplain in the Hon. East India Company's service. He was stationed at Bhooj in Cutch, near the mouths of the Indus; and the education of the young Rao of that province having been entrusted to the British government, Mr. Gray was selected as well qualified for the office of instructor to that prince, being the first Christian who was ever honoured with such an appointment in the East. He died there in September 1830, deeply regretted by all who knew

him, having been much esteemed for the primitive simplicity of his heart and manners. He was the author of 'Cuna of Cheyd,' and the 'Sabbath among the Mountains;' besides innumerable miscellaneous pieces. He left in manuscript a poem, entitled 'India,' and a translation of the Gospels into the Cutch dialect of the Hindostanee.

Mr. Gray married Mary Phillips, eldest sister of Mrs. Hogg, wife of the Ettrick Shepherd, and his family mostly settled in India. "He was," says Hogg, "a man of genius, but his genius was that of a meteor, it wanted steadying. A kinder and more disinterested heart than his never beat in a human bosom." Hogg introduced him into the 'Queen's Wake,' as the fifteenth bard who sung the ballad of 'King Edward's Dream.' He is thus described:

"The next was bred on southern shore,
Beneath the mists of Lammermore,
And long, by Nith and crystal Tweed,
Had taught the Border youth to read.
The strains of Greece, the bard of Troy,
Were all his theme and all his joy.
Well-toned his voice of wars to sing;
His hair was dark as raven's wing;
His eye an intellectual lance,
No heart could bear its searching glance:
But every bard to him was dear,
His heart was kind, his soul sincere.

* * *

Alike to him the south or north,
So high he held the minstrel worth,
So high his ardent mind was wrought,
Once of himself he scarcely thought.
Dear to his heart the strains sublime,
The strain admired in ancient time;
And of his minstrel honours proud,
He strung his harp too high, too loud."

GRAY, ALEXANDER, founder of an hospital for the sick poor at Elgin, youngest child of Deacon Alexander Gray, a wheelwright and watchmaker in that town, by his wife, Janet Sutherland, sister of Dr. Sutherland, a physician who at one time practised at Bath, was born in 1751. After receiving a liberal education, he became the apprentice of Dr. Thomas Stephen, a physician in his native town, and completed his medical studies at the university of Edinburgh. Soon after he was appointed assistant-surgeon on the Bengal establishment, in the service of the Hon. the East India Company, and was a long time resident in Calcutta. In advanced life he married a lady much younger than himself, from whom he separated some time before his death, which occurred in 1808. He had no children, and having, by economical habits, accumulated a considerable fortune, he left £26,000 for the endowment of an hospital for the sick poor of the town and county of Elgin. The building was erected in 1819, on a slight but spacious eminence at the west end of the town. Its situation is remarkably well chosen, and being a very handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a projecting portico of Doric columns on its eastern front from a design of Gillespie, it forms a splendid termination to the High Street of Elgin. He also bequeathed a handsome annuity to his sister, the only surviving member of his family, with other legacies, and the annual interest of £2,000 to "the reputed old maids in the town of Elgin, daughters of respectable but decayed families." The interest of £7,000 was settled during life upon his widow, £4,000 of the principal at her death to be appropriated to the building of a new church at Elgin, and until such church is required, the interest of that sum to be applied to the use of the hospital.

GRAY, CHARLES, Captain R.M., a minor poet, was born in Anstruther, Fifeshire, in 1782. In early life he obtained a commission in the royal marines, in which he rose to the rank of captain, and after continuing in the service for a period exceeding thirty-six years, he retired on full pay about 1839. He belonged to the Woolwich division of his corps, to which a maternal uncle, (the excellent and truly Christian, Major-general Burn,) and several brothers, were also attached, some of whom fell in battle. In 1811 Captain Gray published a small volume of poems and songs; and in 1841 he collected all his best pieces into an elegant volume, entitled 'Lays and Lyrics,' which had for frontispiece a full-length portrait of himself in uniform, and a vignette of Anstruther, his birthplace, and was dedicated to his friend and schoolfellow, William Tennant, author of 'Anster Fair,' &c. As a song-writer Charles Gray will be remembered for not a few simple and genial lays, some of which were published in Wood's

Book of Scottish Song, a work to which his extensive knowledge of Scottish songs and song-writers enabled him to contribute much useful and interesting information. His knowledge of the writings of Ramsay, Fergusson, and Burns, and of our earlier Scottish poets, was extensive and minute. For the works of Burns, especially, he entertained an enthusiastic admiration.

About 1845 he contributed to the *Glasgow Citizen* a series of vigorous and tasteful papers on the songs of Burns; and a critical examination of the various biographies of the poet occupied his attention during the long illness which terminated in his death. He died at Edinburgh, where he had spent the latter part of his life, on the 13th April, 1851, in the 69th year of his age.

GREGORY, a surname, originally a baptismal name, not confined to Scotland, as it was that of several popes and illustrious men on the continent, but remarkable as the surname of a family, by descent MacGregors, distinguished for literary and scientific talent, of the different members of which memoirs are here given. In 1624 about three hundred of the clan Gregor were transported to the north by the earl of Moray, from his estates in Monteith, to oppose the Macintoshes, most of whom settled in Aberdeenshire. In 1715, when Rob Roy was sent by the earl of Mar to that county to raise a part of their descendants, who were of his own family (the race of the Ciar Mohr), he became acquainted with a relation of his own, Dr. James Gregory, professor of medicine in King's college, Aberdeen, in return for whose kindness and hospitality he offered to take with him to the hills, and "make a man of him," his son Dr. James Gregory, then a boy, but afterwards, like his father, professor of medicine in King's college—a request which, of course, was delicately declined. (See Introduction to Sir Walter Scott's Novel of Rob Roy.)

GREGORY, DAVID, of Kinnairdie, an elder brother of the inventor of the reflecting telescope, and who himself possessed a remarkable turn for mathematical and mechanical knowledge, was born in 1627 or 1628. He was the son of the Rev. John Gregory, minister of Drumoak, in Aberdeenshire, by his wife, the daughter of Mr. David Anderson of Finshaugh, commonly called, at Aberdeen, "Davie Do a' Thing," from his multifarious attainments, whose brother, Alexander Anderson, was, about the beginning of the 17th century, professor of mathematics in the university of Paris. David Gregory was educated by his father for trade, and served an apprenticeship to a mercantile house in Holland. In 1655, having relinquished all commercial pursuits, he returned to Scotland, and succeeded, on the death of an elder brother, to the estate of Kinnairdie, situated about forty miles north of Aberdeen, where he lived many years, and where thirty-two children were born to him by two wives. Three of his sons were professors of mathematics at the same time in three of the British universities, namely, David at Oxford, James at Edinburgh, and Charles at St. Andrews; and one of his daughters was mother of the celebrated Dr. Thomas Reid of Glasgow. Devoting himself, in his retirement, to the cultivation of science and the study of medicine, which he practised gratuitously among his neighbours, and being, moreover, the only one in that part of the country who possessed a barometer, by which he obtained a knowledge of the weather, he incurred the suspicion of the ignorant and superstitious as a dealer in the 'black art,' and narrowly escaped being formally tried by the presbytery of the bounds for witchcraft or conjuration. A deputation of that reverend body waited upon him to inquire into the ground of certain reports that were in circulation concerning him; but he was able to give them the most ample and satisfactory explanation, whereby a prosecution was averted.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century he removed to Aberdeen with his family, and having invented an engine to make the shot of great guns more destructive to the enemy, he sent a model of it to his son, the Savilian professor at Oxford, that he might obtain his and Sir Isaac Newton's opinion of it. The latter at once condemned this improvement in artillery as calculated to increase the horrors of war, and recommended that it should be destroyed. As the machine was never afterwards found, it is supposed that the professor followed Newton's advice. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715 Mr. Gregory went a second time to Holland, but returned when it was over to Aberdeen, where he died about 1720, aged ninety-three. He left behind him a history of his own time and country, which was never published.

GREGORY, DAVID, son of the preceding, and nephew of the celebrated inventor of the reflecting telescope, and himself an eminent mathematician, was born at Aberdeen, June 24, 1661. He received the rudiments of his education at his na-

tive place, but afterwards removed to the university of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. Having early devoted himself to the study of mathematics, he was in 1684 elected to the mathematical chair at Edinburgh. On the publication of Sir Isaac Newton's 'Principia' in 1687, Mr. Gregory adopted the Newtonian philosophy, and was the first in any of the universities to introduce it into his lectures.

In 1691, being informed of Dr. Edmond Bernard's intention to resign the Savilian professorship at Oxford, Mr. Gregory left Edinburgh, and, repairing to London, was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he afterwards contributed some valuable papers, the first, and one of the best, of which was his solution of the famous Florentine problem, sent as a challenge to the British mathematicians. He next proceeded to Oxford, where, February 8, 1692, he was incorporated M.A. of Baliol college, and on the 18th of the same month he received the degree of M.D. He was elected professor of astronomy there in the room of Dr. Bernard, having been preferred to the celebrated Dr. Halley, who soon after became his colleague, in the Savilian chair of geometry.

In 1695 he published at Oxford a valuable treatise on Optics, chiefly as regards the construction of telescopes. In 1697 his demonstration of the properties of the Catenarian Curve appeared in the Philosophical Transactions; and in 1702 was published his most celebrated work, 'Astronomiæ Physicæ et Geometricæ Elementa,' folio, which was afterwards translated into English, with additions. In 1703, in pursuance of a design projected by Sir Henry Savile, namely, to print a uniform series of the ancient mathematicians, he published an edition of the books of Euclid, in Greek and Latin, folio; and afterwards, in conjunction with Dr. Halley, he commenced the Conics of Appollonius, but was prevented from completing the work by an illness, which terminated in his death, October 10, 1710. He had married, in 1695, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Oliphant of Langtown, by whom he had four sons.

His works are:

Exercitatio Geometrica de dimensione figurarum sive specimen methodi generalis demetiendi quasvis figuras. Edin. 1684. 4to

De Curva Catenaria, Demonstrationes Geometricæ. Oxf. 1697, fol.

Astronomiæ Geometricæ et Physicæ Elementa. Oxf. 1702, fol. Translated into English; with additions. To which is added, Halley's Synopsis of the Astronomy of Comets, revised and corrected by Edmund Stone. Lond. 1713, 1726, 2 vols. 8vo.

Euclidis Opera Omnia. Greek and Latin. Oxf. 1703, fol.

Catoptricæ et Dioptricæ Sphericæ Elementa. Oxf. 1695, 8vo. In English. Lond. 1705, 1715, 8vo. By Sir W. Brown, M.D. 3d edit. Lond. 1735, 8vo, by Dr. Desaguliers; to which he added, The History of the two Reflecting Telescopes, with their several improvements at that time; with original papers between Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. James Gregory relating thereunto.

Treatise of Practical Geometry, in 3 parts. Translated from the Latin. Edin. 1745, 8vo. 2d edition. Edin. 1751.

Solution of the Florentine Problem, concerning the Testudo Veliformis Quadrabilis. Phil. Trans. 1694. Abr. iii.

The Properties of the Catenaria, or Curve Line, formed by a heavy and flexible chain hanging freely from two points of suspension. Ib. 1697. Abr. iv. p. 184.

On the Eclipse of the Sun, Sep. 13, 1699. Ib. 1699. 426

Concerning the Catenary. Ib. 456.

Of Cassini's Orbit of the Planets. 1704. Abr. v. p. 152.

GREGORY, James, a distinguished mathematician, and, excepting Newton, the greatest philosopher of his age, was born at Drumoak, in Aberdeenshire, in 1638. He was a younger brother of Mr. David Gregory of Kinnairdie, a notice of whom has been given on p. 376. He was educated in Marischal college, Aberdeen, where he became well versed in classical learning. The works of Galileo, Des Cartes, and Kepler, were, however, his principal study, and he began early to make improvements on their discoveries in optics, the most important of which was his invention of the reflecting telescope, which still bears his name. In 1663 he published at London a description of this instrument, in a quarto work, entitled 'Optica promota, seu abdita radiorum reflexorum et refractorum mysteria Geometricæ enucleata.' In 1664 he visited London for the purpose of perfecting the mechanical construction of the instrument, but not being able to obtain a speculum ground and polished, of a proper figure, he abandoned the design for a time, and set out on a tour for Italy. He staid some time at Padua, the university of which was at that time famed for mathematical science; and while there he published, in 1667, a treatise on the Quadrature of the Circle and Hyperbola, which was reprinted at Venice in 1668, with an appendix on the transmutation of curves

On his return to England, Mr. Gregory was elected a member of the Royal Society, whose Transactions he enriched with some valuable papers. His treatise on the Quadrature of the Circle involved him in a discussion with Mr. Huygens, who attacked his method in a scientific journal of that period, and Gregory replied in the Philosophical Transactions. Both controversialists, but particularly Gregory, conducted the dispute with much unnecessary warmth and asperity. In 1668 he was elected professor of mathematics in the university of St. Andrews; and in 1669 he married Mary, the daughter of George Jamesone, the celebrated painter, styled by Walpole the Scottish Vandyke. By this lady he had a son and two daughters.

In 1672 Mr. Gregory published a small satirical tract, under an assumed name, the object of which was to expose the ignorance displayed in his hydrostatical writings by Mr. George Sinclair, formerly professor of natural philosophy in Glasgow. Some objections made by Sir Isaac Newton to the construction of the telescope invented by Gregory, gave rise, in 1672, to a controversy between these two illustrious men, which was conducted for two years with praiseworthy courtesy and good faith on both sides. In 1674 Mr. Gregory was invited to fill the mathematical chair at Edinburgh, and accordingly removed thither with his family. In October 1675, after being engaged one evening in pointing out to some of his pupils the satellites of Jupiter, he was suddenly struck with total blindness, and died three days thereafter, in the 37th year of his age.

His works are:

Optica promota seu abdita radiorum reflexorum et refractorum mysteria Geometrice enucleata, cum Appendice subtillissimorum Astronomiæ problematum resolutionem exhibente. Lond. 1663, 4to.

Vera Circuli et Hyperbolæ Quadratura. Patav. 1667, 4to. Et cui accedit Geometriæ pars universalis, inserviens quantitatum curvarum transmutationi et mensuræ. Patav. 1668.

Exercitationes Geometricæ. Lond. 1668, 1678, 4to.

The great and new art of weighing Vanity; or a Discovery of the Ignorance and Arrogance of the great and new Artist, in his pseudo-Philosophical writings. By M. Patrick Mathers, Arch-bedel to the University of St. Andrew's. To which are annexed, Tentamina quædam Geometrica de motu penduli, projectorum, &c. Glas. 1672. 8vo.

Astronomiæ Physicæ et Geometriæ Elementa. Oxon. 1702. fol.

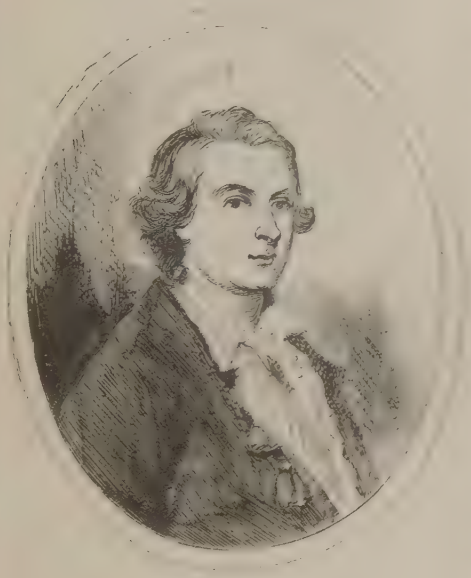
Answer to the Animadversions of Mr. Huygens upon his Book, De Vera Circuli, &c.; as they were published in the Journal des Sçavans of July 2, 1668. Phil. Trans. 1668. Abr. i. p. 268.

Extract of a Letter of Mr. James Gregory to the Publisher; containing some Observations on M. Huygens' Letter, printed in vindication of his Examen of the Book entit. Vera Circuli et Hyperbolæ Quadratura. Ib. 1669. Abr. i. p. 319

GREGORY, JOHN, M.D., an eminent medical and moral writer, and one of the most distinguished members of his illustrious family, which has furnished such a number of gifted professors to the British universities, was born at Aberdeen, June 3, 1724. He was the youngest of three children of James Gregory, professor of medicine in King's college, Old Aberdeen, and the grandson of the celebrated inventor of the reflecting telescope. He received his academical education at King's college, and in 1742 he removed with his mother to Edinburgh, where he studied medicine for three years under Professors Monro, Sinclair, and Rutherford. In 1745 he went to the university of Leyden, and during his residence there he received from King's college, Old Aberdeen, the degree of M.D. In 1747 he returned home, and was elected professor of philosophy in that university, where he lectured on mathematics, and moral and natural philosophy; and in 1749 resigned his chair from a desire to devote himself to the practice of medicine. In 1752 he married the daughter of Lord Forbes. In 1754 he repaired to London to practise, where he became acquainted with Lord Lyttleton, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and other eminent persons, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1755, on the death of his brother, Dr. James Gregory, he was elected his successor in the chair of medicine at Old Aberdeen, when he returned to his native city, and entered on the duties of his professorship in 1756 His first publication, entitled 'A Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animal World,' appeared in 1764, under the patronage of his friend, Lord Lyttleton. This work he had at first composed as essays for 'The Wise Club,' a society projected by Drs. Reid and Gregory, and consisting of the professors of both Marischal and King's college, and other literary and scientific gentlemen of Aberdeen, who met weekly in a tavern in that city, for the purpose of

hearing essays on literary and philosophical subjects read by its members.

About the beginning of 1765 Dr. Gregory removed to Edinburgh, with a view to the increase of his practice; and two years afterwards he was appointed professor of the practice of physic in the university there, in the room of Dr. Rutherford.



Dr. John Gregory.

who resigned in his favour. In 1766, upon the death of Dr. Whytt, he was nominated first physician to his majesty for Scotland. In consequence of an arrangement with his colleague, Dr. Cullen, they lectured for many years alternately on the theory and practice of medicine, to the great benefit of the young men attending their classes. One of Dr. Gregory's students having taken notes of his preliminary lectures on the practice of physic, an extended copy of which he offered to a bookseller for publication, he was induced to bring out a correct edition of these lectures himself, which he did in 1770, under the title of 'Observations on the Duties and Office of a Physician, and on the Method of prosecuting Inquiries in Philosophy,' the profits of which he generously gave to a poor and deserving student. The same year he published his 'Elements of the Practice of Physic,' intended as a syllabus to his lectures, but from want of leisure the work was never completed. Dr. Gregory, who had from the age of eighteen been subject to repeated attacks of hereditary gout, died suddenly in his bed on the night of February 9, 1773. He left in manuscript an invaluable little treatise, entitled 'A Father's Legacy to his Daughters,' written after the death of his wife, who died in 1761, and designed for the private instruction of his own family. It was published soon after his death by his eldest son, James, the subject of the following notice, who succeeded Dr. Cullen as professor of the practice of physic in the university of Edinburgh. Besides Dr. James Gregory, he had another son and two daughters, namely, the Rev. William Gregory, rector of St. Mary's, Bentham; Dorothea, the wife of the Rev. W. Allison of Baliol college, Oxford; and Margaret, wife of John Forbes, Esq. of Blackford, Aberdeenshire.

GREGORY, James, M.D., an eminent physician and medical professor, eldest son of the preceding, by his wife, the Hon. Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of the thirteenth Lord Forbes, was born at Aberdeen in 1753. He received his education partly at the grammar school instituted by Dr. Patrick Dunn in his native city, and after his father's removal to Edinburgh, at the university there. In 1774 he took his degree as M.D., his thesis being 'De Morbis Cæli Mutatione Medendis.' Repairing to Leyden, he attended the lectures of the celebrated Gobius, the favourite student and immediate successor of the great Boerhaave. In 1776, when only twenty-three years of age, he was appointed professor of the theory of physic in the university of Edinburgh, and as a text-book for his lectures, he published in 1780-2 his 'Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ,' in 2 vols., which soon became a standard work. In 1790, on the death of Dr. Cullen, Dr. Gregory was appointed to the chair of the practice of physic in the same university; the duties of which he discharged for thirty-one years with a lustre equal, if not superior to that conferred on the university by his immediate predecessor. He was distinguished for his classical attainments, and early directed his attention to the study of metaphysics. In his 'Philosophical and Literary Essays,' published in

1792, in two volumes, 8vo, he opposed the doctrine of fatalism maintained in Dr. Priestley's work entitled 'Philosophical Necessity.' It is said that previous to publication he forwarded the manuscripts of his Essays to Dr. Priestley for perusal, but that the latter declined to read them, on the ground that his mind was made up, and that he had ceased to think of the subject.

In controversies of a professional and temporary nature Dr. Gregory had an active share. In 1793 an anonymous work, reflecting on some of the professors of the university, having appeared, under the title of 'A Guide for Gentlemen studying Medicine at the University of Edinburgh,' he issued a pamphlet, in which he endeavoured to prove, by internal evidence, that it was the production of Dr. Hamilton, professor of midwifery, and his son who was afterwards his assistant. A paper warfare was the consequence, Dr. Hamilton, junior, having replied in a well-written pamphlet, in which he showed the groundlessness of the charge, as well as the unprovoked asperity of his accuser. To discover the author of the 'Guide,' law proceedings were instituted against the publisher, while Dr. Hamilton, on his part, raised an action against Dr. Gregory, for traducing his character. In 1800 he published a 'Memorial addressed to the Managers of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, complaining of the younger members of the College of Surgeons being allowed to perform operations there.' This was replied to by Mr. John Bell, surgeon; and the question engrossed for some time the whole attention of the medical profession of Edinburgh. In 1806 he entered into a warm discussion with the College of Physicians, in consequence of some proceedings on the part of that body which he considered derogatory to the profession.

As a physician Dr. Gregory enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. His great eminence, and his high literary and scientific reputation, caused him to be elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the French Institute. Whilst returning from visiting a patient, his carriage was accidentally overturned, his arm broken, and his constitution severely injured After being repeatedly attacked with inflammation of the lungs, he died at Edinburgh April 2, 1821, in his 68th year. The following is his portrait, in the uniform of the Edinburgh volunteers, taken by Kay in 1795:

Dr. Gregory was twice married, and by his second wife, a daughter of Donald Macleod, Esq. of Geanies, he had a large family. His eldest son, John, having been educated for the bar, was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1820. Another son, Dr. William Gregory, was elected in 1839, professor of medicine and chemistry in King's college, Old Aberdeen, where he remained till 1844, when he was appointed by the town council of Edinburgh to the chair of chemistry and chemical pharmacy in the university of that city. A younger son, Donald Gregory, was for several years joint secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He was also secretary to the Iona Club, founded in 1833, the objects of which were to investigate and illustrate the history, antiquities, and early literature of the Highlands of Scotland; honorary member of the Ossianic Society of Glasgow, and of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle on Tyne, and member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of the North at Copenhagen. In 1836 he published a valuable work in one volume, entitled 'History of the

Western Highlands and Isles of Scotland from 1493 to 1625; with a brief Introductory Sketch from 80 to 1493;' dedicated to Lord Macdonald of the Isles. This work is important as forming one of the first attempts to investigate the history of the West Highlands and Isles, by the most careful examination of original documents, and the various public records, and it must prove essentially useful to every future writer on the history of the Highlands. He intended to have followed it up with another volume relating to the Central Highlands; he had also collected materials for a dissertation 'On the Manners, Customs, and Laws of the Highlanders,' but his death the same year put a stop to his designs. Mr. Gregory died in October 1836, in the prime of life. His valuable and extensive collection of documents came into the possession of the Iona Club, and several valuable communications by him were inserted in the 'Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis,' edited by that Club, and issued to the members in 1839.

Dr. George Gregory, a nephew of the celebrated Dr. James Gregory, died at London in January 1853. He had been a distinguished member of the medical profession for upwards of forty years, and as long as thirty-five years physician to the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital in London. He was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1839. He was also a physician to the Adult Orphan Asylum. He was the author of several valuable medical treatises on small-pox and vaccination, lectures on eruptive fevers, and the elements of medicine, &c

Dr. James Gregory's works are.

Dissertatio Medica de Morbis Cœli Mutatione Medendis. Edin. 1774, 8vo. 1776, 12mo.

Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ in usum Academicum. Edin. 1780-2, 2 vols. 8vo. 3d edit. enlarged and improved. Edin. 1788-90, 2 vols. 8vo. 4th ed. 1812, 8vo. 6th ed. 1818.

Philosophical and Literary Essays. Edin. 1792, 2 vols. 8vo.

Select parts of the Introduction to Dr. Gregory's Philosophical and Literary Essays; methodically arranged, and illustrated with Remarks by an Annotator. Lond. 1793, 8vo.

Memorial to the Managers of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. Edin. 1800, 4to.

Cullen's first Lines of the Practice of Physic; with Notes. 7th edit. 2 vols. 8vo.

The Theory of the Moods of Verbs. Trans. Soc. Edin. 1790. vol. ii. 193.

GREIG, a surname which may either be the diminutive of Gregor or Gregory, and in this respect assumed by one of the MacGregor clan when that name was proscribed, or, as is more probable, a corruption of Gregan, a christian name also used by Sir Gregan Crawford in the reign of David the First see vol. i. page 700. *Grego*, or *Gregano*, 'of the flock,' may be the Latin form of the name given by the clergy to persons intrusted with the charge of their sheep, and is equivalent to shepherd.

GREIG, SIR SAMUEL. (Carlowitch,) a distinguished admiral in the Russian service, the son of Captain Charles Greig, master mariner of Inverkeithing, Fifeshire, was born in that small seaport, November 30, 1735, and educated at the parish school. He entered the royal navy while yet young, and soon rose to the rank of lieutenant; distinguished himself at the defeat of the French admiral, Conflans, in 1759, by Admiral Hawke; the taking of Havannah, and several other engagements. After the peace of 1763, he was selected as one of five British naval officers who, at the request of the court of St. Petersburg, were sent out to improve the Russian fleet, when his skill in naval affairs, and diligence in the discharge of his duties, soon attracted the notice of the Russian Government, and he was speedily promoted to the rank of captain in the Russian navy. In the war which in 1769 broke out between Russia and Turkey, Captain Greig was appointed commodore of the fleet sent to the Mediterranean, under the command of Count Orloff. There they met the Turkish fleet, and though the latter were much superior in force to their opponents, the Russians did not hesitate in giving them battle. After a severe engagement, the Turks were compelled to take refuge during the night close to the island of Scio, where they were protected by the batteries on land. The Russian admiral having resolved to destroy the Turkish fleet by means of his fireships, Captain Greig was appointed to the command of this dangerous enterprise. Accordingly, at one o'clock in the morning he bore down upon the Turks, and succeeded in totally destroying their fleet, setting the match to the fireships with his own hands. In this hazardous exploit he was assisted by Lieutenant Drysdale, another British officer, who on this occasion acted under him. As soon as the match was fired, Greig and Drysdale leaped overboard, and, though exposed to a tremendous fire from the Turks, succeeded in reaching unhurt their own boats. Following up

this success, the Russian fleet immediately attacked the town and batteries on shore, which, before nine o'clock in the morning, they utterly demolished. For this important service Commodore Greig was, by Count Orloff, at once nominated rear-admiral, and the appointment was confirmed by an express from the empress.

On peace being concluded, Admiral Greig devoted himself to the improvement of the Russian fleet, in all its departments, and to the remodelling of its code of discipline; and justly earned for himself the title of "Father of the Russian navy." He was appointed admiral of all the Russias, and governor of Cronstadt. The empress also conferred upon him the different orders of the empire, namely, St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newskie, St. George, St. Vladimir, and St. Anne. Adopting the custom of the Russian nobility, who add the Christian name of their father to their own, with the termination of *owitch* (the son of), he signed and designated himself "Samuel Carlowitch Greig." In 1774 he served against the Turks in the Mediterranean. From the emperor of Germany he received, with a present of 10,000 roubles, an estate in Livonia, which after his death remained in possession of his descendants. He next served with distinction against the Swedes, whose fleet he blocked up in port; but while employed in this duty in the Baltic, he was attacked by a violent fever, and having been carried to Revel, died October 26, 1788, on board his own ship, the Rotislaw, in his 53d year. His funeral, by order of the empress, was conducted with great pomp and magnificence.

His son, John, died in China in 1793. Another son, Sir Alexis Greig, was a pupil at the High School of Edinburgh in 1783. He entered the Russian navy, and in 1801 was exiled to Siberia for remonstrating with the Czar Paul for his severity to some British sailors. He served as a volunteer on board the *Culloden*, under Admiral Trowbridge, and commanded the Russian fleets at the sieges of Varna and Anapa in 1828. He became admiral in the Russian navy, and knight of all the imperial orders. In 1840, he visited Inverkeithing, his father's birthplace. His son, Woronzow Greig, was aide-de-camp to Prince Menschikoff during the Crimean war, and bore a flag of truce from Sebastopol to Lord Raglan. He died on the field of Inkermann.

GRIERSON, a surname synonymous with MacGregor, (see MACGREGOR, surname of,) and sometimes abbreviated into Grier, or Greer.

The family of Grierson of Lag in Dumfries-shire is descended from Gilbert, 2d son of Malcolm, dominus de MacGregor, who died in 1374. Before 1400, Gilbert MacGregor received charter from "George de Dunbar, earl of March," of "the Netherholm of Dalgarnock," to him and his "heirs male, to be called by the surname of Grierson." The said earl also granted charter, dated at Dunbar, 1400, "of the lands of Airdes, &c., lying in the barony of Tyberis, and shire of Dumfries, to the said Gilbert, for his many good deeds done to the said earl." The lands of Lag, from which the family take their title, were conveyed to the said Gilbert by the earl of Orkney, by charter, dated Dec. 6, 1408, which describes them as "the lands of Lag, lying in the Brokenbarony, among the monk lands of the monastery of Melrose, giving yearly a pair of gilt spurs at the castle of Dumfries, as blench farm." The family thus appear to have settled in Dumfries-shire, from the Highlands, in the beginning of the 15th century. The said Gilbert Grierson is designed armour-bearer to Archibald, earl of Douglas, lord of Galloway and Annandale, in a charter of the lands of Drumjoan, in 1410. He had 2 sons, Gilbert, who *m.* Janet de Glendoning of Parton, and Vedast. The latter succeeded in 1457, and had two sons, Gilbert, who predeceased his father, and Roger, who succeeded, and married Isobel, daughter of David de Kirkpatrick, with whom he got the lands of "Rocail," now Rockhall. In Playfair's British Family Antiquity, vol. 8, app. p. ccxlviii., it is stated that it was his grandfather, Gilbert Grierson, who married Isobe de Kirkpatrick, lady of Roukel, she dying in 1472, and the grandson's wife's name is given as Isobel only, the surname being a blank. Roger was wounded at the battle of Sauchieburn in June 1488, and died soon after. He had 2 sons, Cuthbert, who succeeded his father, and died in 1513, and Roger, his successor, who *m.* Agnes Douglas, *dr.* of James, 5th baron of Drumlanrig, and was killed at Flodden, 9th September 1513. He had three sons, 1. John, 2. Gilbert, married Jane Maxwell of the Kirkconnell family, issue, a son, who died canon of St. Peter's Church, Anderleb, near Brussels, in 1544; 3. Cuthbert, killed in battle in 1514; and three daughters.

John, the eldest son, as heir and successor to his uncle Cuthbert, obtained a charter in 1517 under the great seal, "de totis et integris terris de messuagis lands et Grenan jacentibus infra commitatum de Dumfries quæ fuerunt dicti quondam Cuthberti et in meritis quondam patris Domini regis recognitæ fuerint ob alienationem earundem." John died in 1566. He was twice married, 1st to Nicholas Herys, and 2dly to Egidia or Giles Kennedy, *dr.* of Sir John Kennedy of Culzean, and had 3 sons, William, who predeceased him, Roger, of whom afterwards, and John, the latter two sons of the 2d wife.

There was a John Grierson (supposed to belong to this family) who was principal of King's college and university, Old Aberdeen, in 1500. He was a Dominican friar, greatly esteemed for his learning, and for thirty years was provincial of his order. According to Dempster, he wrote two books concerning the miserable state, poverty, and decay of his order in Scotland. One of them was a collection of Letters, published in the History of that Order, written by the R. F. Plaudius of Bononia. He was the last provincial Dominican friar in Scotland, and died at Aberdeen in 1564.

A branch of this family possessed the estate of Straharlie, the first of which was named Robert. His eldest son, James, was a knight banneret, and known by the name of "Sir James Grier, knight." For his faithful adherence to Charles I., he was driven from the tower of Lag by Cromwell. With his family he went to Cumberland, where his eldest son, Henry, married Mary, daughter of General Turner of Turnerstead, in that county. General Turner's son, Thomas, married Ann, daughter of Sir James Grier and sister of Henry. They went to Ireland, and founded the family of Turner of Turner Hill, county Armagh. Henry Grier also emigrated to Ireland, settled at Redford, near Grange, county Tyrone, and was ancestor of the family of Greer of Grange MacGregor in that county. The family of Lag seem to have shortened their name to Grier, which they bore for some generations, in consequence, it is supposed, of the proscription of the name and clan of MacGregor.

Roger Grierson of Lag, 2d but eldest surviving son of John, "Baron of Lag," above mentioned, was one of the subscribers of the bond of association entered into, in 1567, by many of the nobles and gentlemen of Scotland, for the support of the authority of the infant king, James VI. He died in 1593.

His only son, Sir William Grierson of Lag, joined the Maxwells of Nithsdale against the Johnstones of Annandale, and fought at the sanguinary battle of Dryfe Sands, when the former were defeated, with a loss of 700 men, on 7th Dec. 1593. He was knighted by King James VI. about 1608, and in 1623 appointed the keeper of certain rolls. He died about 1629. He *m.* Nicolas Maxwell, only *dr.* of William, Lord Herries, whom he "seized in the lands of Rocail, for the trouble and care tane by her, upon his direction, in eddyfing and bigging the said place of Rocail, lately constructed by him, and others, his honourable affairs, according to the duty of ane loving wife," 1613. He had one son, Sir Robert, and two daughters, 1. Agnes, *m.* John, eldest son and heir of Stephen Laurie of Maxwellton; 2. Isobel, *m.* Edward Maxwell of Lagan.

The only son, Sir Robert, knighted in his father's lifetime, was a member of the Scots parliament. He *m.* in 1622, Margaret, 3d daughter of Sir James Murray of Cockpool, now Comlongan, an ancestor of the Viscounts Stormont, issue, 4 sons, and one daughter. The *dr.*, Nicolas, *m.* 2d earl of Galloway, and had to him 3 sons and a *dr.* The earl died in 1671, and the countess *m.* 2dly Scott of Scotstarvet, Fifeshire, issue, 1 *d.*, Marjory, *m.* David, 5th Viscount Stormont, issue, 14 children. Their 4th son, William Murray, became lord chief justice of England and 1st earl of Mansfield. She died at Comlongan July 1732. Sir Robert died in or before 1654.

The eldest son, Sir John, succeeded, retoured February 21, 1654, *m.* 1st, Lady Jean Fleming, *d.* of 2d earl of Wigton, 2dly, Isobel Boyd, *dr.* of 6th Lord Boyd and widow of John Sinclair of Stevenston, issue, one son, Robert, and a daughter, Margaret, *m.* Archibald Stewart of Shanballie. Oliver Cromwell gave commission to serve the son, Robert, heir to his father, April 5, 1658.

The second son, James, had one son, Sir Robert, (afterwards mentioned,) who succeeded his cousin, Robert, son of Sir John, and was the first baronet, the terrible laird of Lag of Scottish history.

The 3d son was named Roger. The 4th. Lancelot of Dalscairth, was captain of the parish of Troqueer under the commission of Estates. Sir John's son, Robert, dying without issue, the succession fell to Robert, son of James, 2d brother of Sir John.

Sir Robert succeeded in 1669, and on 28th March 1685, he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, by patent to him and his heirs. He also obtained a pension from King James VII. of £200 sterling. This was that laird of Lag who rendered his name detested throughout Scotland for the active part which he took in the persecution of the Covenanters. One of his most cold-blooded atrocities may be mentioned. In the year that he received his baronetcy he surprised John Bell of Whiteside, and some others, in the muir of Kirkconnell, parish of Tongland, and barbarously ordered them to be instantly put to death, not allowing them time for prayer, nor would he permit their bodies to be buried. Mr Bell was the only son of the heiress of Whiteside, who, after her husband's death, had married the viscount Kenmure. This nobleman meeting Lag soon after with Graham of Claverhouse, in Kirkcudbright, accused him of cruelty. Lag retorted in highly offensive language, which so provoked the viscount that he drew his sword, and would have run him through the body, had not Claverhouse interfered and saved his life. The persecutor married Lady Henrietta Douglas, sister to 1st duke of Queensberry, and had four sons and one daughter, Lady Laurie of Maxwelltoun. In 1704, he and his eldest son, William, were commissioners of supply for Dumfries-shire. He died at Dumfries, 15th April 1736, and was buried in the old churchyard of Dunscore, the ancient burying-place of the family. He was the last who inhabited the tower of Lag, now in ruins, said to have been built in the reign of James III.

His eldest son, Sir William Grierson, 2d baronet, died in 1740, without issue, when his brother, Sir Gilbert, became 3d baronet, *m.* Elizabeth, *d.* of Colonel Maitland of Soutra, East Lothian, governor of the Bass, and died 7th February 1776. His son, Sir Robert, 4th baronet, distinguished himself as a country gentleman, in the improvement of his estate, planting, &c., *m.* Lady Margaret Dalzell, *d.* of the earl of Carnwath, and had a large family. The only surviving son, Colonel Grierson of Bardennoch, was the intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott before the latter was known to fame. He married Miss Beattie of Crieve and Mucklutah, issue, one son and one daughter. The son died at Umballah, India, from wounds and fatigue suffered at the siege of Delhi, where he particularly distinguished himself; the daughter was married to the third son of Mr. Hope Johnstone, M.P. for Dumfries-shire. Sir Robert died in 1839, aged 102 years. His eldest son, Sir Alexander Gilbert Grierson, 5th baronet, died in 1840. His son, Sir Richard, became 6th baronet, and on his death in 1846, the title devolved on his brother, Sir Alexander William, 7th baronet, at one time an officer in the 78th Ross-shire Highlanders, married, no issue

The Griersons of Lag possessed vast estates in Dumfries-shire, Galloway, and Ayrshire. Besides Lag and Rockhall, they had the baronies of Ross, Carlyle, and Gretna, the whole of the lands of Collyn'-Dalscairth, and the estate of "Between the Waters,"—being the lands from the river Nith on the west, in the parish of Troqueer, to the river Urr, in the parish of Urr, "Capenoch," and other lands in the parish of Closeburn, and Longscheane, Doremole, Culnane, with others, in Ayrshire. A great portion of these were lost by cautionry, in which Sir Robert, 1st baronet, and his predecessor, were bound for James, earl of Queensberry. The family residence, which stood on the bank of the Nith in the parish of Troqueer, was burnt down, and the whole family records, silver plate, &c., destroyed. The ruins of the tower or castle of Lag, in the parish of Dunscore, and a pendicle of land attached, still belong to the present baronet, with the beautiful and compact little estate of Rockhall, which has been in the family since 1468.

The chief families of the name, besides of Lag, were the

Griersons of Chapell, and of Dalgoner, also in the parish of Dunscore, Dumfries-shire. The family of Dalgoner is the only one that retains their ancestral estate. The proper title of Sir Alexander Grierson is Rockhall; the lands which anciently formed the barony of Lag having passed out of the family, now belong to the Whighams of Hallidayhill.

GUILD, a surname, from the Anglo-Saxon *Gild-an*, to yield or pay (Dutch *Gilde*,) German *Gilde*, applied to a society or company associated as a commercial or trade corporation.

WILLIAM GUILD, an eminent divine of the 17th century, the son of a wealthy armourer in Aberdeen, was born in that city in 1586. He received his education at Marischal college, and was appointed, in 1608, minister of the parish of King Edward, presbytery of Turriff. In 1617, he sat in the Assembly held in Aberdeen at which it was resolved that a liturgy should be prepared for Scotland, a project, however, which was afterwards abandoned. In 1619 he dedicated his work, 'The Harmony of all the Prophets,' to the learned Dr. Young, dean of Winchester, a countryman of his own, through whose influence he was appointed one of the royal chaplains. About the same time the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him.

In 1631 Dr. Guild was appointed by the magistrates of Aberdeen one of the ministers of that city; and, having become patron of the incorporated trades, he purchased the ancient convent of the Trinity Friars there, and liberally endowed it as an hospital for decayed workmen, the deed of the foundation of which was ratified by royal charter in 1633. In July 1638, when commissioners arrived in Aberdeen to enforce the Covenant, Dr. Guild subscribed it, under certain limitations, implying a loyal adherence to the king, but no condemnation of episcopal government. In the same year he was chosen one of the commissioners from the presbytery of Aberdeen, to the famous General Assembly which met at Glasgow and formally abolished Episcopacy in Scotland. In the following March, when an army approached the city, to compel an unconditional subscription of the Covenant, and the clergy and professors, rather than consent to it, abandoned their charges, and clandestinely left the city, Dr. Guild took refuge in Holland, but soon returned. He now endeavoured to recommend moderation, by publishing 'A Friendly and Faithful advice to the Nobility, Gentry, and Others,' which, however, attracted no particular attention. In August 1640, on the deprivation of Dr. William Leslie, principal of King's college, Old Aberdeen, for refusing to subscribe the Covenant, Dr. Guild was chosen in his room, when he made no scruple to sign that document. On June 27, 1641, he preached his last sermon as one of the ministers of Aberdeen, in which situation he was succeeded by the famous Andrew Cant.

In 1651, he was deposed from the office of principal of King's College, by a military commission under General Monk. After this he lived in retirement in Aberdeen, and chiefly employed his time in writing theological treatises. In his latter years he also employed himself in improving the Trades Hospital, and in other works of benevolence. He died in August 1657, in the 71st year of his age. His portrait graces the walls of Trinity Hall. His widow transmitted a manuscript work, which he left, to Dr. John Owen, who published it at Oxford, in 1659, under the title of 'The Throne of David, or an Exposition of the Second Book of Samuel.' At her death, Mrs. Guild left an endowment for the maintenance of six students of philosophy, four scholars at the public school, two students of divinity, six poor widows, and as many poor men's children. His works are:

The New Sacrifice of Christian Incense. Lond. 1608.

The only Way to Salvation; or the Life and Soul of True Religion. Lond. 1608.

Moses Unveiled; or, The Types of Christ in Moses explained. Lond. 1618, 8vo. Glasg. 1701, 12mo. Reprinted at Edinburgh by A. and C. Black, in 1840.

The Harmony of all the Prophets concerning Christ's coming, and the Redemption he was to accomplish. Lond. 1619, 8vo. 1658, 12mo. Printed along with Moses Unveiled, &c. 1684.

Ignis Fatuus, or the Elf-fire of Purgatory. Lond. 1625.

Annex to the Treatise of Purgatory, Dedicated to the Earl and Countess of Lauderdale.

Papists' Glorying in Antiquity, turned to their shame. Inscribed to Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny. Lond. 1626, 1627, 8vo.

Limbo's Battery; or, An Answer to a Popish Pamphlet of Christ's Descent into Hell. Aberd. 1630, 12mo.

Humble Address both of Church and Poor to the King. Aberd. 1633, 4to.

Treatise against Profanation of the Lord's Day, especially by Salmon-fishing. Aberd. 1637, 12mo.

Three Treatises; viz., an Antidote agaynst Poperie; The Novelty of Popery; and Errors' Arraignment. Aberd. 1639, 12mo. The Antidote against Popery here mentioned, published anonymously, has been attributed to Dr. Guild, but there is not sufficient evidence that he was the author.

Compend of the Controversies of Religion. Dedicated to the Countess of Enzie.

A Friendly and Faithful Advice to the Nobility, Gentry, and others. 1639. Reprinted with Life by Dr. Shireffs. Aberd. 1799, 8vo.

The Sealed Book opened, being an explication of the Revelations. Aberd. 1656, 16mo.

The Novelty of Popery Discovered and chiefly proved by Romanists out of themselves. Aberd. 1656, 16mo. Dedicated to David Wilkie, dean of Guild, Edinburgh.

Explication and Application of the Song of Solomon. Dedicated to the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh. London, 1658, 8vo.

An Answer to a Popish Pamphlet called 'The Touchstone of the Reformed Gospel,' made especially out of themselves. Dedicated to Sir Thomas Mudie, the provost and other magistrates of Dundee

The Throne of David, or an Exposition of the Second Book of Samuel. Posthumous. Oxford, 1659, 4to.

GUNN, the name of a Celtic clan, from the Gaelic word *Guinneach*, signifying sharp, fierce, or keen. The clan, the badge of which was the juniper bush, a martial and hardy, though not a numerous race, originally belonged to Caithness, but in the sixteenth century they settled in Sutherland. They are said to have been descended from *Gun*, or *Gunn*, or *Guin*, second son of Olaus, or Olav, the Black, one of the Norwegian kings of Man and the Isles, who died 18th June 1237. One tradition gives them a settlement in Caithness more than a century earlier, deducing their descent from Gun, the second of three sons of Olaf, described as a man of great bravery, who, in 1100, dwelt in the Orcadian isle of Græmsay. The above-mentioned *Gun* or *Guin* is said to have received from his grandfather on the mother's side, Farquhar, earl of Ross, the possessions in Caithness which long formed the patrimony of his descendants; the earliest stronghold of the chief in that county being Halbury castle, or Easter Clythe, situated on a precipitous rock, overhanging the sea. From a subsequent chief who held the office of coroner, it was called *Crowner Gun's castle*. It may be mentioned here that the name Gun

is the same as the Welsh Gwynn, and the Manx Gawne. It was originally Gun, but is now spelled with two ns.

The clan Gunn continued to extend their possessions in Caithness till about the middle of the fifteenth century, when in consequence of their deadly feuds with the Keiths, (see KEITH, surname of,) and other neighbouring clans, they found it necessary to remove into Sutherland, where they settled on the lands of Kildonan, under the protection of the earls of Sutherland, from whom they had obtained them. Mixed up as they were with the clan feuds of Caithness and Sutherland, and at war with the Mackays as well as the Keiths, the history of the clan up to this time is full of incidents which have more the character of romance than reality. [See *Browne's Highlands*, vol. i.] Sir Robert Gordon, in his 'Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland,' written up to 1630, and continued by another party to 1651, has several incidental notices regarding the clan Gunn and the battles in which they were engaged. In one place (p. 174), alluding to "the inveterat deidlie feud betuein the clan Gun and the Slaightean-Aberigh,"—a branch of the Mackays,—he says: "The long, the many, the horrible encounters which happened betwen these two trybes, with the bloodshed and infinit spoils committed in every part of the diocy of Catteynes by them and their associats, are of so disordered and troublesome memorie," that he declines to give details.

Previous to their removal into Sutherland, George Gun, commonly called the *Chruner*, or Coroner, and by the Highlanders, *Fear N'm Braisteach-more*, from the great brooch which he wore as the badge of his office of coroner, was killed by the Keiths of Caithness (see KEITH, surname of), under the following circumstance: A long feud had existed between the Keiths and the clan Gun, to reconcile which, a meeting was appointed at the chapel of St. Tayr in Caithness, of twelve horsemen on each side. The "Crowner," with some of his sons and principal kinsmen, to the number of twelve, arrived at the appointed time, and entering the chapel, prostrated themselves in prayer before the altar. On his side George Keith of Aikregell also came with his party, but had perfidiously brought with him two men on each horse, making his number twenty-four. On dismounting, the whole of the Keiths rushed into the chapel, and attacked the kneeling Guns unawares. The latter defended themselves with great intrepidity, but the chief and seven of his party, some accounts say the whole of them, were slain. According to Sir Robert Gordon, (*History of the Earldom of Sutherland*, page 92,) the *Chruner* was "a great commander in Catteynes in his tyme, and wes one of the greatest men in that countrey; because, when he flourished, there wes no earle of Catteynes, that earldom being yit in the king's hands, and wes thereafter given to William Sinkler, the second son of William earl of Orkney, by his second wife." He had therefore been appointed to the high office of coroner, that is, justiciary, or representative of the king, in that district.

Another version of the fray between the Guns and the Keiths states that five of the former, sons of the chief, retired from the fight to the banks of a stream, where they washed and dressed their wounds, and where Eanruig, or Henry, the youngest, prevailed on two of his brothers, the slightest wounded amongst them, to follow the victors, to recover if possible his father's sword, mail, and brooch of office. The Keiths had gone to the castle of Dalraid, and approaching the narrow window, Henry observed them carousing with a party of Sutherlands, to whom they were relating the result of the battle. Singling out the chief, he bent his bow, and shot him through the heart, exclaiming in Gaelic, "The compliments of the Guns to Keith."

The Crowner's eldest son, James, succeeded as chief, and he it was who, with his family and the greater portion of his clan, removed into Sutherland. The principal dwelling-house of the chiefs was, thereafter, Killernan, in the parish of Kildonan, until the house was accidentally destroyed by fire about 1690. From this chief, the patronymic of Mac-Sheumais, or MacKeamish, (that is, the son of James,) which then became the Gaelic sept-name of the chiefs, is derived. From one of the sons of the Crowner, named William, are descended the Wilsons of Caithness, (as from a subsequent chief of the same name, the Williamsons,) and from another, Henry, the Hendersons. Another son, Robert, who was killed with his father, was the progenitor of the Gun Robsons; and another son, John, also slain by the Keiths, of the Gun MacEans, or MacIans, that is Johnsons, of Caithness. The Gallies are also of this clan, a party of whom settling in Rossshire being designated as coming from *Gall-'aobh*, the stranger's side. A lady of the clan Gun, supposed to have been the daughter of the Crowner, married Hugh Macdonald of Sleat, third son of Alexander earl of Ross. By this lady "he had a son, Donald, (called Gallach, from being fostered by his mother's relations in Caithness,) who afterwards became the heir of the family, and from whom the present Lord Macdonald is descended." (*Gregory's Western Highlands and Isles*, page 60.)

James Gun was succeeded as chief by his son William, called Uilleam-Mac-Sheumais-Mhic-Chruner, and also Cattigh, who distinguished himself at the battle of Torran-Dubh against the Mackays, and shortly after he killed George Keith of Aikregell, very likely the son of the former George Keith, with his son and twelve of their followers, at Drummoy, in Sutherland, as they were travelling from Inverugie to Caithness, in revenge of the slaughter of his grandfather, the Crowner. The fame of the first MacKeamish, as a brave and successful leader of his clan, has, we are told, been celebrated in some Gaelic verses and songs which still exist. In the year 1565, Alastair or Alexander Gun, who is said to have been a very able and strong man, endowed with many good qualities, (*Sir Robert Gordon's Hist.* p. 144,) the son of John Robson, chief of the clan Gun, was put to death through the means of the earl of Moray, afterwards regent, from the following cause. On one occasion when the earls of Sutherland and Huntly happened to meet the earl of Moray in the High Street of Aberdeen, Alexander Gun, then in the service of the earl of Sutherland, and walking in front of his master, declined to give Moray the middle of the street, and forced him and his company to give way. To punish him for his contempt, the earl of Moray, on the earl of Sutherland's absence in Flanders, by means of Monroe of Miltoun, entrapped Gun, and made him a prisoner at a place near Nairn, whence he was taken to Inverness, and after a mock trial, executed. His father at this time acted as the chief factor of the earl of Sutherland, in collecting the rents and duties of the bishop's lands within Caithness which belonged to him.

As the clan Gun were accounted the principal authors of the troubles and commotions which disturbed that district of the country where they resided, at a meeting held at Elgin between the rival earls of Sutherland and Caithness, in 1585, their extermination, and particularly of that portion of them who dwelt in Caithness and Strathnaver, was resolved upon. For this purpose, two companies were to be sent against them, which were to surround them in such a way as to prevent escape. Reinforced by a party of Strathnaver men, under the command of William Mackay, the Guns took up a strong position on a hill, and although much inferior in force,

resolutely attacked the Sinclairs, the first that came against them. After pouring upon them a flight of arrows which did great execution, they rushed down the hill, and put them to flight, slaying 140 of their party, with their leader, Henry Sinclair, cousin of the earl of Caithness. Had not the darkness of the night favoured their flight they would all have been destroyed. The earl of Caithness immediately hanged John Robson, the chief of the clan Gun, whom he had kept captive for some time. A new confederacy was formed against the devoted clan, who, under George MacIan-MacRob, the brother of the deceased chief, were pursued by the Sutherland men to Lochbroom in Ross-shire, where, after a sharp skirmish, they were overthrown, and thirty-two of them killed. George, their leader, was severely wounded, and taken prisoner, after an unsuccessful attempt to escape by swimming across a loch near the field of battle. After a short imprisonment he was released, and ever after remained faithful to the earl of Sutherland.

William Gunn, the eighth MacKeamish, an officer in the army, was killed in battle in India, without leaving issue, when the chiefship devolved on Hector, great-grandson of George, second son of Alexander, the fifth MacKeamish, to whom he was served nearest male heir, on 31st May 1803, and George Gunn, Esq. of Rhives, county of Sutherland, his only son, became, on his death, chief of the clan Gunn, and the tenth MacKeamish.

GUTHRIE, a surname derived from lands in Forfarshire, belonging to a family of the name, the oldest in that county. The precise origin of the name is not known. An absurd story is told of its having originated in a fisherman proposing to "gut three" fishes for one of the early Scots kings who had taken shelter, with two attendants, in his hut, and had ordered two haddocks to be fried for them, as they were hungry, but this is a mere fable. In 1299, after Sir William Wallace had resigned the guardianship of Scotland and retired to France, the northern barons sent Squire Guthrie to him to request his return. Embarking at Aberbrothwick, he landed at Sluys, whence Wallace and his retinue were conveyed back to Scotland, landing at Montrose. In 1348, Adam de Guthrie with Walter de Maule were witnesses in a decreet of the burgesses of Dundee. According to Crawford, (*Lives of Officers of State*,) the Guthries held the barony of Guthrie by charter from David the Second. Master Alexander Guthrie of Guthrie is witness to a charter granted by Alexander Seaton, lord of Gordon, to William, Lord Keith, afterwards Earl Marischal, dated 1st August, 1442, and he obtained the lands of Kincaldrum, in the barony of Lower Leslie and sheriffdom of Forfar, to himself and Marjory Guthrie his spouse, by charter dated 10th April 1457, from George Lord Leslie of Leven, the superior. He had three sons.

The eldest, Sir David Guthrie of Guthrie, armour-bearer to King James the Third, and sheriff of Forfar in 1457, was constituted lord-treasurer of Scotland in 1461. In that office he continued till 1467, when he was appointed comptroller of the exchequer. In 1468 he obtained a warrant under the great seal, to build a castle at Guthrie, which is still the residence of the family, the domain of Guthrie having been continued to the present day in the same family unfettered by any deed of entail. The following year he was nominated lord register of Scotland, and in 1472 he was one of the Scots commissioners, who met those of England, on 25th April of that year, at Newcastle, and concluded a truce till the month of July 1473. In the latter year he was appointed lord-chief-justice of Scotland. He founded and endowed a collegiate church at Guthrie for a provost and three prebends, (afterwards augmented to eight by his son,) dedicated to the Virgin, which was confirmed by a bull from Pope Sextus the Fourth, dated at Rome, 14th June, 1479.

His eldest son, Sir Alexander Guthrie, with his eldest son, three sons-in-law, David, William, and George Lyon, and a nephew, Sir Thomas Maule, fell at Flodden in Sept. 1513. Sir Alexander's second son, also named Alexander, obtained from his father the lands of Kincaldrum and Lower, and was the great-grandfather of David Guthrie, a subsequent inheritor of the estate of Guthrie. George, the third son, received the lands of Kincreich, as his portion. John, of Hilton, the youngest son, was ancestor of John Guthrie, bishop of Moray, of whom afterwards. Sir Alexander was succeeded by his grandson, Andrew Guthrie, who married a daughter of Gardyne of Gardyne, and had a son, Alexander Guthrie of Guthrie, one of the barons who subscribed the articles agreed upon in the General Assembly on 25th July 1567, for the support of the Reformed religion in Scotland. He was also one of those who, the same year, signed the bond for upholding the authority of the young king, James the Sixth. This laird of Guthrie was assassinated at his house of Inverpeffer by his cousin, Patrick Gardyne of Gardyne, a feud having arisen between them. His second son, William Guthrie of Gagie, at the instigation of his mother, a daughter of Wood of Bonnytown, in revenge for the murder of his father, slew the murderer and his brother, as they were coming from Arbroath, for which slaughters he obtained a remission under the great seal, 6th July 1618. He was the father of Francis Guthrie, afterwards laird of Guthrie.

The eldest son, Alexander Guthrie of Guthrie, was one of the twenty-five gentlemen pensioners appointed by command "to attend the king's majesty at all times in his riding and passing to the fields." His eldest son, Alexander, having no issue male, was succeeded in the estate by his brother, William Guthrie of Memus, on whose death, his cousin, David Guthrie, above referred to, became laird of Guthrie. With his son, Alexander, he disponed the estate to his brother, Patrick Guthrie. The son of the latter, who succeeded in 1636, disponed the lands to his kinsman, John Guthrie, bishop of Moray. This prelate was first ordained minister of Perth. In 1619 he was one of the clergy nominated on the high commission which was then renewed, to force compliance with the five articles of Perth; and in the following year he was translated to Edinburgh. In 1623 he was consecrated bishop of Moray, in which see he continued till the abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland by the Glasgow Assembly of 1638. By an act of the same Assembly he was appointed to make his public repentance at Edinburgh for having, in 1633, preached in a surplice before King Charles the First. in the High church of that city, under pain of excommunication. As he did not comply with the demand, the sentence was duly carried into effect. He resided at Spynie castle (now in ruins), the palace of the bishopric, till 1640, when he was forced to surrender it to Colonel Monroe. Retiring to his own estate of Guthrie, he died there before the Restoration. He had a daughter, Berthia, married, in 1647, to Francis Guthrie of Gagie, who, in consequence, got the lands of Guthrie, and in his line they have continued ever since. He was the son of William Guthrie, 2d son of Alexander Guthrie of Guthrie, as above mentioned. The 5th in direct descent from him, John Guthrie of Guthrie, married July 22, 1798, Anne, daughter of William Douglas of Brigton, and with 5 daughters had 2 sons, John and William, both at one time officers in the army. He died Nov 12, 1845. His elder son, John Guthrie of Guthrie, deputy lieutenant of Forfarshire, born July 23, 1805, married, July 23, 1844, Harriet, daughter

of Barnabas Maude, Esq., and granddaughter of Joseph Maude, Esq., of Kendal (See Maude of Kendal in *Burke's Commoners*): issue, 1st, Harriet Maude, *b.* Oct. 18, 1850; 2d, Edith Douglas, *b.* March 20, 1852; 3d, Mary Berthia, *b.* Sept. 10, 1853; 4th, John Douglas Maude, *b.* March 5, 1856.

The family of Guthrie of Haukerton, in the same county, is a branch of the family of Guthrie of Guthrie. Sir James Guthrie, baron of Haukerton, younger brother of Sir David Guthrie, armour-bearer to king James III., held the office of royal falconer in Angus, whence arose the name of the barony. Harrye Guthrie, 9th baron of Haukerton, on the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in Scotland in 1747, relinquished that title. His eldest daughter, Euphemia, marrying Wright of Duddingston, was mother of Thomas Guthrie Wright of Duddingston. His son, Matthew Guthrie, left two daughters, the elder of whom, Anastasia-Jessye, *m.* in 1807, Thomson Grahame Bonar, Esq., of Camden, Kent, with issue.

The family of Guthrie of the Mount, Ayrshire, ended in an heiress, Christina, only surviving child of Alexander Guthrie, Esq. She married Geoffrey, 2d Lord Oranmore and Browne, in the Irish peerage, Dec. 31, 1859, and his lordship, in consequence, assumed the name and arms of Guthrie only.

GUTHRIE, HENRY, author of 'Memoirs of Scottish Affairs, Civil and Ecclesiastical,' was born in the beginning of the 17th century, at Coupar-Angus, of which parish his father, Mr. John Guthrie, a cadet of the ancient family of that name, was minister. After taking his degrees in arts at the university of St. Andrews, he became a student of divinity in the New college there. Afterwards appointed chaplain in the family of the earl of Mar, through the earl's recommendation, he obtained a presentation to the church of Stirling, to which he was episcopally ordained. He was well affected to the government, but disapproved of the measures adopted by the king in 1637, for introducing the liturgy into Scotland. In 1638, after the abolition of Episcopacy, Mr. Guthrie subscribed the Covenant. Though he has received from his biographers great credit for the moderation of his views, his conduct was so far from being conciliatory, that he was looked upon with some suspicion by the more zealous of his brethren. He rendered himself conspicuous by his opposition to some of their favourite measures, by his harsh proceedings against the Brownists, or Congregationalists, and also by getting an act passed, in the Assembly of 1640, against private meetings for religious exercise. On Sunday, October 3, 1641, he had the honour of preaching before the king in the Abbey church of Holyrood. In the Assembly of 1643, when a letter was presented from the English divines at Westminster, with the declaration of the English parliament, proposing to extirpate Episcopacy "root and branch," he made a speech, which is given in his Memoirs, urging that "this church, which holdeth presbyterian government to be *juris divini*," could not entertain the proposal, and recommending the Assembly "to deal with the English commissioners present, to desire the parliament and divines assembled at Westminster to explain themselves, and be as express concerning that which they resolved to introduce as they had been in that which was to be removed." His proposition, however, did not even meet with a seconder.

In 1648, when the Scots parliament declared for the engagement, and ordered a levy of 30,000 foot and 6,000 horse, to obtain the liberation of the king from his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight, Mr. Guthrie and some others preached in favour of the design, though it had been condemned by the General Assembly, as it contained no provision for the maintenance of the national religion. No notice of their conduct was taken at the time, but after the defeat of the Scots army under the duke of Hamilton, the Assembly proceeded to depose those of the clergy who had been guilty of "malignancy," that is, of adherence to the royal cause; and among the rest Mr. Guthrie and his colleague, Mr. John Allan, were, on November 14, 1648, dismissed from their charges. He lived in retirement at Kilspindie in Perthshire, till after the Restoration; and when Episcopacy was revived by act of parliament, in 1661, he was restored by law to his former charge at Stirling, which, indeed, had become vacant by the martyrdom of Mr. James Guthrie for his zealous attachment to the cause of the Covenant. The Rev. Mr. M'Gregor Stirling, in his edition of Nimmo's History of Stirlingshire, says that he was invited by the magistrates to resume his pastoral functions at Stirling, but declined on account of bad health. Although he had formerly signed the Covenant, Mr. Guthrie, it appears, like some others of the temporizing clergymen of those days, did not hesitate to take the oath of supremacy, whereby the Covenant, both national, as explained by the Glasgow Assembly of 1638, and the league

with England, in 1643, was declared of no obligation, force, or effect for the future.

Being well known to the earl of Lauderdale, who had then the sole management of affairs in Scotland, and who, like himself, had once been a Covenanter, his lordship recommended him, in 1664, for the bishopric of Dunkeld, then void by the death of Bishop Halliburton, who had only held the see for two years. He was soon after consecrated with the usual ceremonies, and his appointment was ratified by letters patent under the great seal, January 31, 1665. He held the see till his death, which took place in 1676. His only work is

Memoirs of Scottish Affairs, Civil and Ecclesiastical, from the year 1637 to the Death of King Charles I. London, 1702, 8vo. 2d edition, Glasgow, 1747, 12mo. Though professing to be an impartial relation, it is not always entitled to that character.

GUTHRIE, James, a faithful and zealous minister of the Church of Scotland, and one of the first who fell a sacrifice for religion after the Restoration, the son of the laird of Guthrie, was born previous to 1617. He was educated at St. Andrews, and having gone through the regular course of classical learning, he commenced teaching philosophy in that university, and was highly respected both for his calmness of temper and able scholarship. He had been brought up an Episcopalian, and in his early youth held highly prelatical views, but after he went to St. Andrews, by conversing with Mr. Samuel Rutherford and others, and especially by his joining the weekly meetings for prayer and conference, he was led to adopt Presbyterian principles, to which he ever after faithfully adhered, and sealed his attachment to them with his blood. Having passed his trials, he was, in 1638, ordained minister of Lauder, where he remained for several years. In 1646 he was one of the ministers selected by the committee of Estates to attend the king at Newcastle. In 1649 Mr. Guthrie was translated to Stirling, where he continued till unjustly put to death by a profligate and tyrannical government. Throughout his ministerial career he displayed great zeal and boldness in defence of the Covenant.

In 1650, in consequence of the hostility which the earl of Middleton had always shown to the Covenant, and his connection with an unsuccessful attempt made in that year to disturb the peace of the kingdom by an intended rising in the north in favour of the king, Mr. Guthrie proposed to the commission of the General Assembly that that nobleman should be excommunicated. This being agreed to, Mr. Guthrie himself was appointed to pronounce the sentence of excommunication, at Stirling, on the ensuing Sabbath; which he did accordingly, taking no notice of a letter he received on the morning of that day to delay the sentence. Although the commission of the Assembly, at their next meeting on January 2, 1651, released Middleton from the censure of the church, he continued ever after to entertain a rooted enmity to Mr. Guthrie, and was the principal cause of his being subsequently condemned to death.

Mr. Guthrie openly preached against the resolutions in favour of Charles II., concluded on by the more moderate clergy at Perth, December 14, 1650, and became the leader of the opposing party called Protesters. For their conduct in this respect, he and his colleague, Mr. Bennet, were, by a letter from the chancellor, cited to appear before the king and the committee of Estates at Perth in the subsequent February, and on the 22d of that month they came before the Estates, and delivered in a protestation to the effect, that while they freely acknowledged his majesty's jurisdiction in all civil matters, they declined his authority in questions purely ecclesiastical; and on the 28th they presented another protestation, much the same as the former, though expressed in stronger terms. Both these documents will be found in Wodrow's Church History. After this the king and committee thought proper to dismiss them, restricting them in the meantime to Perth and Dundee, and the prosecution was allowed to drop; but Mr. Guthrie's declining the king's authority in matters spiritual at this time was made the principal article in his indictment a few years thereafter. An intimation had been given that all who were not satisfied with the resolutions should be cited to the General Assembly, as liable to censure, and at the Assembly which met at Dundee in the subsequent July, the protesters appeared and protested against this course of procedure, denying the freedom and lawfulness of the Assembly itself. For this, James Guthrie, Patrick Gillespie, and James Simpson were deposed; but,

protesting against the sentence, they continued to preach as usual.

Soon after the Restoration, Mr. Guthrie and some of his brethren who had assembled at Edinburgh, with the object of drawing up a supplication to his majesty, were apprehended and imprisoned in the castle. From thence he was removed to Dundee, where he remained till before his trial, which took place at Edinburgh, February 20, 1661, when he was arraigned for writing a paper called the Western Remonstrance, a pamphlet, styled 'The Causes of the Lord's Wrath,' and the Humble Petition, dated August 23, 1660; also for disowning the king's authority in ecclesiastical matters, and for some treasonable expressions he was alleged to have uttered in 1650 or 1651. When brought to trial on April 11, he defended himself with such eloquence, knowledge of law, and strength of argument, as utterly amazed his friends and confounded his enemies. He was, however, found guilty of high treason, and condemned to death; his head to be fixed on the Netherbow, his estate to be confiscated, and his arms torn. On receiving sentence he thus addressed the judge: "My lord, my conscience I cannot submit, but this old crazy body and mortal flesh I do submit, to do with it whatsoever you will, whether by death, or banishment, or imprisonment, or any thing else only I beseech you to ponder well what profit there is in my blood. It is not the extinguishing me or many others that will extinguish the Covenant and work of reformation since the year 1638. My blood, bondage, or banishment will contribute more for the propagation of those things than my life or liberty could do, though I should live many years." During the interval between his sentence and execution, he is described as having enjoyed perfect composure and serenity of mind. On the last night that remained to him in this world he had some friends to supper, when he called for some cheese, which he had not used for several years, having been forbidden it by his physicians on account of the gravel, to which he was subject; and jocularly said he was now beyond the hazard of that complaint. On the scaffold he conducted himself with the utmost fortitude and magnanimity, and addressed the people, assembled on the occasion, for a full hour, "with the composedness," says Bishop Burnet, "of a man delivering a sermon, rather than his last words. He justified all he had done, and exhorted all people to adhere to the Covenant, which he magnified highly;" declaring that he would not exchange that scaffold for the palace or mitre of the greatest prelate in Britain. He gave a copy of his last speech and testimony to a friend to be delivered to his son, then a child, when he came of age. Just before he was turned over, he lifted the napkin off his face, and cried, "The Covenants, the Covenants, shall yet be Scotland's reviving." His execution took place on June 1, 1661; and his head remained fixed on the Netherbow Port till 1688, when Mr. Alexander Hamilton, then a student of divinity at the university of Edinburgh, at the hazard of his life, took it down and buried it, after it had stood a public spectacle for twenty-seven years. Mr. Hamilton was afterwards minister of Stirling for twelve years. Besides the papers already mentioned, for which he suffered, Mr. Guthrie wrote several others, particularly one against Oliver Cromwell, in consequence of which he was subjected to some hardships during the protectorate. In 1660 he published 'Some Considerations concerning the Dangers which threaten Religion and the Work of Reformation in Scotland;' which was reprinted in 1738, with his last Sermon preached at Stirling. A Treatise on Ruling Elders and Deacons, written about the time he entered upon the ministry, is prefixed to one of the editions of his cousin, Mr. William Guthrie's 'Christian's Great Interest.'

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM, a distinguished divine, and author of the standard treatise entitled 'The Christian's Great Interest,' was born at Pitforthy, Forfarshire, in 1620. His father, a cadet of the ancient family of Guthrie, was proprietor of the lands of Pitforthy, and his mother was a daughter of the house of Easter-Ogle. He was the eldest of eight children. His brother Robert was licensed for the ministry, but died early. Alexander, another of his brothers, became minister of Strickathrow, in the presbytery of Brechin, about 1645, and died in 1661. John, his youngest brother, obtained the parish of Tarbolton, in Ayrshire, from which he was ejected at the Restoration, and died in 1669.

William, the subject of the present notice, distinguished himself at school by his rapid acquirement of the Latin and Greek languages. He studied at the university of St. Andrews, under the guardianship and direction of his cousin, the celebrated James Guthrie, then professor of philosophy in the New college there, and one of the earliest victims of the persecuting and tyrannical government of Charles the Second. Having taken the degree of M.A., he applied himself to the study of theology, under the famous Samuel Rutherford, at that period professor of divinity at St. Andrews. In order more effectually to dedicate himself to the service of God in preaching the gospel, he made over his estate of Pitforthy to one of his brothers, and was licensed by the presbytery of St. Andrews in August 1642, being at that time in the 22d year of his age. He was soon after appointed tutor to Lord Mauchline, eldest son of the earl of Loudon, then chancellor of Scotland. About a year after he had entered this nobleman's family, he happened to preach in the parish church of Galston, on a preparation day previous to the celebration of the Lord's Supper, when some inhabitants of the recently erected parish of Fenwick, then without a pastor, chanced to be present, and they were so much pleased with his sermon that they recommended him warmly to their neighbours as one well qualified to be their minister. Though opposed in their choice by Lord Boyd, the patron of the parish, they were supported by the heritors; and a call having been moderated to him, he was ordained by the presbytery to the pastoral charge of Fenwick on November 7, 1644. He speedily acquired great popularity as a preacher, and persons from various places at a distance were in the habit of coming almost regularly to hear him, so that he soon had a crowded congregation. As Fenwick had formed part of the extensive and overgrown parish of Kilmarnock, most of his parishioners had hitherto been destitute of the common means of moral and religious instruction, and in consequence were sunk into a state of extreme ignorance and neglect of the ordinances of the gospel. But in the course of a few years his labours wrought a remarkable improvement in their character and condition. He did not limit his ministerial duties to the pulpit, but made it a practice regularly to visit his people in their houses. He rendered even his amusements and recreations subservient to the great object he had in view. As his health required much rural exercise, he was greatly attached to fishing and fowling, and in his dress as a sportsman he had often more influence in persuading the persons whom he met in the fields, or at the river's side, to attend church, and embrace a religious life, than he would have had in his proper character as a minister. While angling for trout he did not forget his duty as a "fisher of men." It is related of him, that in his sporting habiliments he once called upon a person who he was anxious should perform family worship, but who declined it on the ground that he could not pray. On which Mr. Guthrie prayed himself to the family's great surprise. On going away he engaged them to come to the church next Sabbath, when, to their consternation, they discovered that it was the minister himself who had been their visitor. There was another person in his parish who had a custom of going a fowling on the Sabbath day, and neglecting the church. On Mr Guthrie asking him what he could make by that day's exercise, he replied that he could make half-a-crown. Mr. Guthrie told him that if he would go to church on Sabbath he would give him as much; and by that means got his promise. After sermon, Mr. Guthrie said to him, that if he would come back next Sabbath day he would give him the same, which he did; from that time he became a regular attendant at the church, and was afterwards a member of his session.

In August 1645, Mr. Guthrie married Agnes, daughter of David Campbell, Esq. of Skeldon, in Ayrshire, a remote branch of the Loudon family. Shortly after he was chosen by the General Assembly to attend the army as chaplain. On the defeat of the Scottish army at Dunbar he retired with the troops to Stirling, from thence he went to Edinburgh, and soon after returned to his parish. In consequence of his great talents and success in preaching he received calls from Linlithgow, Stirling, Glasgow, and Edinburgh; but he preferred his country charge to them all. When the church unfortunately divided into the two parties of Resolutioners and Protesters, Mr. Guthrie joined the

latter; and in the Synod held at Glasgow in April 1661, when the days of persecution had begun, he presented the draught of an address to the parliament, for the better securing the privileges of the church, and the purity of religion in Scotland. The Synod approved of it, but the divisions among the clergy, and the great distractions of the times, caused it to be abandoned.

Before the Restoration Mr. Guthrie had had an opportunity of doing a kind service to the earl of Glencairn, when that nobleman was in prison on account of his attachment to the royal cause, which his lordship had not forgotten, and by his good offices Mr. Guthrie escaped much of the evils that now overtook many of his brethren. But the time at length came when, like other faithful Presbyterian ministers, he was to be driven from his charge by the orders of Dr. Alexander Burnet, archbishop of Glasgow, one of the most intolerant and haughty of the Episcopalian clergy of that age. Lord Glencairn in vain attempted to intercede with that proud prelate in behalf of Mr. Guthrie; to his request that the latter should, for the present, be overlooked, he peremptorily and disdainfully answered, "It cannot be; he is a ringleader and a keeper up of schism in my diocese." A commission was immediately made out for Mr. Guthrie's suspension; and the archbishop had to bribe one of his curates with the paltry sum of five pounds to put it in execution. The Wednesday before its enforcement was observed by his parishioners as a day of humiliation and prayer. He met his people for the last time on the morning of the Sabbath following, being the day fixed upon by Archbishop Burnet for the execution of his suspension, and after addressing his congregation with more than his usual earnestness and fervour, he took farewell of them amid the tears and blessings of all present. He dismissed the congregation by nine o'clock, says his biographer, "and nothing now remained but to wait the arrival of the curate. The people had quietly dispersed, and the stillness of the hallowed day prevailed around the manse and church. The bell sounded not as usual to disturb the placidity of the scene. At length the trample of horses was heard, soldiers appeared with their helmets gleaming in the distance, and at the head of the party was seen a rider in black, as the messenger of final separation between this great and good man and his mourning parishioners. They soon alighted and entered the manse, where they found Mr. Guthrie ready to receive them. The curate presented his commission from the archbishop of Glasgow, and he went through the ceremony of preaching the church vacant, and discharging Mr. Guthrie from the exercise of his ministry there, without any molestation, and to no other congregation than the party of soldiers who had accompanied him." This took place July 24, 1664, and Mr. Guthrie remained for some time in the parish, but never preached. On the death of his brother, to whom he had, on entering the ministry, assigned his estate, he returned to Pitforthy, his paternal home, in the autumn of 1665. His health, however, had been latterly declining, and he was now seized with a severe attack of the gravel, which had afflicted him for years, accompanied by gout and ulcer in the kidneys. After suffering the severest pain, in the midst of which he comforted those around him with the expressions of love, gratitude, and resignation to the will of God, which continually fell from his lips, he died in the house of his brother-in-law, the Rev. Lewis Skinner of Brechin, October 10, 1665, in the 45th year of his age. His valuable and excellent work, 'The Christian's Great Interest,' would, perhaps, never have seen the light but for the circumstance that a volume, containing imperfect notes of a series of sermons preached by him from the 55th chapter of Isaiah, had been printed surreptitiously at Aberdeen, with a most ostentatious title-page. He, therefore, deemed it only an act of justice to the public and himself to publish a correct and genuine edition of these sermons, which he did under the above title. It soon became a great favourite both at home and abroad, and was translated into the Dutch, German, and French, and even into some of the Eastern languages. In the Memoir of his life in the 'Scots Worthies,' it is mentioned that there were also some discourses of Mr. Guthrie's in manuscript, of which seventeen were transcribed by John Howie, and published in 1779. The most of Mr. Guthrie's papers were, in 1682, carried off from his widow by a party of soldiers who entered her

house by violence, and took her son-in-law prisoner, when they fell into the hands of the bishops. In 1680 a work was published purporting to be "the heads of some Sermons preached at Fenwick in Aug. 1662, by Mr. William Guthrie," which being wholly unauthorized by his representatives, was disclaimed by his widow in a public advertisement, a copy of which is preserved among Wodrow's Collections, in the Advocates' Library. To the Memoir of Mr. Guthrie, prefixed to his 'Christian's Great Interest,' we have been mainly indebted for the materials of this notice. His life has also been written by the Rev. William Muir, the editor of 'The History of the House of Rowallan.' Mr. Guthrie had six children, of whom only two daughters survived him. One was married to Mr. Miller of Glenlee, in Ayrshire; and the other, in December 1681, to the Rev. Patrick Warner, whose daughter Margaret became the wife of Mr. Robert Wodrow, minister of Eastwood, near Glasgow, the indefatigable author of the 'History and Sufferings of the Church of Scotland.'

GUTHRIE, William, an industrious historical and miscellaneous writer and compiler, the son of an Episcopal minister, and a cadet of the ancient family of Halkerton in Forfarshire, was born at Brechin, according to one account, in 1701, or, to another, in 1708. He was educated at King's college, Old Aberdeen, where he took his degrees, and afterwards followed for some time the profession of a schoolmaster. He is said to have been induced to remove to London, owing to a disappointment in love, or, as some accounts state, in consequence of his Jacobite principles preventing him holding any office under the then government. He arrived in the metropolis some time before 1730, and, commencing author by profession, he seems at first to have found employment from Cave the printer; for among his earliest occupations was the compilation of the parliamentary debates for the Gentleman's Magazine, previous to Dr. Johnson's connection with that periodical. Guthrie's name seems to have become very popular with the booksellers, for it is prefixed to a great variety of works; in the writing of most of which he appears to have had little or no part. In the list of works to which his name is attached is included, 'A New System of Modern Geography or a Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar.' This well-known work, however, by which his name is now chiefly preserved, was not written by Guthrie, but is believed to have been compiled by a bookseller in the Strand of the name of Knox. The astronomical information contained in it was supplied by James Gregory.

Mr. Guthrie was the author of a great many political papers and pamphlets, which came out anonymously. In 1745-46 he received a pension of £200 a-year from the Pelham ministry, for defending the measures of Government with his pen; and, in 1762, he renewed the offer of his services to the Bute administration. He was also placed in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, although it is said he never acted as a magistrate. In compiling the 'English Peerage' he was assisted by Mr. Ralph Bigland, and each article was submitted to the revision of the representative of the noble family treated of, yet, notwithstanding all their care, the work is full of errors. Boswell informs us that Dr. Johnson considered Guthrie of importance enough to wish that his life had been written. He also mentions that Guthrie himself told him that he was the author of a beautiful little poem, 'The Eagle and Robin Redbreast,' printed in the collection of poems called the 'Union,' where, however, it is said to have been written by Archibald Scott, before 1600. Guthrie died March 9, 1770, and was interred in Marylebone churchyard, where a monument, with a suitable inscription, was erected by his brother to his memory.

The works which bear his name are:

A General History of England, from the Invasion of the Romans under Julius Cæsar to the Revolution in 1688; including the Histories of the Neighbouring People and States, so far as they are connected with that of England. London, 1744-51, 3 vols. fol.

Morals of Cicero. Translated into English. London, 1744, 8vo.

The Friends; a Sentimental History. 1754, 2 vols. 12mo.

Cicero's three Dialogues upon the Character and Qualifications of an Orator; with Notes, historical and explanatory. Lond. 1755, 8vo.

Orations of Marcus Tullius Cicero. Translated into English; with Notes, historical and critical, and arguments to each. Lond. 1754, 3 vols. 8vo.

Marcus Tullius Cicero his Offices, or his Treatise concerning the Moral Duties of Mankind; his Cato Major, concerning the means of making old age happy; his Lælius, con

cerning friendship; his Moral Paradoxes; the Vision of Scipio, concerning a future state; his Letters, concerning the duties of a Magistrate. With Notes, historical and explanatory. Translated into English. Lond. 1755, 8vo.

Marcus Fabius Quintillianus his Institutes of Eloquence; or, The Art of Speaking in Public, in every character and capacity. Translated into English, after the best Latin editions. With Notes, critical and explanatory. London, 1756, 2 vols. 8vo.

A Complete History of the English Peerage; from the best authorities. Illustrated with elegant copperplates of the Arms of the Nobility, blazoned in the Herald's Office, by the proper Officers; copperplates of the Premiers in their Parliamentary Robes; and at the conclusion of the history of each Family, vignettes and other ornaments proper for the subject. Lond. 1763, 4to

A General History of the World, from the Creation to the present time; including all the Empires, Kingdoms, and States, their Revolutions, Forms of Government, Laws, Religions, Customs and Manners, the Progress of Learning, Arts, Sciences, Commerce, and Trade. Together with their Chronology, Antiquities, Public Buildings, and Curiosities of Nature and Art. Lond. 1764-67, 12 vols. 8vo.

A New System of Modern Geography. London, 1770, 8vo. Various editions by different compilers.

A General History of Scotland, from the earliest accounts to the present time (1746). This work was published in numbers, and completed, Lond. 1767, 10 vols. 8vo.

Chronological Table. Lond. 1774, 8vo.

Cicero's Epistles to Atticus; with Notes, historical, explanatory, and critical. 3 vols. 8vo.

H

Hackston, a surname corrupted from Halkerston.

A brave young man, named David Halkerston, the brother of the ancestor of Hackston of Rathillet, a memoir of whom is given below, was killed in 1544, in a miserable alley or close, (the first below North Bridge Street,) on the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh, called from him Halkerston's Wynd, when defending the town against the English, under the earl of Hertford.

HACKSTON, David, of Rathillet, in the parish of Kilmany, Fifeshire, one of the most resolute of the leaders of the Covenanters, is said in his youth to have followed a wild and irregular life, and to have been first converted by attending the field preachings of the persecuted ministers. From his great courage and zeal in the cause of the Covenant, he soon acquired considerable influence over his associates. He was present on May 3, 1679, on Magus Moor, in Fifeshire, with other eight gentlemen, when Archbishop Sharpe accidentally came in their way, and was by them put to death, although Hackston himself had no hand in the deed. The party wished him to act as their leader on the occasion, but he refused, on the twofold ground that he was by no means assured of the lawfulness of the action, and that, as there was a private difference subsisting betwixt Sharpe and himself, the world would be apt, if he took an active part in his destruction, to say that he had done it out of personal hatred and revenge, of which he professed himself entirely free. After the murder he retired for a short time to the north, but about the end of the same month Hackston and five of his companions joined the body of Covenanters assembled in Evandale, Lanarkshire. On the 29th, the anniversary of the Restoration, he and Mr. Douglas, one of the persecuted clergymen, published, at the market-cross of Rutherglen, a declaration which had been drawn up against the Government. Returning to Evandale, he was with the Covenanters when they were attacked by Graham of Claverhouse, upon June 1st, near Drumclog, where, being appointed one of the commanding officers, by his presence of mind and intrepidity he greatly contributed to the discomfiture of the king's troops. At the battle of Bothwell Bridge, on the 22d of June, he again displayed uncommon valour, being, with his troop of horse, the last to leave the field where his party had sustained such a disastrous defeat. A reward having been offered for his apprehension, he was forced to lurk in concealment for about a year; but was at length taken prisoner at Airsmoss, on July 22, 1680, by Bruce of Earlshall, after a desperate resistance, in which Hackston was severely wounded, and Richard Cameron and nine of his adherents killed. Having been conveyed to Edinburgh, he was, after two preliminary examinations before the council, brought to trial on the 29th, and being found guilty, was, on the 30th, immediately after receiving sentence, executed

under circumstances of unparalleled cruelty. When taken to the place of execution, his right hand was cut off, and after a considerable interval his left. He was then hung up by the neck; and while struggling in the agonies of death, his breast was cut open, and his heart torn out and exposed on the point of the executioner's knife, while its palpitations and the convulsed quivering of his frame showed that life and consciousness were not yet gone. His body was afterwards quartered, and his head fixed upon the Netherbow. Different parts of his body were fixed up at St. Andrews, Magus Moor, Cupar, Burntisland, Leith, and Glasgow. His heirs continued in possession of the estate of Rathillet till after the middle of the eighteenth century. His descendants are said to have possessed a considerable share of his talents and courage. One of them was engaged on the government side against the rebels of 1715. Another was sheriff of Fifeshire. The last of the male branch of the family was Mr. Helenus Hackston, well known in his day for his talents and eccentricity, who sold the estate of Rathillet about 1772 to a Mr. Sweet, by whom it was again sold to Mr. David Carswell, in whose family it remains.

HADDINGTON, Viscount of, a title (extinct) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1600, on Sir John Ramsay, orother of George, first Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie, (see RAMSAY, surname of,) for having been instrumental in saving the life of James the Sixth, in the mysterious affair called the Gowrie conspiracy. He was a favourite page of the king, and, on that occasion, when his majesty had retired with Alexander Ruthven, brother of the earl of Gowrie, he agreed to take charge of a hawk for one of the servants, while the latter was at dinner. On the alarm arising that the king had ridden forth, Ramsay hurried to the stable for his horse, and in doing so, he heard the king's voice at the window of Gowrie house, crying, "I am murdered! Treason! My lord of Mar, help! help!" On which, running up a back staircase, he rushed against the door of the chamber, and burst it open, when he found Alexander Ruthven struggling with the king, who, on seeing him, exclaimed, "Fy! strike him low, he has secret armour on." Casting from him the hawk which still sat upon his hand, Ramsay drew his dagger, and plunged it twice in Ruthven's body, and the king, exerting all his strength, threw him down stairs, where he was despatched by Sir Thomas Erskine and Hugh Herries, the king's physician. The earl, supported by seven of his attendants, in attempting to force his way into the house, was encountered by Ramsay, who pierced him through the heart, and forced his attendants to retreat. For this signal service the king heaped dignities upon him, and retained him constantly in his favour. On being created viscount of Haddington he received, for an augmentation of honour, an arm holding a naked sword and a crown in the midst thereof, with a heart at the point, to impale with his own arms, and the motto, "Hæc dextra vindex principis et patriæ." Besides being viscount of Haddington and Lord Ramsay of Barns in the peerage of Scotland, he was, in 1620, created a peer of England, by the titles of earl of Holdernesse and baron of Kingston upon Thames, with this special addition of honour that upon the 5th of August annually, the day appointed to be observed in giving thanks to God for the king's preservation, he and his male heirs for ever should bear the sword of state before the king, in remembrance of his happy deliverance. He died, without surviving issue, in 1625, when his titles became extinct.

HADDINGTON, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1627 on Sir Thomas Hamilton, an eminent advocate and judge, a memoir of whom is given in larger type at page 434. His title was at first earl of Melrose, but eight years afterwards it was changed to Haddington. The first earl's grandfather was Thomas Hamilton of Orchartfield, Bathgate, and Ballencrieff, second son of Hugh Hamilton of Innerwick, descended from a branch of the Hamiltons of Cadzow, the original stock of the ducal family of Hamilton. This Thomas Hamilton of Orchartfield was killed at Pinkie, 10th Sept. 1547, leaving two sons, Thomas his successor, and John, a secular priest, a memoir of whom, from a sketch by the accurate Lord Hailes, will be found at page 428. The elder son, Sir Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield, was knighted before 1597, and had a charter, 30th May 1597, of the estates of Balbyn and Drumcairn in Perthshire, which his father had received in excambion with James Hamilton of Innerwick, for the lands of Ballencrieff in Linlithgowshire, and another of Priestfield the same year. By the influence of his son, the first earl of Haddington, he was admitted a lord of session 29th May 1607, when he took the judicial title of Lord Priestfield, but the following year resigned his seat on the bench to his second son, Sir Andrew Hamilton of Redhouse, an estate which he received in marriage with the daughter and sole heiress of John Laing of Redhouse, also one of the lords of session. Sir Andrew, on being raised to the bench on 28th June 1608, assumed the judicial title of Lord Redhouse. He was a privy councillor to King James the Sixth, and died in 1637. A younger brother, Sir John Hamilton of Magdalens, was also a lord of session under the title of Lord Magdalens, having been appointed to a seat on the bench on 27th July 1622. As he held also the appointment of lord clerk-register, conferred the same year, he was obliged, in February 1626, to resign his seat on the bench, in accordance with a resolution of Charles the First that officers of state should not be lords of session. At the same time he was removed from the exchequer, but to this latter situation he was restored on 12th July following. He was again admitted to a seat on the bench, as an extraordinary lord, on 2d November 1630; and died at Holyroodhouse on 28th November 1632. A fourth son of Sir Thomas Hamilton, Lord Priestfield, was Patrick Hamilton of Little Prestoun, secretary to his brother, the earl of Haddington, and founder of the family of Fala. Alexander, the fifth and youngest son, a general of artillery, had a high command in the army sent to the assistance of the king of Sweden, under the first duke of Hamilton in 1631, and died in 1649.

The first earl of Haddington was thrice married. By his first wife, a daughter of Borthwick of Newbyres, he had an only daughter; by his second wife, a daughter of Foulis of Colinton, county of Edinburgh, he had three sons and six daughters; and by his third wife, a daughter of Ker of Fernichirst and the widow of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, he had an only son, the Hon. Robert Hamilton of Wester Bin-

ning, who was killed at Dunglass castle, when that fortress was blown up in 1640, as afterwards related.

Thomas, the eldest son, second earl of Haddington, born 25th May 1600, succeeded his father in 1637. In the great civil war he adhered to the cause of the Covenanters, and was appointed colonel of one of their regiments. In 1640, when General Leslie marched into England, Lord Haddington was left in Scotland, to watch the motions of the garrison of Berwick. He fixed his quarters at Dunglass castle, in the county of Haddington, where a considerable quantity of gunpowder was stored up. On the 30th of August, about midday, as he was standing in the court of the castle, reading a letter which he had received from General Leslie to a number of gentlemen, the powder-magazine blew up, and one of the side walls in its fall overwhelmed his lordship and all his auditors, except four who, by the force of the explosion, were thrown to a considerable distance. The earl's body being found among the ruins, was buried at Tyninghame. With his lordship was killed, besides his youngest son, several of his kinsmen of the name of Hamilton. Scotstarvet states that a report prevailed that a faithless page, an English boy of the name of Edward Paris, in resentment of the earl's jestingly saying to him that his countrymen were a pack of cowards to suffer themselves to be beaten, and to run away at Newburn, thrust a red-hot iron into a barrel of gunpowder, and so was killed with the rest. This incident is often erroneously connected with Dunglass castle on the Clyde, though the two places are separated by the whole breadth of the island. The second earl was twice married: first to Lady Catherine Erskine, fourth daughter of the seventh earl of Mar, and by her had Thomas, third earl, John, fourth earl, two other sons, and a daughter; and, secondly, to Lady Jean Gordon, third daughter of the second marquis of Huntly, and by her had a posthumous daughter.

Thomas, third earl, was a boy under thirteen years of age at the time of his father's death. Soon after he visited the Continent, and espoused by contract at Chatillon in France, 8th August 1643, Henrietta de Coligny, eldest daughter of Gaspard, Count de Coligny, and great-granddaughter of Admiral Coligny, celebrated for her wit, beauty, and adventures, afterwards the countess de la Suze. He died of consumption, 8th February 1645, while scarcely eighteen years old. His brother John succeeded as fourth earl, and died 1st September 1669. By his countess, Lady Christian Lindsay, second daughter of the fifteenth earl of Crawford, he had an only son, Charles, fifth earl, and three daughters, the eldest of whom, Lady Margaret, married John, earl of Hopetoun, who was drowned on his voyage to Scotland when accompanying the duke of York, 5th May 1682.

Charles, fifth earl, born in 1650, married Lady Margaret Leslie, eldest daughter of John, duke of Rothes, lord-high-chancellor of Scotland. On her father's death in 1681, the dukedom became extinct, but the countess succeeded as countess of Rothes. The earl died in 1685, aged 35, and the countess in 1700. They had three sons: John, who succeeded as eighth earl of Rothes (see ROTHES, earl of); Thomas, in whose favour his father resigned his earldom of Haddington, and to whom a new patent, with the former precedency, was granted; and Charles, who died young.

Thomas, the second son, became sixth earl of Haddington. Born 29th August, 1680, he was trained up in whig principles, under the care of his uncle, Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, and distinguished himself as a warm supporter of the liberty of the people. He had a charter of the earldom of Haddington, 25th February 1687, and another of the hereditary office of keeper of the park of Holyroodhouse, 23d January 1691. He was a zealous supporter of the treaty of union. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, he accompanied the duke of Argyle to Stirling, 16th September, and served as a volunteer under his grace, two months afterwards, at the battle of Sheriffmuir, where he received a wound in the shoulder, and had a horse shot under him. In 1716 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Haddington, and invested with the order of the Thistle, being also constituted one of the lords of the police. The same year he was elected one of the sixteen representative Scots peers, and rechosen at the general elections of 1722 and 1727. He died at New Hailes, 28th November, 1735, in his 55th year. To this earl have been attributed a collection of Fescennine verses, published surreptitiously at Edinburgh, and afterwards at London, with the titles of 'Forty Select Poems, on several occasions,' and 'Tales in Verse, for the amusement of Leisure Hours.' He is the author of 'A Treatise on the manner of Raising Forest Trees,' in a letter to his grandson, dated at Tyninghame 22d December 1733. Published at Edinburgh in 1761. Subjoined is his portrait, in the character of Simon the Skipper, from an engraving in Park's edition of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, vol. v.

At the age of sixteen, his lordship had married his cousin, Helen, only daughter of John Hope of Hopetoun, and had two sons and two daughters. The elder son, Charles Lord Binning, author of several elegant poems, a memoir of whom is afterwards given in larger type, died before his father. The second son, the Hon. John Hamilton, a member of the faculty of advocates, died in 1772. The younger daughter, Lady Christian Hamilton, married Sir James Dalrymple of Hailes, baronet, and was mother of the celebrated Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes. Lord Binning had married Rachel, youngest daughter, and at length sole heiress, of George Baillie of Jerviswood, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. Thomas, the eldest, born in October, 1720, became, on the death of his grandfather, seventh earl of Had-

dington George, the second, on succeeding to his maternal grandfather's estate of Jerviswoode, took the name of Baillie, and died at Mellerstain, 16th April 1791, aged 74. The Hon. Charles Hamilton, the youngest son, entered the army. He died governor of Blackness castle in 1806, in his 79th year.

The eldest son, Thomas, 7th earl of Haddington, was educated at the university of Oxford, and in 1740, accompanied by his brother George, he set out on his travels to the Continent. Both brothers became members of the "Common Room," established at Geneva the same year. His lordship died at Ham in Surrey, May 19, 1794, in his 74th year. He was twice married; first, to Mary, daughter of Rowland Holt, Esq. of Redgrave, Suffolk, by whom he had 2 sons, Charles, 8th earl of Haddington, and Hon. Thomas Hamilton, who died young; and 2dly, to Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Gascoigne, knight, issue one daughter, who died in infancy.

Charles, 8th earl, born July 5, 1753, was, when Lord Binning, captain of the grenadier company of the duke of Buccleuch's fencible regiment in 1778. In 1804, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Haddingtonshire, and at the general election of 1807, was chosen one of the 16 representative Scots peers. He died March 17, 1828.

His only son, Thomas, 9th earl, born at Edinburgh, June 1, 1780, was educated at the university of his native city, and graduated at Oxford. In July 1802, he was elected M.P. for St. Germains; in 1807 for Cockermouth; and for Callington, at the general election the same year. He was afterwards member for Rochester, and a commissioner for the affairs of India. In 1814 he was sworn a privy councillor. In July 1827, in his father's lifetime, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Melros of Tyninghame, and in 1828 he succeeded his father. In December 1834, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, but continued in that post only to the following April. He was first lord of the admiralty from Sep. 1841 to Jan. 1846, when he was constituted lord-privy-seal, but retired from that office in the following July. In 1843 he received £43,000, as remuneration for the office of hereditary keeper of Holyrood Park, that office being then abolished. He *m.* Lady Maria Parker, *dr.* of 4th earl of Macclesfield, without issue. He died Dec. 21, 1858.

He was succeeded in all his titles, except that of Baron Melros, by his cousin, George Baillie, Esq. of Mellerstain and Jerviswoode, grandson of Hon. George Hamilton; born in 1802, married in 1824 Georgina, daughter of Archdeacon Robert Markham; issue, 5 sons and 3 daughters. His eldest son, George, Lord Binning, born in 1827, *m.* Helen, *dr.* of Sir John Warrender, Bart., with issue. By royal license, dated Dec. 31, 1858, he was authorized to take the surname of Arden in addition to Baillie. See BAILLIE, vol. i., page 174. In April 1859, the 10th earl assumed, by royal licence, the additional original surname of Hamilton.

The earl's sisters and brothers were, by royal warrant, 1859, raised to the rank of an Earl's children. They are, 1. Eliza, born in 1803, *m.* in 1821, 2d marquis of Breadalbane. 2. Charles Baillie, *b.* in 1804, admitted advocate 1830, sheriff of Stirlingshire, 1853, lord advocate of Scotland, 1858, M.P. for Linlithgowshire, 1859, a lord of session as Lord Jerviswoode same year, *m.* in 1831, Hon. Anne Scott, 3d *dr.* of Hugh, Lord Polwarth, with issue. 3. Robert, major in the army, *b.* in 1807. 4. Rev. John Baillie, *b.* in 1810, *m.*, with issue. 5. Capt. Thomas Baillie, R. N., *b.* in 1811. 6. Mary, *b.* in 1814, *m.* in 1840, Lord Haddo, who succeeded as 5th earl of Aberdeen in Dec. 1860, with issue. 7. Georgina, *b.* in 1816, *m.* in 1835, Lord Polwarth, with issue. Her ladyship *d.* in April 1859. 8. Catherine Charlotte, *b.* in 1819, *m.* in 1840, 4th earl of Ashburnham, with issue. 9. Grisel *b.* in 1822.

HADDO, Lord, a secondary title of the earl of Aberdeen. See GORDON of Haddo, p. 324 of this vol.

HAIG, a surname, originally *del Haga*, possessed by an ancient family in the Merse, proprietors from an early period of the lands of Bemerside in Berwickshire, relative to whom Sir Thomas the Rhymer, whose estate of Ercildon adjoined theirs, has this prophecy:

> "Tide whate'er betide,
> There's aye be Haigs of Bemerside."

Some writers are of opinion that they are of Pictish or British extraction, (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 134,) but the name del Haga is evidently Norman. Petrus del Haga, proprietor of the lands and barony of Bemerside, lived in the reigns of King Malcolm the Fourth and William the Lion. In a donation of Richard de Morville, constable of Scotland from 1162 to 1188, of the chapel of St. Leonard's in Lauderdale to the monastery of Dryburgh, Petrus del Haga de Bemerside is a witness. He also appears as witness to three other charters in the Chartulary of Kelso. Petrus del Haga is also witness in a charter of confirmation (No. 75 in Anderson's *Diplomata Scotiæ*) of the said Richard de Morville, of lands to Sir Henry Sinclair and others, before 1188. In the same era, according to a manuscript history of the family was Henry del Haga, said to have been killed in the expedition of King William against Harold earl of Caithness in 1199. Petrus del Haga, the son of the first-mentioned Petrus, in various charters is designed dominus de Bemerside, an evidence that this family were considerable barons even in those early times. This Petrus, with Sir Alexander Davenant, was appointed by King Alexander the Second to pursue and apprehend John de Bisset, for burning Patrick, earl of Athol, in his own house at Haddington in 1242 (see vol. i. p. 75). John, his son, third baron of Bemerside, was compelled, with many other Scots barons, to swear fealty to Edward the First in 1296; but he took the first opportunity of joining Sir William Wallace in the struggle for independence, and was with him at the battle of Stirling in 1297. His son, Petrus, adhered to Bruce, and fought with him at the battle of Bannockburn, but was killed at Halidonhill in 1333. John, fifth baron of Bemerside, the son of Petrus, was slain at the battle of Otterburn, at an advanced age, five years after. Gilbert Haig, the eighth baron, was present with the earl of Ormond, commander of the Scots army, when he obtained a complete victory over an English force under the earl of Northumberland at Sark in 1449. He also assisted the earl of Angus in suppressing the power of James, earl of Douglas, in 1455. His son, James, ninth laird of Bemerside, was a warm adherent of James the Third, and after the murder of that unfortunate monarch in 1488, he was obliged to conceal himself till, through the interposition of friends, he had made his peace with the young king, James the Fourth. This, however, could only be effected on condition of resigning his estate to his son William, which he did 13th February, 1489. This William Haig of Bemerside fell at Flodden. His son, Robert, who succeeded to the estate, had a command in the army, under the regent Arran, which engaged the English near Ancrum in 1544, and the laird of Bemerside having taken prisoner Ralph, Lord Evers, one of the English leaders, he obtained a discharge of all the duties due by his family to the Crown. The great-grandson of this baron, James, fourteenth laird of Bemerside, married a daughter of William Macdougal of Stodrig, who had been

nurse to Princess Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, daughter of James VI., and had a pension settled on her. Of eight sons, the four eldest were killed in the service of the elector palatinate, king of Bohemia, in 1629 and 1630. David, the fifth son, (1638,) carried on the line of the family. He was succeeded by his son Antony, an officer in the service of Sweden, who married Jean, daughter of Home of Bassenden, and had James Zerobabel, his heir, and two younger sons. James Zerobabel Haig of Bemersyde, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gordon, Esq., principal clerk of justiciary, (of the family of Aberdeen,) and had issue, James Antony, who succeeded him, and eleven daughters, of whom the second, Mary, married in 1735 or 1736, Thomas Potts, Esq., sheriff-clerk of Roxburghshire, and had issue: 1st, James, sheriff-clerk of Roxburghshire, died *s. p.*; and 2d, Thomas. (The eldest daughter of James Zerobabel Haig married the Hon. James Home of Aytonhall, second son of Charles, 6th earl of Home, without issue.)' The 2d son of Thomas Potts and Mary Haig, Thomas Potts, Esq., married in 1777, Jane, third daughter of Robert Robertson, Esq. of Prenderguest, Berwickshire, and had an only child, Thomas Potts, Esq., now of the Daison, Torquay, Devonshire, born 30th June, 1784, married 1st (in 1813), Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Chatto, Esq. of Mainhouse, Roxburghshire, issue, William John Potts, Esq, barrister at law (of Lincoln's Inn), born 23d July, 1824, and Elizabeth, married 1st, to the Rev. William Nicholson, rector of St. Maurice, Winchester, and 2d, (in 1852,) to Gerard Noel Bolton, Esq., major of the Waterford militia artillery. Mr. Potts of the Daison married 2d (1852), Elizabeth Dorothea, daughter of Foliot Scott Stokes, Esq. of London. After the three daughters (and their heirs) of James Zerobabel Haig of Bemersyde, Mr. Potts is heir of line and representative of the ancient family of De Haga, which has possessed the estate of Bemersyde for upwards of 700 years. James Antony Haig, the only son, married the eldest daughter of William Robertson, Esq. of Ladykirk, and left two sons, James Zerobabel, afterwards of Bemersyde, and Isaac, died *s. p.* The elder, James Zerobabel of Bemersyde, married Isabella, daughter of Samuel Watson, Esq., Edinburgh; issue, five sons, who died *s. p.*, and three daughters, viz., Barbara, (Miss Haig of Bemersyde), Sophia, and Mary, (1860.)

HALDANE, a surname derived from Haldenus, a Dane, who first possessed the lands on the borders called from him, Halden-rig. "In old charters," says Mr. Alexander Haldane, in his Memoirs of Robert and James A. Haldane, (London, 1852,) "in the rolls of parliament, and in other public documents, the name is variously written Halden, Haldane, Hadden, or Hauden. There is no doubt that it is of Norse origin." In the 12th century a younger son of the border Haldens of that ilk became possessed of the estate of Gleneagles, Perthshire, by marrying the heiress of that family, and assumed the arms but not the name of Gleneagles. In 1296 the name of Aylmer de Haldane of Gleneagles appears in the Ragman Roll as among the barons who swore fealty to Edward I. Sir Bernard Haldane of Gleneagles married a daughter of William, Lord Seton. His son, Sir John Haldane, in 1460 married Agnes Menteith of Ruskie, one of the two coheiresses of the half of the lands and honours of her maternal great-grandfather Duncan, last of the ancient Saxon earls of Lennox, beheaded by James I. in 1424, and in consequence assumed their armorial bearings. This Sir John Haldane was sent by James III. ambassador to Denmark. He was also master of the king's household, sheriff principal of the shire of Edinburgh, and lord-justice-general of Scotland beyond the Forth. In 1473 he was allowed to take out brieves in chancery for serving him one of the heirs of Duncan last earl of Lennox, and he had a long and tedious lawsuit with Lord Darnley as to the superiority of the earldom, which was gained by the latter. In 1482, when the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. of England, invaded Scotland, Sir John Haldane, and three others, were appointed "joint captains, chieftains, keepers, and governors of the town of Berwick, and to defend it against the invasion of our old enemies of England." The memorable defection, however, of the rebellious nobles at the bridge of Lauder, speedily caused the capitulation of that town. Sir John died in 1493. His son, Sir James, was, in 1505, appointed keeper of the king's castle of Dunbar, but died soon after. The son of the latter, also Sir John Haldane, fell at Flodden.

The Haldanes of Gleneagles gave their hearty support to the Reformation in Scotland, and in 1585, when the earl of Angus and the other banished lords returned from England, the laird of 'Glennegeis,' as he is styled by Calderwood, (vol iv. p. 390,) took a prominent part in what was called "the raid of Stirling," which had been concocted with the exiled nobles by the master of Gray (see page 372). He was a prisoner in the town when it was attacked, but was enabled to join the assailants, and assisted in the armed remonstrance with the king, which brought back the banished ministers, and drove the earl of Arran into disgrace and banishment. When Sir William Stewart, colonel of the royal guard, was repulsed from the West Port of Stirling, he "was followed so hardlie that Mr. James Haddane, brother-german to the laird of Glennegeis, overtooke him; and as he was laying hands on him, was shott by the colonell's servant, Joshuah Henderson." In 1650 Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles was a leader in the Presbyterian army opposed to Cromwell, and fell in the rout at Dunbar. His successor, also Sir John Haldane, conferred a large portion of the Menteith or Lanrick estates on a younger son, Patrick Haldane. The eldest son, Mungo Haldane of Gleneagles, a member of the Scottish parliament, is mentioned by Nisbet in his account of the gorgeous public funeral of the duke of Rothes, lord-chancellor, in 1681, as in the procession bearing the banner of his relative, the earl of Tullibardine, afterwards marquis of Athol. On his death in 1685 he was succeeded by his son John Haldane, who, previous to the Revolution, sat in the Scottish parliament for Dumbartonshire. In 1688 he was a member of the convention parliament, and at the Union was one of the four members for Perthshire. He was the first member for the county of Perth in the first British parliament, and one of the commissioners for settling the equivalents at the union. He took a prominent part in the politics of his day, and on the passing of the Septennial act in 1716, he spoke strongly in its favour. He was twice married: first, to Mary, third daughter of David Lord Maderty; and, secondly, to Helen, only daughter of Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, ancestor of the earls of Rosslyn, and had a large family by both wives. His eldest son, successively M.P. for the counties of Perth and Stirling, died in 1757, at the age of seventy-three, unmarried. He was succeeded by his brother, Patrick, who was first professor of history at St. Andrews; then M.P. for the St. Andrews burghs; then solicitor-general; a royal commissioner for selling the forfeited estates; and in 1721 was appointed a lord of session. "This appointment," says Mr. Alexander Haldane, "gave rise to a curious lawsuit as to the right of the Crown to appoint a judge or senator of the college of justice, 'without the concurrence of the college itself.' The matter was carried by appeal to the House of Lords, (see *Robertson's Appeal Cases*, p. 422,) and decided in favour of the

Crown; but Patrick Haldane's right was not insisted on, and he received another appointment. He was objected to as not being a practising advocate, but the pamphlets which appeared on the occasion, one of them attributed to the celebrated Duncan Forbes of Culloden, indicate strong political and personal rancour. Mr. Patrick Haldane is, amongst other things, not only charged with bribery at his elections, but with having induced his younger brother, James Haldane, then under age, the grandfather of Robert and James Alexander Haldane, to assist in carrying off and imprisoning hostile voters, on pretended charges of high treason and Jacobitism." [*Memoirs*, page 8, *Note.*] Patrick's only son, George, a brigadier-general in the army, and M.P. for the Dundee and Forfar burghs, died in 1759 governor of Jamaica, predeceasing his father ten years. The estate of Gleneagles being very much burdened, was sold to Captain Robert Haldane, a younger brother of the half-blood, who had returned from India, with a large fortune, being the first Scotsman who ever commanded an East India Company's ship. He also acquired by purchase the estate of Airthrey, near the Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, and becoming M.P. for the Stirling burghs, is referred to in the Letters of Junius. He died at Airthrey, 1st January 1768, leaving that estate to his nephew, Captain James Haldane, of the Duke of Albany, East Indiaman, and entailing Gleneagles and Trinity Gask, in Perthshire, on the male descendants of his two sisters, Margaret, wife of Cockburn of Ormiston, East Lothian, and Helen, married to Alexander Duncan of Lundie, mother of the celebrated admiral Viscount Duncan, with remainder to his nephew, the said Captain James Haldane. George Cockburn, the son of the elder sister, on succeeding to Gleneagles, took the name and arms of Haldane, but on his death, without issue male, in 1799, that estate devolved on Admiral Lord Duncan, the eldest surviving son of the younger sister, the maternal grandmother of Robert and James Alexander Haldane, of whom a memoir is given in the following pages. Their father, Captain James Haldane of Airthrey, was the only son of Colonel James Haldane, who served from 1715 to 1741, in that squadron of the royal horse now known as the 2d regiment of life-guards. He died at sea, 9th December, 1742, near Jamaica, on the Carthagena expedition, in command of General Guise's regiment of infantry. On 15th December 1762, his son married his first cousin, Katherine, daughter of Alexander Duncan of Lundie, and had, with a daughter, who died in infancy, two sons: Robert, born at London 28th February 1764; and James Alexander Haldane, a posthumous child, both of whom acquired a prominent name in the modern religious history of Scotland, as narrated in a subsequent memoir. The elder son, Robert, succeeded to the estate of Airthrey, and built Airthrey castle in 1791. A few years previously he had constructed a lake covering thirty acres on his grounds, in which, soon after, he was nearly drowned. "It was winter," says his nephew, the biographer of the family, "and during the frost, there was a large party of visitors and others on the ice, enjoying the amusement of skating and curling. He was himself standing near a chair on which a lady had been seated, when the ice suddenly broke, and he was nearly carried under the surface. With his usual presence of mind, he seized on the chair, which supported him, and quietly gave directions to send for ropes, as a rash attempt to extricate him might have only involved others in the impending catastrophe. Providentially there was help at hand; and by laying hold of the ropes brought by a gamekeeper and an old servant, he was happily extricated from his perilous position." [*Memoirs*, p. 42.] The estate of Airthrey is now the property of Lord Abercromby, having been purchased from Robert Haldane in 1798, by the celebrated General Sir Ralph Abercromby.

Of the Lanrick branch of the Haldanes, above referred to, Mr. Alexander Haldane informs us that it only lasted two generations. He says, "Patrick, the first proprietor, died young, having married Miss Dundas of Newliston, who was, through her mother, one of the younger coheiresses of the original stock of Halden of Halden-rig in the south. The eldest coheiress of that family was married to John, first earl of Stair, who, in her right, acquired the lands of Newliston. Patrick Haldane left two younger sons, one of whom was a professor at St. Andrews, and was burned to death whilst reading in bed. John, the elder son, took part in the rebellion of 1745, but contrived to escape forfeiture, and returned after many years of exile to die at Lanrick, in 1765, at the age of 85. He left six daughters, who had numerous descendants. Some of the male heirs of Lanrick are said to be still found in the north of Scotland. James Oswald, Esq. of Auchencruive, is the male representative of the eldest daughter of John Haldane. The Rev. James Haldane Stewart, vicar of Limpsfield, in England, is descended from the Lanrick family, his grandfather, Stewart of Ardshiel, who commanded the right wing of the rebel army at Culloden, having married a granddaughter of Patrick. Mr. Stewart of Ardshiel on one occasion fought with and disarmed Rob Roy. Sir Walter Scott has borrowed the incidents of this adventure in his tale, giving the catastrophe a turn more suited to the dignity of his hero. It is the scene at the clachan of Aberfoyle." [*Memoirs of the Haldanes*, p. 6, *Note.*]

HALDANE, James Alexander, distinguished for his Christian labours, was born at Dundee on the 14th July 1768, within a fortnight after the death of his father, Captain James Haldane of Airthrey, in the county of Stirling, who was cut off by sudden illness at the early age of thirty-nine. His widow, Katherine Duncan, only survived her husband about six years, when her two sons, Robert, and James Alexander, were left under the guardianship of her brothers—the elder of whom was Lieutenant-colonel Alexander Duncan of Lundie, and the younger, Adam Duncan, was the future hero of Camperdown.

The pious example and instructions of their mother exercised an important influence on both her sons. After receiving the first part of their education under private tutors, and at the grammar school of Dundee, the brothers were sent to the High school and college of Edinburgh, and boarded with Dr. Adam, the rector, the celebrated author of the 'Roman Antiquities,' and other valuable works. In his seventeenth year, James A. Haldane entered the service of the East India Company, as a midshipman, on board the Duke of Montrose. Previous to joining which an offer was made to his uncles by Mr. Coutts, the emi-

nent banker, to take him into his bank, but which was declined. For three generations the family had possessed the chief interest in one of the Company's chartered ships, the property of which was shared with Mr. Coutts, and with the family of Dundas of Arniston. At the time Mr. James Haldane entered the service, the command of the Melville Castle was held by Captain Philip Dundas, the brother of Viscountess Duncan, and the father of Robert A. Dundas, Esq., afterwards Mr. Christopher, M.P. for Lincolnshire. An arrangement provided, that as soon as Mr. J. A. Haldane attained the age which qualified him for the command, Captain Philip Dundas should retire in his favour. During the eight years which intervened, Mr. Haldane made four voyages to Bengal, Bombay, and China. In his fourth voyage he was second mate, and in 1793, having passed the necessary examinations, he obtained the command of the vessel named, the Melville Castle. He was then in his twenty-fourth year, and was considered a skilful navigator, a good seaman, and an officer distinguished alike for his firmness and suavity of manner.

His life at sea was distinguished by many of those narrow escapes from dangers to which a sailor is often exposed. During his first voyage, when going aloft as a midshipman to reef the sails, the man next to him, and whom the captain had ordered to go first, was knocked from the yard, and drowned in the sea. At another time, Mr. Haldane fell out of a boat at night, and was only saved by keeping fast hold of the oar with which he had been steering. On another occasion he narrowly escaped being murdered by Malays on an island, where, led by curiosity, he had penetrated alone into the woods. He came to the fire where the savages had been carousing, but escaped without injury, whilst one of the boat's crew was killed, and another badly wounded. At a later period he had received a very eligible appointment from Sir Robert Preston, as third officer of the Foulis Indiaman. But he was detained in Scotland too long, and on his arrival in London, found that the ship had sailed the day before, and that his place had been filled up. This was a great disappointment, but it turned out for him a providential circumstance, as the Foulis was never heard of.

During the months he remained in command of the Melville Castle, a desperate mutiny on board the Dutton (one of the East India fleet, lying near Spithead) gave occasion for the display of that daring courage and presence of mind for which he was at all times conspicuous. The mutiny broke out in the night, and the crew threatened to carry off the ship to a French port. Shots were fired, and blood was shed. The captain of the Dutton, expecting to be overpowered, left the ship to seek for assistance from the admiral at Portsmouth. It was in the midst of this scene of confusion, in a dark night, that Captain Haldane ordered out his own boat, and went alongside the Dutton. The mutineers threatened to sink him if he did not sheer off, and to murder him if he dared to board. Regardless of the menaced violence, he effected his purpose by a skilful manœuvre, and threw himself into the midst of the angry mutineers; when, partly by that calm and resolute determination, before which the guilty are ever disposed to quail, and partly by kindly and persuasive appeals to their reason and good sense—to which they listened the more readily, because he was himself always popular as an officer—he quelled the mutiny without further bloodshed. He was both publicly and privately complimented for the combination of gallantry and judgment shown in this timely service, by which he had averted serious mischief. This, however, was only one of the many instances of his characteristic zeal, enterprise, and resolution. One of the captains under whom he sailed, was wont to say, that if in the night it blew hard, he never slept in comfort unless James Haldane was on deck. On one occasion he was enabled, by his skilful seamanship and prompt resolution, to avert the loss of the ship in the Mozambique Channel, nearly under the same circumstances, and in the same seas, where the Winterton was wrecked in 1792, when commanded by the late Captain Dundas of Dundas.

It was during the detention of the East India fleet at the beginning of 1794, that the change took place which altered the whole current of his future life. It was not sudden, but gradual—not the result of enthusiastic excitement, but of calm reflection, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter to one of his old messmates:—"I

had a book by me, which, from prejudice of education, and not from any rational conviction, I called the Word of God. I never went so far as to profess infidelity, but I was a more inconsistent character—I said that I believed a book to be a revelation from God, whilst I treated it with the greatest neglect, living in direct opposition to all its precepts, and seldom taking the trouble to look into it, or if I did, it was to perform a task—a kind of atonement for my sins. I went on in this course till, whilst the Melville Castle was detained at the Motherbank by contrary winds, and having abundance of leisure for reflection, I began to think that I would pay a little more attention to this book. The more I read it, the more worthy it appeared of God; and after examining the evidences with which Christianity is supported, I became fully persuaded of its truth." Instead of being, as heretofore, careless about religion, he now came to see that it was the most important interest of man; and an unexpected opportunity having occurred, which enabled him to transfer his command, he sold out of the service, and relinquishing the prospect of the great fortunes made by his contemporaries—several of whom became East India Directors, and members of parliament—he retired into private life. His biographer says that his brother had previously laboured earnestly, although without success, to induce him to settle at home, and in the neighbourhood of Airthrey. When, therefore, he heard that an opportunity had occurred of disposing of the command for the sum of £9,000, being at the rate of £3,000 a voyage, exclusive of the captain's share in the property of the ship and stores, which amounted in all to £6,000 additional, Mr. Haldane wrote strongly recommending that this offer should be accepted. His letter decided the matter, and Captain Haldane returned with his wife to Scotland early in the summer of 1794.

Nothing, however, was further from Mr. Haldane's purpose at this time than to become a preacher. It was his intention to purchase an estate, and lead the quiet life of a country gentleman. But, during his residence in Edinburgh, he became acquainted with Mr. David Black, minister of Lady Yester's, and with Dr. Walter Buchanan, previously minister of Stirling, but then of the Canongate church, through whom he was introduced to several pious men actively engaged in schemes of usefulness. His enterprising mind gradually became interested in their plans for instructing the poor and neglected population in Edinburgh and the surrounding villages; and he was further stimulated to engage in preaching by the visit of the celebrated Charles Simeon, of King's college, Cambridge, whom, in 1796, he accompanied in a tour from Airthrey through a considerable part of the Highlands. Mr. Simeon, in his journal, relates that, a short time before their tour ended, they ascended together to the top of Benlomond, and there, impressed by the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, kneeled down and solemnly consecrated their future lives to the service of Almighty God.

His brother, Mr. Robert Haldane, had in early life a decided inclination towards the ministry of the Church of Scotland; but his guardians had dissuaded him from following it out. In 1780 he entered the navy, joining the Monarch ship of war under his uncle, Admiral Duncan, from which ship he was shortly transferred to the Foudroyant, in which he evinced signal proofs of naval skill and intrepidity in the action with the Pegasé, under Admiral Jervis, afterwards Earl St. Vincent, and also when the vessel formed part of the fleet of Earl Howe in his successful expedition to Gibraltar. On the peace of 1783 he retired from the navy, and after residing for some time at Gosport, enjoying the intercourse of his friend Dr. Bogue, an eminent clergyman of the Independent persuasion, he became a student in the university of Edinburgh before the close of the ensuing year. For two sessions he divided his time between studying at college and travelling on the Continent; and having married in 1785, he settled at Airthrey in the autumn of that year. Shortly after his brother James Haldane's devotion of himself to the service of God, being determined to dedicate his life, talents, and property to the diffusion of the gospel in India, Robert sold his beautiful and romantic estate of Airthrey to the late General Sir Robert Abercromby; and applied to Government and the East India Company for permission to go to Bengal with three Presbyterian clergymen—the Rev. Dr. Bogue of Gosport

the Rev. Dr. Innes, then minister of Stirling and chaplain to the castle, and the Rev. Greville Ewing, assistant to Dr. Jones of Lady Glenorchy's church, Edinburgh. Mr. Haldane was to have defrayed all the expenses of this mission, which included several catechists, or Scripture readers; and he also became bound to pay to each of his three principal associates £3,500, in order to secure their worldly independence. This benevolent design was frustrated by the refusal of the East India Company to sanction it; and both Mr. Robert Haldane and his brother James thereupon resolved to devote themselves to propagating the gospel at home.

Mr. James Haldane preached his first sermon on the 6th May 1797, at the school-house of Gilmerton, near Edinburgh, then a very neglected spot, and inhabited chiefly by colliers. Several laymen, invited by a pious tradesman in the village, had previously preached there—especially the excellent Mr. Aikman, a gentleman of independent fortune, whose time and means, like those of Mr. Haldane, were given to the advancement of the gospel. The well-known Dr. Stuart of Dunearn was present at Mr. Haldane's first sermon, and was so struck with it, that he pronounced him to be indeed a "Boanerges." Subsequently Mr. Haldane attracted great attention, preaching on Sunday evening with great earnestness in the open air to thousands on the Calton Hill, in Bruntsfield Links, or in the King's Park, Edinburgh.

In the summer of 1797, he made a very extensive tour, in company with his friends Mr. Aikman and Mr. Rate, through the northern counties of Scotland and the Orkney Isles. This tour, partly from the novelty of lay preaching, and partly from the previous lethargy of the times, produced a great sensation. The common people thronged in crowds to hear, and whilst much good was effected, not a little opposition was awakened in some quarters. At Aberdeen the town drummer was fined a guinea for intimating a sermon by Mr. Haldane in the College Close, but the preacher sent him the money, that he might be no loser. On a subsequent occasion he preached in the streets of Aberdeen on a Sabbath evening, and next morning, one of his hearers was found dead, on his knees, in the attitude of prayer. In the following summer the celebrated Rowland Hill visited Scotland with the view of preaching In his published journal there is a graphic description of his first interview with Mr. James Haldane. He had arrived at Langholm, where he met Mr. Haldane, accompanied by Mr. Aikman, who were on a preaching tour through the south of Scotland. "These gentlemen," says Mr. Hill, "were then unknown to me. I was told, but in very candid language, their errand and design; that it was a marvellous circumstance—quite a phenomenon—that an East India captain—a gentleman of good family and connection—should turn out an itinerant preacher; that he should travel from town to town, and all against his own interest and character. This information was enough for me. I immediately sought out the itinerants. When I inquired for them of the landlady of the inn, she told me she supposed I meant the two *priests* who were at her house; but she could not satisfy me *what religion they were of*. The two priests, however, and myself soon met, and, to our mutual satisfaction, passed the evening together."

The same system of preaching tours was carried on for a succession of years, in conjunction with Mr. Aikman, Mr. Innes, Mr. John Campbell, afterwards well known as a missionary and traveller in Africa, and others, till the gospel had been thus proclaimed not only in every part of the mainland, from the north to the south, but also in the Orkney and Shetland islands, where the most striking effects were produced. The two brothers were among those who, in December 1797, established in Edinburgh 'The Society for Propagating the Gospel at Home,' and they formed two of the first committee of twelve directors, all of whom were laymen, and nine of them engaged in business

Up to this period neither of the Messrs. Haldane had left the Church of Scotland; but the visits of Mr. Simeon and Mr. Rowland Hill, and, above all, the excitement produced throughout the country by the itinerants, induced the General Assembly to issue 'a Pastoral Admonition,' warning the people against strange preachers, and prohibiting Episcopalians or other strangers from occupying the pulpits of the Scottish church.

Hillocks preaching in Edinburgh had been conducted in the Circus in Leith Street, so as not to interfere with the hours of public worship in the city churches; but after the pastoral admonition, the brothers Haldane, with Mr. Aikman, several ministers, and many of their lay friends, seceded from the establishment. Mr. Robert Haldane, at an expense of £30,000, erected or purchased large places of worship in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Perth, Dunkeld, Dumfries, Elgin, and several other places in Scotland. Mr. James Haldane undertook to officiate in a newly erected chapel in Leith Walk, called after Mr. Whitfield's places of worship, a Tabernacle. But he stipulated that this should not interfere with his labours as an itinerant preacher "in the high-ways and hedges." His ordination took place on Sunday, 3d February 1799.

In 1798, Mr. Robert Haldane had accompanied Mr. Rowland Hill in a preaching tour through Scotland, and subsequently into Gloucestershire, and during his journey, besides resolving upon the erection of these places of worship, he conceived the idea of educating a number of pious young men for the ministry unconnected with any church. In following out this project he established theological seminaries in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Elgin, Granton in Strathspey, Gosport, &c., under Messrs. Ewing, Innes, Aikman, John Campbell, Cowie, Ballantyne, Macintosh, Dr. Bogue, &c., and expended large sums of money, the students being all maintained at his expense, both married and unmarried. The number thus trained for the preaching of the gospel amounted to about four hundred, amongst whom were some who in their after career acquired considerable eminence, such as, Dr Russell of Dundee, Principal Dewar of Aberdeen, Mr. John Angell James of Birmingham, Mr. Orme of Camberwell, Mr. Mercer of New York, and others. He also undertook, to defray the expenses of bringing over to England and educating in the principles of Christianity, a number of African children from Sierra Leone, with the view of sending them back to their own land to act as missionaries among their countrymen, a scheme which originated with Mr. John Campbell. Twenty boys and four girls were accordingly brought to England by Governor Zachary Macaulay, in June 1799, but as that gentleman objected to their education being under the sole management of Mr. Haldane,—who had taken the lease of a house and prepared it for their reception in the King's Park, Edinburgh, afterwards used for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and immortalized by Sir Walter Scott in the Heart of Mid Lothian, as that of the laird of Dumbiedykes —he declined to act under a committee, and the children were educated by funds provided in London.

The establishment of churches on the Congregational plan gave great offence to many of the friends of the two brothers, and their motives were often questioned, while their objects and character were exposed to much unmerited obloquy and misrepresentation. The pastoral admonition of the General Assembly of the Established church, passed in 1799 against vagrant teachers and Sunday schools, already referred to, was not the only ecclesiastical attempt which was made to crush the itinerating preachers. In 1796 the General Associate Synod had passed a Resolution against the constitution of missionary societies, and testified against co-operating with persons in religious matters not of their communion. The Cameronians at Glasgow, and the Relief Synod also prohibited any of their members or ministers from countenancing them, or giving them the use of their pulpits. The Antiburgher Synod, in 1799, even went so far as to depose the Rev. George Cowie of Ellon, one of their most eminent ministers, for attending the sermons of the so called missionary preachers. Of Mr James A. Haldane, Mr. Cowie declared that "he carried his credentials as a preacher with him." Previous to 1800, Mr. J. A. Haldane had preached the gospel, says his biographer, "in every part of Scotland, and consequently distributed religious tracts, from the Solway Firth in the south round about to the Tweed, and thence beyond Caithness and the discovering Orkneys and Shetlands even to the Ultima Thule of the Romans. He had also attended the fairmonts of the Highlands from Dunkeld to Sutherland, but had felt the difficulty of language an obstacle to his progress in those districts." During the period in this country produced by the French Revolution, party spirit had

high in Scotland, and in the excitement of the times the two brothers, but especially Mr. Robert Haldane, were charged with holding levelling and revolutionary opinions. So persevering and reiterated were these attacks, that in 1800 the latter found himself compelled, in self-vindication, to publish a narrative of his proceedings with, a statement of his principles, in a pamphlet, which had an extensive circulation, entitled, 'Address to the Public, by Robert Haldane, concerning Political Opinions, and the plans lately adopted to promote Religion in Scotland.' This publication was well-timed, and proved very useful in silencing the calumnies which had been circulated regarding his views and designs, and particularly it was thought to be instrumental in putting a stop to a proposed measure of Mr. Pitt, then prime minister, for the suppression of unlicensed preaching and the punishment of lay-preachers.

In June 1800 Mr. James Haldane entered upon a new preaching tour, his fourth, accompanied by Mr. Campbell. This time their journey extended to Arran and Kintyre. At Ayr, two years before, he had met with strong opposition from the magistrates; at North Berwick he had also experienced some obstruction, as had been the case at Aberdeen, as already related. At Kintyre, on this occasion, he and Mr. Campbell were both arrested at a place not far from Campbelton, for preaching in the open air. The gentleman who made himself most conspicuous in their arrest was a major in the army, the heir to a baronetcy. They were conducted under the escort of a sergeant and a party of volunteers, thirty miles to the residence of the sheriff of Argyle, spending a night on the road in custody at Lochgilphead. After some conversation the sheriff ordered them to be set at liberty, thus admitting the lawfulness of field-preaching; and, on their return the same route, they preached at all the villages where they had been previously expected, when the people flocked in crowds to hear them. Their arrest had excited much interest in the district, and on this occasion Mr. Haldane preached with more than his usual power. For the work of an itinerating preacher he was peculiarly fitted, especially where he had to contend with opposition. "The habits he had acquired at sea," says Dr. Lindsay Alexander, in the funeral sermon which he preached on his death in February 1851, "in battling with the elements and with the untamed energy of rude and fearless men, stood him in good stead when called to contend for liberty of speech and worship, in opposition to the bigoted and tyrannical measures of those who would fain have swallowed up alive the authors of the new system. He was not a man to quail before priestly intolerance or magisterial frowns. Dignified in manner, commanding in speech, fearless in courage, unhesitating in action, he everywhere met the rising storm with the boldness of a British sailor and the courtesy of a British gentleman, as well as with the uprightness and the unoffensiveness of a true Christian. To the brethren who were associated with him, he was a pillar of strength in the hour of trial; while, upon those who sought to put down their efforts by force or ridicule, it is hard to say whether the manly dignity of his bearing or the blameless purity of his conduct produced the more powerful effect in paralysing their opposition, when he did not succeed in winning their applause."

Mr. Robert Haldane also engaged in field preaching, but not so extensively as his brother, who, in September 1801, crossed over to Ireland, and preached to crowded congregations in various parts of Ulster. On the death of his second child, a little girl under six years old, on 5th June 1802, Mr. James Haldane published an interesting little memoir, entitled 'Early Instruction recommended, in a Narrative of Catherine Haldane, with an address to Parents on the Importance of Religion.' He afterwards again visited Ireland on a preaching excursion, and in 1805 made a second tour into Breadalbane, extending it this time as far as Caithness, which was the last of his long itinerating tours. From this period till his death he was never absent long from his congregation in Edinburgh. About 1808, various discussions which had arisen relative to church order, apostolic practice, and baptism, led to a rupture in the Tabernacle church, and Mr. James Haldane, who had adopted Baptist sentiments, was deserted by some who had till then been his colleagues. In consequence of a dispute with Mr. Greville Ewing, styled "the father of Congregationalism in Scotland," relative to the Tabernacle

to Glasgow, next to Mr. Kinloch Haldane the greatest. He lived to 1851, but the last seventeen years of his life were spent in retirement. [See memoir of the Rev. Greville Ewing, p. 188.]

Towards the end of 1809 Mr. Robert Haldane had bought the estate of Airthrey, in Lanarkshire, as a country residence. In the summer of 1816 he entered upon a missionary tour on the continent, and his name speedily became connected with the revival of vital Christianity in France and Switzerland. In Geneva particularly by his conversational meetings with the theological students, he was enabled to lead them to right views of the great doctrines of the gospel, a cold and dry Socinianism being all that at that period was taught in their divinity course. The Rev. Dr. Cæsar Malan, Dr. Merle D'Aubigne, the author of the History of the Reformation, and other eminent ministers, were among his converts while at Geneva. In the following year he went to Montauban, on the Tarn, the centre of education for the Protestants of the Reformed church in France, where he resided for two years, and was also the means of effecting much good among the ministers and students of theology in that place. A translation of his 'Evidences of Christianity,' and his 'Commentary on the Romans,' in French, were published at Montauban, while he was there, the latter in two volumes 8vo, and copies distributed all over France and Switzerland. For long after, each student of divinity, on leaving college at Montauban, received a copy of the Commentary out of a stock left for the purpose. From his residence at Geneva and Montauban originated the establishment of the Continental Society, an active auxiliary of which was, mainly through his influence, founded at Edinburgh in the spring of 1821. It was formed on the model of his own original association in Scotland for propagating the gospel at home. At the end of 1824, he was the originator of the Bible Society controversy, in which Dr. Andrew Thomson of St. George's church, Edinburgh, took such a prominent part, and published various pamphlets against the circulation of the Apocrypha with the Bible by the British and Foreign Bible Society. This controversy lasted nearly twelve years, and led to the particulars of the Society and to the church's love of the pure Word of God without any intermixture. His last labours were bestowed on a careful revision of his 'Exposition of the Romans,' which was published in 1842, with a valuable treatise on the 'Testimony of the Word of God, with regard to the state of the Heathen before the time of the Gospel.' He died 12th December 1842, in his 79th year, and was buried within one of the aisles of the old cathedral of Glasgow. No portrait of him exists. He had married in April 1786, Katherine Cochrane Oswald, second daughter of George Oswald of Scotstown, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret.

His brother, Mr. James Haldane, survived him nine years. His labours and itinerancies had been the means of awakening thousands to concern for their eternal welfare, of which there were many testimonies. Dr. Andrew Thomson of St. George's (of whom a memoir is afterwards given in its place) remarked, that in examining candidates for admission he found a greater number of instances of awakenings attributed to the preaching of Mr. James Haldane than to any other preacher in Edinburgh. For five years he conducted 'The Scripture Magazine;' the chief object of which was to establish the grand truths of the gospel; and, amongst other valuable essays from his pen, and 'Notes on Scripture,' it contains a series of articles which he once thought of collecting into a volume, under the title of the 'Revelation of Mercy.' This design he never accomplished, but he published, in 1818, a valuable little tract, 'The Revelation of God's Righteousness,' embodying an epitome of his views. Like his brother, he condemned the erroneous doctrines enunciated by the Rev. Edward Irving, and published a "Refutation" of them. He subsequently published a treatise on the Atonement. On the completion of the fiftieth year of his pastoral office, on 8d February 1849, a jubilee meeting was held, on 12th April thereafter, which was very gratifying to him. This eminent servant of the Lord died on 8th February 1851, in his 84th year. From a portrait of him, by Colvin Smith, prefixed to Memoirs of Robert and James A. Haldane by their nephew, Alexander Haldane, Esq., Barrister in

last (published in 1852) the following woodcut is taken:

He was twice married. His first wife, whom he married immediately after his appointment as captain of the Melville Castle, was Mary, only daughter of Alexander Joass, Esq. of Colleinwart, Banffshire, by Elizabeth, eldest sister of the celebrated Sir Ralph Abercromby. By this lady he had three sons and six daughters. She died 27th February 1819, and he married a second time, 23d April, 1822, Margaret, daughter of Dr. Daniel Rutherford, professor of botany in the university of Edinburgh, the maternal uncle of Sir Walter Scott, and by her he had three sons and three daughters.

It may be said of both the brothers Haldane, as has been well remarked by the writer of one of their obituary notices, that in all their undertakings for the promotion of religion at home, they proceeded hand in hand. Although each was distinguished by a determined will, and strong adherence to his own views of duty, there was between them a remarkable harmony of design and oneness of spirit; and never, during their long and honourable course of mutual co-operation, was there one jarring feeling to distract their zeal for the common object which they steadily pursued. That object was the glory of Christ and the salvation of their fellow-men; and from the moment they undertook to devote their lives to labour in the gospel, there was no looking back to the gay world which they had left. Wealth, honour, worldly renown and reputation, were all forsaken; nor did the seducing hope of earning a name and a place in the Christian world ever tempt their ambition. In the matter of personal sacrifice, the one abandoned a beautiful estate, with its natural accompaniments of worldly position and influence: the other relinquished an honourable and lucrative post, with the certain prospect of fortune Each dedicated intellectual talents of no common order to the same cause: the one by his preaching, but much more by his writings; the other by his writings, but much more by his preaching, taught and vindicated the same truths. While the elder brother was expending thousands and tens of thousands of pounds in the education of missionaries and preachers—in the erection of chapels, and in the circulation of the Scriptures—the other was, at his own cost, travelling through the destitute parts of Scotland, and the north of Ireland, preaching the gospel to listening multitudes; and afterwards, for more than half a century, discharging without emolument, or the shadow of worldly recompense, the daily duties of a minister.

Mr. Robert Haldane's works are:

Address to the Public, concerning Political Opinions, and Plans lately adopted to promote Religion in Scotland. Edin. 1800, 8vo.

The Evidences and Authority of Divine Revelation. Edin 1816, 8vo. French edition, 1817. 3d edition, enlarged, 2 vols. 8vo. 1834.

Two pamphlets in 8vo, relating to a controversy with the Rev. Greville Ewing of Glasgow on the subject of the Tabernacle in that city; one of them published in 1810.

Letter to M. Cheneviere, Professor of Theology at Geneva. In French and English. Edin. 1824, 12mo.

Commentary on the Romans. In French. Montauban, 1817. Also a German edition.

Review of the conduct of the British and Foreign Bible Society relative to the Apocrypha, and to their administration on the Continent; with an Answer to the Rev. C. Simeon, and Observations on the Cambridge Remarks. 1825.

Second Review of the same. 1826. Occasioned by a Letter (by Dr. Steinkopff, the former secretary of the Society) addressed to Robert Haldane, Esq., containing some Remarks on his Strictures relative to the Continent and to Continental Bible Societies.

Authenticity and Inspiration of the Scriptures. 1827

This work had a rapid sale, and went through several editions. It was used as a class book by Dr. Chalmers when professor of theology; also by Dr. Steadman, the head of the Baptist college at Bradford.

Six pamphlets on the Apocrypha question, on the establishment of the Edinburgh Corresponding Board. 1827-8. Three others on the same subject, after the formation of the Trinitarian Bible Society. 1831.

The Conduct of the Rev. Daniel Wilson (afterwards bishop of Calcutta) on the Continent, and as a member of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the British and Foreign Bible Society, considered and exposed. Edin. 1829.

Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans, with Remarks on the Commentaries of Dr. Macknight, Professor Moses Stuart, and Professor Tholuck, 3 vols. First vol. in 1835; 2d in 1837; and 3d in 1839; new edition 1842. On this work he was engaged, more or less, for nearly thirty years. A German translation of it was also published.

Letter to the Right Hon. Thomas B. Macaulay, M.P. for Edinburgh. Edin. 1839.

Various letters in the newspapers in answer to the Rev. Dr. John Brown, on the subject of payment of the Annuity Tax, and afterwards published separately in a pamphlet. Edin. 1840.

Subjoined is a list of Mr. James A. Haldane's works:

Early Instruction recommended, in a narrative of Catherine Haldane (his daughter, a child about six years old), with an Address to Parents on the importance of Religion. Edin. 1801. Several editions. Translated into Danish.

Treatise on the Lord's Supper. Edin. 1802, 8vo

View of the Social Worship and Ordinances of the First Christians. Edin. 1805, 12mo. Several editions.

Treatise on the Duty of Forbearance. Edin. 1811, 8vo. Relating to the subject of Infant Baptism.

Reply to two pamphlets on the same subject. Edin. 1812.

Doctrine and Duty of Self-Examination; the substance of two Sermons preached in 1806. Edin. 8vo, new edit. 1823.

Observations on the Association of Believers.

The Voluntary Question Political, not Religious. 1823.

The Revelation of God's Righteousness. 1818. 3d ed. 1851.

Strictures on a Publication upon Primitive Christianity, by Mr. John Walker, formerly Fellow of Dublin College. 1819.

Observations on Universal Pardon, the Extent of the Atonement, and Personal Assurance of Salvation. Edin. 1827, 8vo.

Refutation of the heretical doctrine promulgated by the Rev. Edward Irving respecting the Person and Atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ. Edin. 1828.

Answer to Mr. Henry Drummond's Defence of the heretical doctrine promulgated by Mr. Irving. Edin. 1830, 12mo.

Man's Responsibility; the nature and Extent of the Atonement; and the Work of the Holy Spirit; in reply to Mr. Howard Hinton and the Baptist Midland Association. Edin. 1842, 12mo.

The Doctrine of the Atonement: with Strictures on the recent publications of Drs. Wardlaw and Jenkyn on the subject. Edin. 1845, 16mo, new edition, 1847.

An Exposition of the Epistle to the Galatians. Edinb. 1848, 16mo

HALES, Ales, or Alesse, Alexander, a celebrated theologian and divine of the confession of Augsburg, was born in Edinburgh, 28th April, 1500, and was at first a canon in the cathedral of St. Andrews. He early entered into the controversy against Luther, and also had a dispute with Patrick Hamilton, the martyr; whose constancy at the stake, however, induced him to entertain doubts as to the Popish creed, and on the change in his sentiments becoming known, he was obliged to fly into Germany, where he became a Protestant. In 1535 he went to London, and was held in high esteem by Henry the Eighth, Cranmer, Latimer, and other Reformers. In 1540 he was appointed by the elector of Brandenburg, professor of divinity at Frankfort. In 1542 he went to Leipsic, where he held the same situation. He died in 1565. He wrote a number of theological and controversial works, of which a list is subjoined. He also wrote a description in Latin of Edinburgh in his time, which is of great interest as giving a clear and accurate account of the Scottish capital in the middle of the sixteenth century. Of the Cowgate he says, "Infiniti viculi, qui omnes excelsis sunt ornati ædibus, sicut et Via Vaccarum; in qua habitant patricii et senatores urbis, et in qua sunt principum regni palatia, ubi nihil est humile aut rusticum, set omnia magnifica." [Boundless streets, which are all ornamented by lofty houses, such as the Cowgate, in which reside the nobles and senators of the city, and in which are the principal palaces of the kingdom, where nothing is humble or homely, but all is magnificent.] What a contrast to this does the Cowgate present in our day! It is now one of the meanest and dirtiest of all the streets of the Scottish metropolis. Alesse's description of Edinburgh is illustrated by the oldest and most valuable map of the ancient capital in existence, a facsimile of which is given in the first volume of the Bannatyne Miscellany. The original map is preserved in the British Museum.

His works are:

De Necessitate et Merito Bonorum Operum Disputatio proposita, in celebri Academia Lipsica, ad 29 Nov. 1560.

Commentaria in Evangelium Joannis, et in utramque Epistolam ad Timotheum.

Expositio in Psalmos Davidis.

De Justificatione, contra Osiandrum.

De Sancta Trinitate, cum Confutatione erroris Valentini. Considered the best of his writings.

Responsio ad Triginta et duos Articulos Theologorum Lovaniensium.

Epistola contra Decretum quoddam Episcoporum in Scotia, quod prohibet Legere Novi Testamenti libros Lingua Vernacula. 1533.

The Book of Common Prayer, in Latin. Lipsiæ, 1551.

Of the Auctoritie of the Word of God agaynst the Byshop of London; wherein are conteyned certen Disputacions had in the Parlament House betwene the Bishops, about the nomber of the Sacraments, &c. No place, 1537, 1542, 16mo, but said to be printed at Leipsic.

HALKERSTON, a surname, originally Hawkerton, derived from lands in the Mearns held by the king's Falconer, and so called from his office, having charge of the king's hawks. See art. FALCONER, p. 187.

HALKET, a surname generally considered to be derived from the lands of Halkhead in Renfrewshire. In ancient writings, however, it is spelled Haket, Hacat, and Hacet, and a family of a different name have always been in possession of the estate so called. The Halkets of Pitfirrane in Dunfermline parish, were settled in Fifeshire before the fourteenth century. In the reign of David the Second, David de Halket was proprietor of the lands of Lumphennans and Ballingall in that county. He was the father of Philip de Halket, who lived in the reigns of Kings Robert the Second and Third, and acquired the third part of the lands of Pitfirrane from his cousin, William Scott of Balweary, in 1399. His eldest son, Robert de Halket, was, in 1372, appointed sheriff of Kinross-shire for life. The sheriff's son, David, the first of the family that can be traced with the designation of Pitfirrane, is mentioned as early as 3d June 1404. He had two sons: James, his successor; and William, who, by his marriage with Janet, daughter and coheiress of Walter Fenton of Balry in Forfarshire, became the progenitor of the Halkets of the north. His grandson, Sir William Halket, received in 1472, a charter under the great seal, of the lands of Peternothy. In 1473, there is a commission by King James the Third to William Halket of Bisset, appointing him justice-clerk, during life, north of the river Forth, and within the lordship of Galloway, Arran, and Cowell; but there is no certainty that he was of this family.

Sir William's direct descendant, in the reign of Queen Mary, George Halket of Pitfirrane, had three sons. Robert, the eldest, succeeded him; John, the second, was knighted by King James the Sixth, and entering the army of the States of Holland, rose to the rank of colonel. He had the command of a Scots regiment in the Dutch service, and was likewise president of the grand court marischal in Holland. He was the ancestor of the Halketts in Holland, represented by Charles Craigie Halkett of Hallhill and Dumbarnie, Fifeshire. Of the Holland branch was Charles Halkett, who died at his house near the Hague, 16th October 1758, in his 75th year, being then a lieutenant-general, and colonel of one of the Scots regiments in the Dutch service. Appointed an ensign in 1700, he was wounded at the battle of Ramillies in 1706, in which battle also his father, then lieutenant-colonel of Colyear's regiment, received a dangerous wound, and died at Liege. From this branch also descended Major-general Frederick Halket, who had two sons, who both distinguished themselves in the army, namely, General Sir Colin Halket, K.C.B., and G.C.H., who received a cross for his services as colonel in command of a brigade of the German legion at Albuera, Salamanca, Vittoria, and Nive; and was severely wounded at Waterloo; and General Hugh Halket of the Hanoverian service. Patrick, the third son of George Halket of Pitfirrane, above mentioned, was progenitor of the Halkets of Moxhill in Warwickshire

The eldest son, Sir Robert Halket of Pitfirrane, also knighted by King James the Sixth, was served heir to his father in 1595. His eldest son, Sir James Halket of Pitfirrane, appears to have been deeply engaged with the Covenanters in the reign of King Charles the First. In 1649 he was elected M.P. for Fifeshire, and about the same time was employed to examine into the state of the fortifications on the small rocky island of Inchgarvie in the Frith of Forth, nearly opposite his own property. He subsequently raised a regiment of horse, of which he was appointed colonel. He was twice married: first, to a daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, by whom he had a son and two daughters; and, secondly, to Anne, daughter of Mr. Thomas Murray of the family of Woodend, and by her had four children. Of this lady, styled, in the courtesy of her day, Lady Anne Halket, and celebrated for her learning, a memoir follows.

The son, Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirrane, was created a baronet 25th January, 1662. At the Revolution, being then burgess of Dunfermline, he was a member of the famous convention parliament which declared that James the Seventh had forfeited the crown; and in 1689 he was one of the commissioners appointed by the convention to treat of a union with England. On the rising of the Viscount Dundee on behalf of the exiled monarch, Sir Charles put himself at the head of his friends in the counties of Fife and Kinross, on the side of the government, but the death of that nobleman at Killiecrankie, soon after, rendered farther active proceedings unnecessary. His son, Sir James Halket, second baronet, died without issue in March 1705, and in him ended the male line of the Halkets of Pitfirrane. The baronetcy, in consequence, became extinct. He had six sisters, the second of whom, Elizabeth, married Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, baronet, and was the authoress of the popular ballad or 'Hardyknute.' Janet, the eldest, who succeeded to the estates, married Sir Peter Wedderburne of Gosford, who had been created a baronet in 1697. He was the eldest son of Sir Peter Wedderburne, a lord of session under the title of Lord Gosford. In consequence of this marriage he and his descendants inheriting Pitfirrane were obliged to take the name and arms of Halket. He had four sons and three daughters. The eldest of his sons, Sir Peter Halket, second baronet of Gosford, was member for the Dunfermline burghs in the parliament of 1734. He was lieutenant-colonel of Lee's regiment at the battle of Preston or Gladsmuir, where Sir John Cope was defeated, in 1745, and was taken prisoner by the rebels, but dismissed on his parole. In February 1746 he was commanded by the duke of Cumberland to rejoin his regiment, on the threat that his commission would be forfeited; but with four other officers, he refused; and their reply, that "his royal highness was master of their commissions but not of their honour," was approved by government. In 1754, Sir Peter embarked for America, in command of the 44th regiment, and was killed, with his youngest son, James, a lieutenant in the same regiment, in General Braddick's defeat by the Indians near the river Monongahela, 9th July, 1755, on the first expedition against Fort de Quesne. He had three sons. Peter, the eldest, third baronet, died unmarried in 1779. Francis, the second son, major in the Black Watch, had died in 1760, also unmarried; and James, above mentioned. The fourth baronet was Sir John Wedderburne of Gosford, cousin of the third baronet, and son of Charles, the second son of the first baronet. On succeeding to the title and estate of Pitfirrane, he assumed the name of Halket, the estate of Gosford devolving on a younger brother, whose

[illegible] and [illegible] sold it in 1781, and it is become the property of the earl of Wemyss. The lands of Pitfirrane were [illegible] for the [illegible] and the family [illegible] the right of exporting them to foreign countries free of [illegible] of [illegible], belonging to them. The [illegible] was renewed by Queen Anne, [illegible] 1706, and ratified by parliament March 21, 1707; and in 1788 it was purchased by government for [illegible] when the property that could [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible]. Sir John died August 7, 1708, he was twice married. By his 1st wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Fletcher of Salton, lord justice-clerk, he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married the Marquis Lady Tweedale, [illegible] of France. By his 2d wife, Mary, daughter of [illegible], he had with 7 daughters, 6 sons, 1st, Charles, who succeeded him; 2d, Peter, colonel of the Fifth [illegible], governor of the Bahamas, and first commissioner for West Indian affairs; 4th, Sir Alexander, K.C.B., a general in the army. The [illegible] served at the capture of the French West India Islands in 1794 at St. Domingo till 1798, and was aide-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercromby at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1804. He died in 1851.

The eldest son, Sir Charles, 6th baronet, on his death, January 20, 1807, was succeeded by his cousin, Admiral Sir John, 8th baronet, who died in October 1833. With [illegible] drs., he had a son, Sir John Halket, 7th baronet, commander R.N. Sir John died Aug. 4, 1840, leaving 6 sons and 2 drs.

The eldest son, Sir Peter Arthur Halket of Pitfirrane, 8th baronet, born Nov. 1, 1834, at his [illegible] 42d Royal Highlanders, [illegible] in 1855, [illegible] Regiment of Fleisburg, 1866. He m. in 1866, eldest daughter of Geo. B. Kirwan Hill, 32d Foot, issue a son, Wendenburg Hamilton, born in 1867, and 3 daughters. Sir Peter served throughout the whole of the Crimean war, and carried the queen's colour of the 42d at the battle of the Alma.

The popular ballad of "Logie of Buchan" was composed by [illegible] Halket, a schoolmaster at Buchan in Aberdeenshire, in 1706 and 1707. He was also the author of the well-known Jacobite song of "Whirry Whigs and man," although he fathered it on one William Jack. He died in 1708.

HALKET, LADY ANNE, celebrated for her learning and piety, born in London, January 4, 1622, was the daughter of Robert Murray, Esq., of the family of Tullibardine, preceptor to Charles I when a boy, and afterwards provost of Eton college, by his wife, Jane Drummond, allied to the noble family of Perth, governess to the duke of Gloucester and the princess Elizabeth. Though London was the place of her birth, her origin, descent, connections, and education were Scottish. She was instructed in every polite accomplishment, and next to divinity, she took great delight in the studies of physic and surgery, to which she was at first led by her charitable disposition. In the latter she acquired great skill, and performed many cures, so that persons came to seek to her from all parts of England and Scotland, and even from the Continent. It was, however, chiefly the poor that she assisted with her advice. On the imprisonment of King Charles, she aided in the escape of the duke of York to the Continent, making the clothes for his disguise, &c., for which, and her known loyalty, after the execution of the king, she was obliged to retire to Scotland, when she resided for some time with the earl and countess of Dunfermline at Dunfermline. When Charles the Second arrived in Scotland in 1650, she had the honour of kissing his majesty's hand at Dunfermline. On this occasion he thanked her for the service done to his brother, and told her if he ever came to command what he had a right to, there should be nothing in his power he would not do for her. At this time he was profuse in promises, which were never fated to be fulfilled. After the battle of Dunbar she accompanied the countess to Kinross, where she attended about sixty wounded soldiers, dressing their wounds, and giving them all the attention of a regular surgeon. On subsequently going to Perth with the countess, the king, on being informed of what she had done, expressed his thanks to her for her charitable offices, and gave orders for appointing surgeons to several towns; and when he arrived at Aberdeen, he commanded fifty pieces to be sent to her. She and the countess afterwards returned to Fife, where she remained for two years. While there, she also attended some of Cromwell's soldiers, and availed herself of the opportunity to exhort them to return to their allegiance to their rightful sovereign. On March 2, 1656, she married at London, Sir James Halket, of Pitfirrane, to whom she had four children, who all died young except one, named Robert. While pregnant with her first child, being apprehensive that she would die in childbirth, she wrote an excellent little tract, entitled "The Mother's Will to her Unborn Child."

On the death of Charles the First, she had been deprived of her interest, to the value of £[illegible] sterling yearly, in Barnamstead, a house and park of the king, of which her mother had a lease, having paid a fine for it to the Exchequer, and which had been left to her and her brother, for twelve years of the lease unexpired. She had also received from her mother a bond for £[illegible] of the earl of Kinnoul's, on which she had raised proceed-

ngs, but during the commonwealth, her "malignancy," as adherence to the cause of the king was styled, operated against her obtaining justice. On the restoration she made application to the king for some compensation for the losses she had sustained, but though she received flattering expressions of kindness and favour from Charles and the duke of York, she was not successful in anything she petitioned for. After long attendance and many disappointments, all that she at length obtained was £500 out of the Exchequer, and £50 from the duke as a gift to one of her children born in London at this time. After her husband's death in 1671, she removed to a house she had taken at Dunfermline, where she spent the remainder of her life. As her lawsuit and her unbounded charities had involved her in debt, she was obliged, in her latter years, to take the charge of the children of several persons of rank, who were sent to her house to be educated; among them was the son of the lord-advocate of Charles II., Sir George Mackenzie. In 1685, through the influence of the earl of Perth, then chancellor, she received from the king a pension of £100 a-year. Her son, Robert, an officer in the army, died in Holland in 1692. She herself survived her husband 28 years, and died, April 22, 1699. She left no fewer than 21 MS. volumes, all on religious and spiritual subjects, namely, 5 in folio, 15 in 4to., and only one in 8vo. Of these, her Meditations on the 25th Psalm; Meditations and Prayers, upon the First Week; with Observations on each day of the Creation, and Instruction for Youth, were published at Edinburgh in 1701.

HALL, a border surname, (from a manor-house, or place where courts were held), and common both to England and Scotland.

A family of this name holds the lands of Dunglass in East Lothian, and possesses a baronetcy, conferred, Oct. 8, 1687, on John Hall of Dunglass. This gentleman *m.*, 1st, Anne, *dr.* of Sir Patrick Hume, 8th baron of Polwarth, without issue; 2dly, Margaret, *dr.* of George Fleming, Esq., of Kilconber, with issue. His eldest son, Sir James, 2d baronet, was also twice married, 1st, to Lady Anne Hume, *dr.* of the earl of Marchmont; and, 2dly, to Margaret, *dr.* of Sir John Pringle, of Stitchel, baronet; dying in 1742, he left, with other children, a son, Sir John, 3d baronet, who was one of the jury for the trial of the rebels at Edinburgh 1748. On his death July 3, 1776, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir James, 4th baronet, distinguished for his writings on architecture and the sciences, of whom a memoir is given at p. 409 in larger type. His eldest son, Sir John, 5th baronet, succeeded June 23, 1832. Of his second son, Captain Basil Hall, R.N., a memoir also follows. Sir John died April 2, 1860 when his son, Sir James, born in 1824, became 6th baronet.

HALL, HENRY, of Haugh-head, a devoted adherent of the Covenant, rendered himself conspicuous after the year 1661, by the countenance which he gave to the persecuted preachers, and by his own zeal for the gospel. His estate lay in the parish of Eckford in Teviotdale, and he hesitated not to give his ground for field-preaching when few else would venture to do so. He had an active part in most of the transactions of the Covenanters, and was one of the commanding officers in their army from the skirmish at Drumclog, to the defeat at Bothwell Bridge, in June 1679. He afterwards escaped to Holland, but soon returned home, and lurked, chiefly in company of Mr. Cargill, in Fifeshire, and in the neighbourhood of Queensferry, where they were surprised by Middleton, governor of Blackness castle, on the 3d June 1680, when his brave resistance secured the escape of Cargill, but he was himself mortally wounded in the struggle that ensued, and died in his way to Edinburgh, a prisoner. Upon him was found a rude draught of an unsubscribed paper, afterwards called the "Queensferry Paper," from the place where it was seized, which is inserted in the Appendix to Wodrow's History.

HALL, SIR JAMES, Bart., of Dunglass, eminent for his attainments in geological and chemical science, and author of a popular work on Gothic Architecture, was the eldest son of Sir John, the third baronet, by Magdalen, daughter of Sir Robert Pringle of Stitchell, Berwickshire, and was born at Dunglass in East Lothian, January 17, 1761. He succeeded, on his father's death, to the baronetcy, July 3, 1776. After studying for some years at Christ's college, Cambridge, he proceeded, with his tutor, on a tour to the Continent, and on his return to Edinburgh, attended some of the classes in the university of that city. In 1782 he again visited the Continent, where he remained for more than three years. At the military academy for young noblemen formerly existing at Brienne in France, he was the fellow-student of the Emperor Napoleon, and as the latter declared to his son, Captain Basil Hall, at St. Helena, he was the first native of Great Britain

whom he recollected to have seen. On his return to Scotland, he devoted himself to geological investigations, and particularly distinguished himself by his experiments to illustrate Dr. Hutton's Theory of the Earth, especially with reference to the fusion of stony substances, whereby he established the identity of the composition of whinstone and lava. He likewise ascertained that carbonate of lime, as common marble, might be fused without decomposition, if subjected to a degree of pressure equal to that of the water of the sea at the depth of about a mile and a half from the surface. The result of his inquiries, which tended to establish the truth of the igneous origin of minerals, and to vindicate the authority of Dr. James Hutton, in opposition to the theory of Werner, he embodied in an elaborate paper, which was read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which he was president, in 1806, and published in their Transactions, as were also several other valuable contributions from his pen.

In 1808 Sir James was returned to parliament for the borough of St. Michael's, in Cornwall, but after the dissolution of 1812 he did not again offer himself as a candidate. He died at Edinburgh, after a long illness, June 23, 1832. He married, November 10, 1786, Lady Helena Douglas, second daughter of Dunbar, third earl of Selkirk, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

Sir James Hall's works are:

Essay on the Origin, Principles, and History of Gothic Architecture. 1813, 4to.; with six plates. On the same. Trans. Soc. Edin. 1796. vol. iv. 3

On Whinstone and Lava. Trans. Soc. Edin. 1805. vol. iv. 3. Ib. Nicholson's Jour. ii. p. 285.

Account of a Series of Experiments, showing the effects of Compression, in modifying the Action of Heat. Ib. 71. Ib. Nicholson's Journal, xiii. 328. 1806.

On the Vertical Position and Convolutions of certain Strata, and their relation to Granite. Ib. 1815. vol. vii 79.

On the Revolutions of the Earth's Surface. Ib. 139. 169.

Experiments on the Effects of Heat, modified by Compression. Nicholson's Journal, ix. 98. 1804.

HALL, Basil, Captain, R.N., an eminent traveller and author of various works, second son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh in 1788. He entered the royal navy in 1802, and in 1808 received his first commission as lieutenant. In 1813, when acting commander of the Theban on the East India station, he accompanied Sir Samuel Hood, the admiral, in a journey over the greater part of the island of Java. The following year he was promoted to the rank of commander, and in 1817 to that of post-captain. Having been appointed to the command of the Lyra, a small gun-brig, he accompanied the expedition which, in the year 1816, took out Lord Amherst as ambassador to China. On this occasion he visited the places of greatest interest in the adjacent seas, and on his return to England, he published 'A Voyage of Discovery to the Western Coast of Corea and the great Loo-Choo Island in the Japan Sea,' which, from the interesting nature of its contents, excited great attention. In 1827 it formed the first volume of Constable's Miscellany; and in this edition Captain Hall gave an interesting account of his interview with the exiled emperor Napoleon at St. Helena, when the conversation chiefly related to Loo-Choo and its inhabitants.

He was next employed on the South American station in command of the Conway. The Spanish colonies of South America were then in the midst of their struggle for independence; and on his return to England in 1823, he published Extracts from his Journal, written while on that station. Captain Hall omitted no opportunity of 'taking notes' wherever he went, with the view of publication. An instance of this practice, somewhat obtrusively displayed, is mentioned in Lockhart's Life of Scott, on occasion of his visiting Abbotsford at Christmas 1824. "One of the guests," says Lockhart, "was Captain Basil Hall, always an agreeable one; a traveller and a *savant*, full of stories and theories, inexhaustible in spirits, curiosity, and enthusiasm. Sir Walter was surprised and a little annoyed on observing that the captain kept a notebook on his knee while at table, but made no remark." Various extracts from the Journal which he kept at Abbotsford are given in the Life of Scott by his son-in-law. In 1825 he married Margaret, youngest daughter of Sir John Hunter, consul-general for Spain, and in April 1827, he and his wife and child sailed from Liverpool for the United States, where they remained above a year, during which period Captain Hall travelled nearly nine thousand miles. The result of his travels he afterwards published. In 1834 he met at Rome the countess Purgstall, a Scotch lady married to an Austrian nobleman, formerly

Miss Cranstoun, the sister of Mrs. Dugald Stewart, and of Lord Corehouse, a lord of session. From her he accepted an invitation to visit her schloss or castle, near Gratz in Styria, and his work entitled 'Schloss Heinfeld, or a Winter in Lower Styria,' was the result of his notes during his residence there. It was a supposition of his that Die Vernon in Sir Walter Scott's romance of Rob Roy was sketched from this lady before she left Scotland. He afterwards published an account of a visit to Madame de Purgstall, during the last moments of her life. In the summer of 1831, when Sir Walter Scott's prostrated strength rendered a cessation of his literary labours necessary, and he was recommended to go to Italy for the improvement of his health, Captain Hall addressed a letter, unknown to him, to Sir James Graham, then first lord of the admiralty, suggesting that a government vessel should be placed at his disposal; and the Barham frigate being ordered for the purpose, Sir Walter embarked on board of her at Portsmouth on the 27th October of that year. In his third series of 'Fragments of Voyages,' some interesting details are given of the great novelist's departure, Captain Hall having gone to Portsmouth to show him all the attention in his power.

In 1842, Captain Hall was seized with mental aberration, when he was placed in the Royal Hospital, Haslar, Portsmouth, where he died, 11th September 1844, in his 56th year. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and a member of the Astronomical Society of London.—His works are:

A Voyage of Discovery to the Western Coast of Corea, and the great Loo-Choo Island in the Japan Sea, with an Appendix, and a Vocabulary of the Loo-Choo Language, by H. J. Clifford. London, 1818, 4to. 2d edition, without Appendix and Vocabulary, 1820; Constable's Miscellany, 1st vol. Edinburgh, 1827.

Voyage to China in the Lyra, along with Lord Amherst's Embassy. London, 1818.

Extracts from a Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, in the years 1820, 1821, and 1822; with an Appendix containing a Memoir on the Navigation of the South American Station; also various scientific notices, and a paper 'On the Duties of Naval Commanders-in-chief on the South American Station before the appointment of Consuls.' Edin. 1824, 2 vols. 8vo. Constable's Miscellany, vols. ii. and iii. 1827.

Travels in North America, in the years 1827 and 1828. Edin. 1829, 3 vols. 12mo.

Fragments of Voyages and Travels, including Anecdotes of a Naval Life, chiefly for the use of young persons. First Series, Edin. 1831, 3 vols. 16mo. Second Series, Edin. 1832, 3 vols. 16mo. Third Series, Edin. 1833, 3 vols. 16mo. The admiralty directed the 'Fragments of Voyages,' with Loo-Choo, and Captain Hall's work on North America, to be included in the Seamen's Libraries established on board ships of war.

Schloss Heinfeld, or a Winter in Lower Styria. Edinb. 1836, 12mo.

Patchwork. London, 1841, 3 vols. 8vo. This, his last work, consists of detached papers, embracing recollections of foreign travel, incidents worked into short tales, and a few Essays.

To the Transactions of the Royal Society, he contributed An Account of the Geology of the Table Mountain and other parts of the peninsula of the Cape (1815. Vol. vii. p. 269); Details of Experiments made with an invariable Pendulum in South America, and other Places, for determining the figure of the Earth; and Observations made on a Comet at Valparaiso.

Among his other Scientific papers are, A Sketch of the Professional and Scientific Objects which might be aimed at in a Voyage of Research; and A Letter on the Trade Winds, in the Appendix to Daniell's Meteorology: with contributions to Brewster's Journal, Jameson's Journal, and the Encyclopædia Britannica.

HALL, Robert, an eminent army surgeon, descended from the ancient family of the Halls of Haugh-head in Roxburghshire, was born there in 1763. He received his education at the grammar school of Jedburgh, and having duly qualified himself for the medical department of the navy, he sailed for the West Indies as surgeon's first mate of the Ruby, 74. At the conclusion of the war he returned to England, acting surgeon on board a frigate. The solicitation of an uncle induced him to quit the service and to repair to Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.D. He afterwards established his residence in London, and distinguished himself by contributing to several medical periodical works and editing others. He subsequently entered the army as surgeon, in which capacity he served for nearly twelve years; after which he joined the expedition to the Niger, having been appointed to accompany the military division as the medical officer. Unfortunately, an injury he received by an accidental fall into the hold of the vessel, while outward-bound, acted, in conjunction with the unhealthiness of the climate of Senegal, so strongly on his constitution, that, in the course of a few weeks, he was compelled to proceed to Madeira, as the only chance of preserving his life. He afterwards returned to Europe, but his health was never fully re-established. He died in 1824. He was the author of a great va-

riety of medical tracts, with various other papers inserted in the London medical and physical Journal, between the years 1800 and 1810. He likewise left behind him several useful manuscripts, among which are some valuable remarks on the Medical Topography of Senegal.

HALLIDAY, a surname, from holiday, originally belonging to a border clan settled in Annandale, but for more than six centuries common on both sides of the Solway. When a plundering excursion on the English border was determined upon, "a holiday" was the slogan or gathering cry of the Annandale mosstroopers, and the small hill where they were accustomed to assemble on such occasions, still retains the name of the "Halliday hill." The chieftain who first assumed, or to whom was first given, the surname of Halliday, had his castle or strong tower at Corehead, near the source of the river Annan, and about three miles from the village of Moffat, celebrated for its medicinal waters. In the time of the Crusades, of the five thousand men who were sent by William the Lion, under his brother the earl of Huntingdon, to the assistance of Richard the Lion-heart in Palestine, one thousand were from Annandale, and nearly all of them Hallidays. Several persons of this surname subsequently settled in England, chiefly, at first, in Wiltshire and Somersetshire. In 1435 Thomas Halliday of Pontefract commanded five hundred archers in Sir John Shirley's division of the English army at the battle of Agincourt. In 1470, Walter Halliday, called The Minstrel," a younger son of the Annandale chieftain, was master of the Revels to Edward the Fourth. It was no unusual thing for a mosstrooper to find his way at court. George Armstrong, of the same family as Willie Armstrong, hanged by King James the Fifth, was the celebrated court fool of King James the Sixth. Walter the Minstrel was the first of the Hallidays of Rodborough in Gloucestershire, to which family the learned Baron Halliday belonged. In 1605, Sir Leonard Halliday (knighted by King James) was lord mayor of London. The first chairman of the united East India Company was William Halliday, merchant and alderman of London, who died in 1623.

The direct Scottish line failed in the fifteenth century. Walter the Minstrel's great-grandson, Theobald Halliday, married in Holland a Miss Hay, heiress of Tulliebole, Fifeshire, only daughter of Colonel Hay, in the Dutch service, and at her death, their son, Sir John Halliday, inherited that estate. In the youthful days of James the Sixth, during the progress of the court from Stirling to Falkland, that monarch often slept at Tulliebole house, midway on the journey, and, on one of these occasions, he is said to have knighted the laird. In 1722, Catherine Halliday, daughter and heiress of John Halliday of Tulliebole, the descendant of this Sir John Halliday, married the Rev. Archibald Moncrieff, who obtained the estate of Tullibole in her right. Her great-grandson, Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, bart. of Tulliebole, a lord of session, died in 1851. (See MONCRIEFF, surname of). Sir John's 2d son, William Halliday, provost of Dumfries, and one of its representatives in parliament, had the honour of entertaining King James VI. at his house in that royal burgh, after his accession to the crown of England, on his last visit to Scotland. One of the provost's sons, Thomas Halliday, who had gone to England, returned in 1679, in the army of the duke of Monmouth, sent to suppress the Covenanters, but left the king's service on finding that all his kinsmen were on their side. Among those who suffered in Galloway in the persecutions of the seventeenth century, were several of the name o Halliday, particularly David Halliday, portioner of Mayfield, who, on 21st February 1685, was, with Bell of Whiteside, and three others, surprised by Grierson of Lag on Kirkconnell Muir, parish of Tongland, and barbarously shot on the spot, 'without so much as allowing them to pray, though earnestly desired' [*Wodrow's Hist.* vol. iv. p. 242]. Another David Halliday, once in Glengape, was also shot, on 11th July following. By his marriage with Miss Wright, an heiress of the Four Towns, Thomas Halliday acquired some property at Berngaw, Annandale, which became the title of the family. His second son, Simon Halliday, acquired the lands of Whinnyrig, on the banks of the Solway Frith, and his descendants still bear that designation.

William Halliday, the elder son of the provost of Dumfries, inherited Berngaw, and on his decease in 1745, he was succeeded by his son, Thomas Halliday of Berngaw, who married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Porteous, portioner of the Copewood. He died in 1804, leaving an only surviving son, Sir Andrew Halliday, a memoir of whom follows. Sir Andrew married Helen, daughter of Peter Carmichael, Esq., merchant in Edinburgh.

Of the Galloway line of the family, were Mr. Halliday of Chapmanton, and Dr. Alexander Halliday of Calcutta. Dr. Matthew Halliday, who, about the middle of the last century, distinguished himself as a physician at Moscow, and was one of the physicians of the Empress Catherine of Russia, was the son of Mr. William Halliday, farmer at Lochbrow, parish of Johnstone, Dumfries-shire, who derived from a junior branch of the Corehead family that never left Annandale.

HALLIDAY, SIR ANDREW, an eminent physician, was born in Dumfries-shire in 1783. He was educated for the church, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the parish school of Duncow, Dumfries-shire. He afterwards changed the clerical for the medical profession. Like his dalesman and friend, Telford the engineer, he was of reduced parentage, though of good and ancient blood, being a descendant of that brave "Thom Halliday, my sister's son so dear," spoken of by the renowned Sir William Wallace. After finishing his studies, he travelled through Russia and Tartary, and subsequently settled at Halesworth, near Birmingham, where, having taken his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, he for some time pursued the practice of medicine. He afterwards served on the staff of the army, both in Portugal and Spain, as surgeon to the forces, was at the assault of Bergen-op-Zoom, and at the battle of Waterloo. He was subsequently appointed domestic physician to the duke of Clarence, and was knighted by George the Fourth shortly after his accession to the throne.

With the history and antiquities, the poetry and traditions of his native land, Sir Andrew was familiarly acquainted. He possessed a vast fund

of general information, with a fine taste in literature, and a love of science, as his 'History of the House of Hanover,' published in 1826, and his 'Account of the West India Islands,' which came out in 1837, sufficiently testify. In November 1833 he was appointed inspector of army hospitals in the West Indies, from whence he returned in 1836. He had early turned his attention to the sad and neglected state of the insane poor in Great Britain and Ireland, with the benevolent view of leading to an amelioration of their condition, and his representations and communications to the public, and to persons in power, on the subject, some of which were anonymous, were so appalling, and found to be so true, that they procured the appointment of the select committee of the House of Commons of 1806-7. He died at Dumfries, September 7, 1839. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgn and Göttingen, and a member of several other learned and scientific institutions.—His works are:

Observations on Emphysema, or the Disease which arises from the Diffusion of Air into the Cavity of the Thorax. 1807.

Remarks on the present state of the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland. 1808.

Observations on the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry. 1809.

Observations on the present state of the Portuguese Army. 1811, 4to. Second edition, with additions. 1812, 8vo.

Translation of Professor Franck's Exposition of the Causes of Diseases. 1813, 8vo.

Memoir of the Campaign of 1815. Paris, 1816.

Letter to Lord Binning on the State of Lunatic Asylums, &c., in Scotland. Edin. 1816.

A General History of the House of Guelph, to the Accession of George I. London, 1821.

Annals of the House of Hanover. 1826, 2 vols. A well-arranged and judicious work.

A General View of the present state of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Great Britain and Ireland. 1828.

A Letter to Lord Robert Seymour, with a Report of the Number of Lunatics and Idiots in England and Wales. 1829.

The West Indies: The Natural and Physical History of the Windward and Leeward Islands. With some account of the Moral, Social, and Political Condition of their Inhabitants immediately before and after the abolition of Negro Slavery. London, 1837, 8vo.

A Letter to the Secretary at War on Sickness and Mortality in the West Indies. 1839.

He had collected materials for writing an Account of the Chief Campaigns of Wellington, in which he himself was present; but his death prevented him from carrying his intention into execution.

HALYBURTON, a surname derived from lands of that name in Berwickshire. These lands, Meikle and Little Halyburton, almost contiguous to each other, were at first called only Burton, or Burghton, but a chapel (a pendicle of the church of Greenlaw) being afterwards built at one of them, it was thence called Holy or Haly Burton. Nisbet (*System of Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 102) thinks that it was from a holy man named Burton that it had its name.

HALYBURTON, of Dirleton, Lord, a title (forfeited in 1600) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1440, on Sir Walter Halyburton of Dirleton, a descendant of the first person who assumed the name of Halyburton from his lands. This was Walter, son of David, son of Tracte, who, under the designation of Walterus de Halyburton, confirmed a donation of his father made in 1176, of his church of Halyburton to the abbacy of Kelso. Walter's great-grandson, Sir Henry Halyburton, swore allegiance to King Edward the First, in 1296, for his lands in Berwickshire, and on 23d May 1308, he was one of the sureties for the liberation of Lamberton bishop of St. Andrews, then a prisoner in Windsor castle. His son, Sir Adam, had three sons: Sir Walter, Sir John, and Alexander. Sir Walter, the eldest son, was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham in 1346. He was first confined in the Tower of London, whence he was conveyed to the castle of Windsor, and had ten merks sterling allowed him to bear his charges on the journey, by King Edward the Third. He obtained his liberty with King David the Second in 1357, and the following year had a safe-conduct to go to England, to negociate affairs of state. In 1364 he was high sheriff of Berwickshire, and one of the Scottish commissioners at Muirhouselaw, 1st September 1367. He died about 1385.

The second son, Sir John Halyburton, a valiant warrior against the English, was killed at the battle of Nisbet, in 1355. He married the daughter and coheiress of William de Vaux or Vallibus, lord of Dirleton, with whom he got that estate, and in consequence quartered the arms of Vaux with his own. His son, Sir John Halyburton of Dirleton, died in 1392. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Cameron of Bellegarno, coheiress with her sister, Jean, (the wife of Sir Nicol Erskine of Kinnoul,) of their father, whose great estates in the counties of Perth and Haddington were divided between them. He had, with a daughter, two sons: Sir Walter; and George Halyburton of Gogar, of which lands he had a charter from his brother, 8th June 1409.

The eldest son, Sir Walter Halyburton of Dirleton, was one of the hostages for King James the First, on his liberation in 1424, when his annual revenue was estimated at eight hundred merks, and he obtained liberty to return to Scotland in 1425. In 1430 he was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, and one of the wardens of the marches. In 1439 he was constituted high treasurer of Scotland, and in the following year he was created a peer of parliament. In 1444 he founded at Dirleton a collegiate church. He died in 1449. By his wife, Lady Isabel Stewart, eldest daughter of the regent Albany, and relict of the earl of Ross, he had, with a daughter, four sons, namely, John, second Lord Halyburton of Dirleton, Walter, Robert, and William.

Walter, the second son, married Catherine, daughter and coheiress of Alexander de Chisholm, with whom he got the barony of Pitcur, in the parish of Kettins, Forfarshire, of which he had a charter in 1432. The Halyburtons of Pitcur, (of whom afterwards,) acted a distinguished part in support of the Reformation in Scotland in the sixteenth century.

John, second Lord Halyburton, married Janet, daughter of Sir William Seton of Seton, by whom he had two sons: Patrick and George, who both bore the title.

Patrick, third lord, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Patrick, first Lord Hales, but died without issue. George, fourth lord, had three sons: Archibald, Patrick, and Andrew. The eldest son, Archibald, predeceased his father, but having married Helen, daughter of Shaw of Sauchie, he had a son, James, fifth lord, on whose decease, his uncle, Patrick, became sixth Lord Halyburton of Dirleton. The latter died in 1506, leaving three daughters, coheiresses; namely, Janet, married to William, Lord Ruthven; Marion, to George, Lord Home; and Margaret, to George Ker of Fawdonside, Roxburghshire. The sixth lord had a natural son, David Halyburton, in whose favour a legitimation passed the great seal, 19th April, 1543. The title descended to the eldest daughter, Lady Ruthven, and remained in Patrick, her son. Her grandson, William, Lord Ruthven and Dirleton, was in 1581 created earl of Gowrie, and her great-grandson, John, third earl of Gowrie, forfeited it in 1600, (see GOWRIE, Earl of, p. 339,) and thus the title of Lord Halyburton of Dirleton reverted to the crown.

The most celebrated of the Halyburtons of Pitcur, was James Halyburton, provost of Dundee at the era of the Reformation in Scotland, and uncle and tutor (or guardian) of Sir George Halyburton of Pitcur. In 1558, he was one of the commissioners sent by the Estates of Scotland to France to negociate the marriage of the infant Queen Mary to the dauphin. He early joined the lords of the Congregation, and in 1559, when the queen regent began to persecute the preachers of the reformed doctrines, she desired him to apprehend Paul Methven, one of the leading reformers, but, instead of doing so, he sent the latter a secret message to that effect, that he might escape in time. [*Calderwood's Hist.* vol. i. p. 439.] He was among the barons who went to St. Andrews on the 4th June of the same year, summoned there by the earl of Argyle and Lord James Stewart, afterwards the regent Moray, in consequence of the perfidious conduct of the queen regent towards the reformers. He had the command of the troops of the Congregation stationed on the high ground called Cupar moor, to oppose the army which the queen regent had marched from Falkland on the 13th of the same month, and he had so skilfully posted their ordnance as completely to command the surrounding country. To avoid bloodshed, however, a negociation was entered into, which led to a temporary truce. At the burning of Scone, soon after, he and his brother, Captain Alexander Halyburton, hastened with Knox and other leaders of the reformation to prevent acts of violence by the mob, but without effect, as the palace and abbey were entirely destroyed. Captain Alexander Halyburton was killed in a skirmish with the French soldiers at Leith in the following November. In 1560 the provost of Dundee was one of the leading reformers who met at Cupar for the purpose of electing commissioners to meet the duke of Norfolk at Berwick, to arrange the conditions on which Queen Elizabeth was to send an English army to their assistance. The instructions given them, signed, among others, by James Halyburton, are inserted in full in *Calderwood's History* (vol. i. p. 579). In 1564 he was one of the commissioners appointed by the General Assembly to present certain articles against popery to the lords of secret council. In 1565, after "the Round-about Raid," with the earls of Murray, Glencairn, and other leaders of the Reformed party, he took refuge in England, the queen and Lord Darnley being then too powerful for them. He afterwards fought at Langside on the side of the regent Moray. In 1570 he assisted the regent Lennox in dispersing the troops of the earl of Huntly at Brechin, when he appeared in arms on behalf of Queen Mary. In the subsequent skirmishes with "the queen's men," between Edinburgh and Leith, he was also actively engaged. He was with the earl of Morton, the leader of the king's army, when he attacked the lords of the queen's faction near Restalrig, on 16th June 1571. At this time he held the rank of colonel, and at a skirmish which took place on the evening of the last day of August of that year, he was taken prisoner by a party from Leith, who had driven back to the Netherbow gate of Edinburgh a strong force of the opposite faction that had gone out to give them battle, but appears soon to have regained his liberty. In 1578 he was one of the commissioners who were directed by the king to hold a conference at Stirling castle, on 22d December, to settle the policy of the church, and in 1582, he and Captain William Stewart, brother of the notorious favourite, Colonel James Stewart, temporary earl of Arran, were commissioners from the king to the General Assembly which met on 9th October of that year. He was also one of the king's commissioners in the Assembly which met 24th April 1583. He seems for a time to have lost the king's favour, probably in consequence of having joined in the Raid of Ruthven, as, according to Calderwood, he was deprived of the provostship of Dundee, after he had held it for thirty-three consecutive years, when it was conferred on the earl of Crawford. In the Assembly of February 1588, he was again one of the king's commissioners, and in this and the next Assembly, in August following, he was nominated one of the assessors to the moderator. He died the same year, aged 70, and was interred in the South church, Dundee, receiving a public funeral, at the expense of the corporation. His monument remained under the floor of the *lateran* (the clerk's or precentor's desk) on the north side of the pulpit, till the churches of Dundee were destroyed by fire in 1841.

Pitcur was inherited by Agatha Halyburton, wife of the fourteenth earl of Morton, whose second son, the Hon. Hamilton Douglas, became possessed of it, and according to the entail, assumed the name of Halyburton. On his death in 1784, it went to his aunt, Mary, countess of Aboyne, whose second son, Colonel the Hon. Douglas Gordon, afterwards Lord Douglas Gordon Halyburton, succeeded to it, and on his death in 1841, his nephew, Lord Frederick Gordon, became the proprietor, also taking the name of Halyburton, being the lineal male heir and representative of that ancient family.

A lateral branch of the same family were the Haliburtons of Foderance in the same county, one of whom, Sir George Haliburton, was admitted a lord of session 8th November, 1627, and knighted by Charles the First at Holyrood, on 14th July, 1633. In the latter year he was appointed a parliamentary commissioner for surveying the laws, and was elected president of the court for the ensuing session on 1st November 1642. He was a member of a commission for revising and arranging the laws, passed on 15th March 1649, but died soon after.

HALYBURTON, THOMAS, an eminent divine and theological writer, was born in December 1674, at Dupplin, near Perth. His father had been for many years minister of the parish of Aberdalgy, but was ejected at the Restoration, and died in 1682. Thomas accompanied his mother to Holland, from whence he returned to Scotland in 1687, and, after attending the usual

classes at the university, he entered himself a student of divinity. He was licensed in 1699, and in 1700 was ordained minister of the parish of Ceres in Fifeshire. In 1710, upon the recommendation of the synod of Fife, he was appointed professor of divinity in St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews, by patent from Queen Anne. In his inaugural discourse he chose for his subject, a work of the celebrated Dr. Pitcairn of Edinburgh, which contained an attack on revealed religion, under the title of 'Epistola Archimedis ad Regem Gelonem albæ Græcæ reperta, anno æræ Christianæ, 1688, A. Pitcairno, M.D. ut vulgo creditur, auctore." Professor Halyburton died in September 1712, in his 38th year. He distinguished himself by his writings against the Deists, but his published works were all posthumous. They are:

Natural Religion Insufficient; and Revealed, necessary to Man's Happiness. Edin. 1714, 4to. This able and elaborate performance was written in confutation of the Deism of Lord Herbert and Mr. Blount.

Memoirs of his Life, continued by James Watson. Edin. 1715, 8vo. With a Recommendatory Epistle by Isaac Watts. London, 1718, 8vo.

The Great Concern of Salvation. In three parts. With a Recommendatory Preface by I. Watts. Edin. 1722, 8vo.

Ten Sermons, preached before and after the celebration of the Lord's Supper, Edin. 1722. 8vo.

A complete edition of his Works, in one volume 8vo, appeared in 1836 in Glasgow.

HAMILTON, a surname originally derived from the lordship and manor of Hambledon in Leicestershire, the seat of the ancient family of Hamilton, the first of whom settled in Scotland in the thirteenth century. In the time of William the Conqueror, as we learn from the index to Domesday Book, there were several places in England of the names of Hameldun, Hameldune, Hameledone, Hameltun, Hameltune, and Hameledune; and different families of the name were established in various parts of England, about the time of the early Scottish Hamiltons, but there is no reason to suppose that any of them settled in Scotland. A William de Hamilton, who belonged to a Yorkshire family, is repeatedly taken notice of in the *Fœdera Angliæ*, from 1274 to 1305, being employed in various negociations and transactions of importance. He was archbishop of York and lord-chancellor of England during the reign of Edward the First, and one of the commissioners appointed by that monarch who met at Upsettlington, near Norham castle, on 2d June 1292, to determine the claims of the competitors for the Scottish crown. In Cleland's 'Annals of Glasgow,' vol. ii. p. 484, there is inserted the translated copy of a charter from Malcolm Canmore (who reigned between 1057 and 1093) to the masons of Glasgow, granting them very ample privileges, one of the witnesses to which is designed Andrew Hamilton, bishop of Glasgow; but the authenticity of the deed is doubted from the fact that there were no bishops of Glasgow for a considerable period after this; the first, according to Chalmers, having been John, (preceptor of David I.,) who died in 1147.

The first person of the name in Scotland that can be relied upon was Walter de Hamilton, usually designed Gualterus filius Gilberti, or Walter Fitz-Gilbert, and from him the ducal family of Hamilton are descended. His father, Sir Gilbert Hamilton, is said to have been the son of Sir William de Hamilton, one of the sons of Robert de Bellomont, surnamed Blanchemaine, third earl of Leicester, who died in 1190. The story told by Hector Boece, Lesly, Buchanan, and others, of the first Hamilton who settled in Scotland having been obliged to flee from the court of Edward the Second in 1323, for slaying John Despencer, is quite in character with the legendary origins of families formerly so universal, and is evidently an invention. The fable goes on to state that having been closely pursued in his flight, Hamilton and his servant changed clothes with two woodcutters, and taking the saws of the workmen, they were in the act of cutting an oak-tree when his pursuers passed. Perceiving his servant to notice them, Sir Gilbert cried out to him "Through," which word, with the oak-tree and saw through it, he took for his crest. Sir Gilbert's son, Sir Walter, however, was settled in Scotland long before this period. In the chartulary of Paisley he appears as one of the witnesses to the charter of confirmation by James, great steward of Scotland, to the monastery of Paisley, of the privilege of a herring fishery in the Clyde, in 1294; and in 1292, and again in 1296, we find him among the barons who swore fealty to King Edward the First, for lands lying in Lanarkshire and different other counties. During the contest which ensued for the succession to the Scottish crown he adhered to the English or Baliol interest. By Edward the Second he was appointed governor of the castle of Bothwell, and he held that important fortress for the English at the period of the battle of Bannockburn. He is mentioned by Barbour as "Schyr Waltre Gilbertson." He seems soon after to have been taken into favour with Robert the Bruce, as that monarch bestowed on him the barony of Cadyow in Lanarkshire, and several other lands and baronies in that county, and in Linlithgowshire and Wigtonshire. He continued faithful to King David Bruce, the son of his great benefactor, and during his minority he accompanied the regent Douglas to the relief of Berwick, then threatened with a siege by the English. He was also present at the battle of Halidon-hill, where he had a command in the second great body of the army under the young Stewart. He was twice married. His second wife was Mary, only daughter of Adam de Gordon, ancestor of all the Gordons in Scotland. He had two sons: Sir David, and John de Hamilton, who, marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Alan Stewart of Dreghorn, got with her the lands of Ballencrief, &c. Of him are descended the Hamiltons of Innerwick, the earls of Haddington, and others. Sir Walter had two brothers, Sir John de Hamilton de Rossaven, and Hugo de Hamilton. The former had a charter from his nephew, Sir David de Hamilton de Cadyow, of the barony of Fingaltoun in Renfrewshire, dated in 1339. He was ancestor of the Hamiltons of Fingaltoun and Preston, from whom are sprung the families of Airdrie and Ellershaw, and from the latter are said to be descended the Hamiltons of Cairnes, and the Hamiltons of Mount Hamilton in Ireland.

Sir David de Hamilton, lord of Cadyow, was, like his father, a faithful adherent of David the Bruce, and after that monarch's return from France, he accompanied him in all his excursions into the northern counties of England. He was taken prisoner with the king at the disastrous battle of Durham, 17th October, 1346, but soon obtained his freedom on payment of a heavy ransom. He is mentioned as one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, at a meeting of the Estates held at Scone, 27th March 1371, to settle the succession, when John earl of

Carrick was unanimously acknowledged to be the eldest lawful son of King Robert the Second, and undoubted heir to the crown. He had three sons: Sir David, his successor; Walter de Hamilton, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Cambuskeith and Grange in Ayrshire; and Alan de Hamilton of Lethberd or Larbert in Linlithgowshire.

The eldest son, Sir David de Hamilton, was knighted by Robert the Second, who, in 1377, made him a grant of the lands of Bothwell muir. He died before 1392. He married Janet or Johanetta de Keith, only daughter and heiress of the gallant Sir William Keith of Galston, and the ancestrix, not only of the noble family of Hamilton, but of their cousins the Stewarts of Darnley, from whom James the First of England, and the subsequent monarchs of the house of Stuart, were lineally descended. By this lady he had; with a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Alexander Fraser of Cowie and Dores, ancestor of the Frasers, Lord Salton; five sons; namely, Sir John, his successor; George, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Boreland in Ayrshire; William, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Bathgate; Andrew, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Udston; and John, ancestor of the family of Bardowie.

The eldest son, Sir John Hamilton of Cadyow, when returning from France, in 1398, with Sir John Hamilton of Fingaltoun, and some other Scottish gentlemen, was captured at sea by the English. Prompt complaints of this breach of public faith having been made by the Scottish government, King Richard the Second issued an order, dated 28th October 1398, for them to be set at liberty, the ship and cargo restored, and the damages made good. The following year he was one of the Scottish commissioners appointed for receiving the oath of King Richard for the fulfilment of the truce with Scotland; and, some time after, he was present with the duke of Albany on the borders, when he and the duke of Lancaster on the part of England, prolonged the truce between the two countries. With a daughter, Catherine, married to Sir William Baillie of Lamington, he had three sons; viz. Sir James, his successor; David, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Dalserf, Blackburn Green, &c.; and Thomas of Darngaber, common ancestor of the Hamiltons of Raploch, Milburne, Stanehouse, Neilsland, Torrance, Aikenhead, Dechmont, Barnes, &c., as well as of the earls of Clanbrassil, and other families of note in Ireland. Thomas de Hamilton of Darngaber was ordered to be released out of the Tower of London, having been for some time a prisoner of war. The order is dated 12th April 1413, immediately after the accession of King Henry the Fifth.

The eldest son, Sir James Hamilton, and his next brother, David, obtained letters of safe-conduct, dated 6th September 1413, from King Henry the Fifth, to travel into England, as far as the castle of Calthorpe in Lincolnshire. He was one of the hostages for James the First, when he was allowed to return to Scotland in 1421, and in 1424 he was one of those who went to London as sureties for their sovereign. He had five sons, namely, Sir James, his successor, first Lord Hamilton; Alexander, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Silvertonhill and Westport; John, designated of Whistleberry; Gavin, provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Orbistoun, progenitor of the Hamiltons of Dalziel, Haggs, Monkland, Kilbrachmont, Parkhead, Longharmiston, Barr, &c.; and Robert.

James, the eldest son, was created a lord of parliament by royal charter, on July 3, 1445, under the title of Lord Hamilton of Cadyow. In 1449, he was one of the commissioners appointed to meet on the borders and renew the truce with England. In accordance with the practice of the age amongst the great landed proprietors of forming collegiate establishments, Lord Hamilton obtained from Pope Sextus V. authority to erect the parish church of Hamilton (formerly Cadyow) into a collegiate church, and to add to it a provost and six prebendaries to a former foundation of two chaplainries in the said church. A new church having been built in 1732, the old Gothic fabric erected by his lordship was pulled down, with the exception of one of the aisles, which now covers the burying vault of the Hamilton family. In 1450 he accompanied the earl of Douglas on his celebrated tour to Rome, and after their return to Scotland the following year, he went with him on a pilgrimage to St. Thomas' tomb at Canterbury. He joined the confederacy which Douglas had formed with the earls of Moray, Crawford, and Ross, and in 1452, when King James invited that powerful nobleman to the fatal conference in Stirling castle, he accompanied him to the gate; but on attempting to follow Douglas within it, he was rudely thrust back by the porter, and drawing his sword to avenge the insult, his relation, Sir Alexander Livingston, from within held him back with a long halbert till they got the gate made fast. Afterwards, when he heard of the murder of Douglas, he knew that his being denied entrance was done for his safety. A friend in the castle, privily conveying a pair of spurs to Lord Hamilton, (a hint for him to escape,) gave the first intimation to Douglas' friends in the town of his fate. As he adhered to the earl's brother, Sir James Douglas, who succeeded as ninth and last earl of Douglas, the king, in November 1454, after ravaging Douglasdale, proceeded to Lord Hamilton's lands in Avondale and Clydesdale, which he also laid waste. He afterwards went to England to solicit from King Henry the Sixth assistance in men and money for Douglas; but although he failed in his efforts as regarded the earl, he obtained for himself a considerable sum of money with which, on his return, he equipped a body of 300 horse and 300 foot. Soon after, the earl, at the head of 40,000 men, took the field in open rebellion against his sovereign. He encamped on the south bank of the Carron, about three miles from the Torwood in Stirlingshire. The king at the same time advanced from Stirling with an army of 30,000 men. At this crisis, Bishop Kennedy sent a private message to Lord Hamilton, offering, in the king's name, a free pardon for all that was past, and great rewards in future, if he deserted Douglas, and submitted to the government. Immediately repairing to that nobleman, as his troops were drawing out from the camp, he represented to him that as he never would probably again be at the head of a more numerous and well-appointed force, so he never could have a better opportunity of fighting the king to advantage; and added, that he would find it extremely difficult to keep his troops longer together. The earl haughtily replied, "That if he (Lord Hamilton) was tired or afraid, he might be gone." The same night, collecting his kinsmen and followers, Lord Hamilton carried them over to the royal camp, and was received by the king with open arms; but, for the sake of appearances, he was sent to Roslin castle for a few days. In consequence of this and other desertions, the earl of Douglas, with two hundred horse, all that remained to him, hastily retired to the borders. The following year (1455) he renewed his depredations on the estates of the royalists, but being overtaken at Ancrum moor in Teviotdale, by a body of troops under the earl of Angus and Lord Hamilton, he was routed with great loss, and driven out of the kingdom. Lord Hamilton subsequently obtained from his grateful sovereign grants of extensive territorial possessions in Lanarkshire and other counties, and among others, of the lands of Fynnart in Renfrewshire, forfeited by the earl of Douglas. In 1455 he was appointed one of the commissioners on the part of Scotland

to treat of peace, with the Lord Montague and others, on the part of England; for which purpose they met at York. He was employed again in 1461, 1471, 1472, and in 1474, in which last year he was one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England. Two years thereafter, he was one of the commissioners appointed to meet the plenipotentiaries of England to prolong the truce, and to negociate a marriage between the Princess Cicely, the daughter of Edward IV., and the duke of Rothesay, prince of Scotland, both of whom were then in their childhood—a union that never took place. His name appears frequently in the 'Acta Dominorum Concilii,' as one of these judges, during the years 1478 and 1479, in which latter year he died. He was married, first, to Lady Euphemia Graham, eldest daughter of Patrick earl of Strathearn, and widow of Archibald, fifth earl of Douglas and second duke of Touraine; and, secondly, in 1474, to the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of King James the Second, and widow of Thomas Boyd, earl of Arran. By the former he had two daughters, Elizabeth, married to David, fourth earl of Crawford, created, by James III., duke of Montrose, and Agnes, married to Sir James Hamilton of Preston; and by the latter he had a son, James, 2d Lord Hamilton, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Matthew, 2d earl of Lennox. He had also several natural sons, but of these only are known James de Hamilton, whose name appears in the succession charter of 1455; Sir Patrick Hamilton of Kincavel, father of Patrick Hamilton, the martyr, (see p. 427); and John Hamilton of Broomhill. He had also a daughter, married to Sir John Macfarlane, chief of the clan Macfarlane.

James, second Lord Hamilton and first earl of Arran, was held in high estimation by his cousin, King James IV., who made him one of his privy councillors. In 1503 he was sent, with some other noblemen, to the court of England, to negociate a marriage betwixt the Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII., and his royal relative, which was concluded the following year. On this occasion King James made him a grant of the island of Arran, at the same time creating him earl thereof, by letters patent, dated 11th August 1503. He also gave him a charter or commission of justiciary within the island. During the marriage rejoicings, in 1504, Lord Hamilton and the celebrated French knight, Anthony D'Arcy, better known by the name of the Sieur de la Beauté, renowned all over Europe for his martial prowess, tilted together in presence of the whole court, and after several trials, neither could boast of any advantage over the other, "only," says Sir J. Balfour in his Annals, "the Lord Hamilton, one day at Falkland, was judged to have the honour, which La Beauté did impute to his own indisposition of body that day." The same year (1504) he was appointed to the command of a force of 10,000 men which James IV. sent to the assistance of the king of Denmark, when engaged in hostilities with the Swedes and Norwegians. In 1507, with the archbishop of St. Andrews, he was sent as ambassador to France. On his return through England, the following year, accompanied by his natural brother, Sir Patrick Hamilton, he was arrested in Kent by Vaughan, an officer of Henry the Eighth. He was at first treated with distinction, but, on his refusal to swear fidelity to King Henry, he was committed to the custody of a guard. The English monarch having sent an envoy to Scotland to vindicate himself, King James desired this ambassador to inform his master that he highly approved of the earl's conduct in refusing to swear fealty to England; adding, that to obtain the freedom of his kinsman, he would delay the renewal of the league with France, if he were released. In June following, the bishop of Moray repaired to London again to solicit his liberation, but without effect; and it appears that he was not set at liberty till towards the end of the year. During his residence in England, his brother, Sir Patrick (whom André of Toulouse, in his Diary for the year 1508, styles a most famous knight,) vanquished, in single combat, an Irish gentleman of eminent skill in arms. Soon after, the earl was appointed to the command of a body of auxiliaries which was sent to the assistance of Louis the Twelfth of France, who, for the seasonable aid thus rendered him, settled an annual pension on the earl for life, besides making him many valuable presents. On his return to Scotland, he was driven by stress of weather into the port of Carrickfergus in Ireland; but the inhabitants of that place having maltreated his men, the earl landed a choice body of his sailors, assaulted and stormed the town, and gave it up to be plundered.

During his absence on this expedition, James the Fourth, with the flower of his nobility, had been slain at Flodden, and the queen-mother had been declared regent of the kingdom. On her resignation of that office, soon after, an assembly of the estates was held at Perth to elect a new regent, when the voices were much divided between the duke of Albany, then in France, and the earl of Arran. Through the influence, however, of Elphinston, bishop of Aberdeen, and Lord Home, the former was elected, and Sir Patrick Hamilton and the Lyon King at arms sent to France, to notify the election to him. In 1515, after Albany had taken prisoner Lord Home, whose overgrown power and turbulent disposition had become dangerous to the state, he committed him to the custody of the earl of Arran, governor of the castle of Edinburgh. The latter, who disliked the regent, was easily persuaded by Home to retire with him to the borders, where they commenced hostilities, on which he was required to surrender himself within fifteen days, to avoid being proclaimed a rebel as Home and his brother had been. At the same time, the regent, at the head of a select body of troops, and a small train of artillery, proceeded to invest the castle of Cadyow, the earl's principal stronghold, and required its immediate surrender. His mother, the Princess Mary, aunt of Albany, resided at that time in Cadyow castle, and on her solicitation the regent consented to pardon Arran, on his returning to his duty, which he accordingly did. In the following year, at the instigation of the English king, Arran, who still aimed at the regency, associated with the earls of Glencairn, Lennox, and the majority of the noblemen and gentlemen of the west, and seized the royal magazines at Glasgow. They also sent a body of troops to take possession of some French ships, with supplies of arms and ammunition for Albany, which had arrived in the Clyde. The vessels, however, had sailed, but a quantity of gunpowder and other ammunition landed from them, they brought to Glasgow, where, lest it might fall into the hands of their enemies, the powder was thrown into a draw-well. The earl of Arran, at the same time, by a stratagem made himself master of the castle of Dumbarton, expelling Lord Erskine, the governor. An accommodation, however, between the regent and the leaders of the malcontents was soon brought about, chiefly through the means of Forman, archbishop of Glasgow. In 1517, on Albany's departure for France, Arran was constituted lieutenant-general and one of the lords of the regency, and, on the murder of the Sieur de la Beauté, warden of the marches. In the latter capacity he committed to prison Sir George Douglas, the brother of Angus, and Mark Ker, for some misdemeanor, and took possession of the castles of Hume, Wedderburne, and Langton. By the members of the regency he had been elected their president, but was, upon all occasions, opposed by the earl of Angus. Having, in 1519, while the plague raged

at Edinburgh, conveyed the young king, for greater security, to the castle of Dalkeith, he was, on his return to Edinburgh, denied entrance by the citizens, on the instigation of Angus, and the gates shut against him. His followers and those of Angus had a fierce encounter on the High Street of Edinburgh, 30th April 1520, when several were slain on both sides, and the Hamilton party obliged to disperse. Arran himself and his son, Sir James Hamilton, fighting their way through the *melée*, retired down a wynd on the north side of the High Street, where, finding a coal-horse standing, they threw off his burden, and rode through the North Loch, at a shallow place, no one thinking of pursuing them that way. Among those slain were Sir Patrick Hamilton of Kincavel, already mentioned, and Sir James Hamilton, younger of Preston. In 1523 Arran joined the queen dowager in opposing the regent, and after the final retirement of the latter to France the following year, he had again the chief direction of affairs under the king. In 1526, however, on Angus obtaining the superiority, he retired for a time from court to his estates, but on the 4th September of that year, he commanded the royal army against his nephew, the earl of Lennox, at the battle near Linlithgow, where the latter was slain by Sir James Hamilton of Finnart. On the forfeiture of Angus he had a charter of the lordship of Bothwell, 16th November 1528. He died before 21st July 1529. He married, first, Beatrix, daughter of John, Lord Drummond, by whom he had a daughter, married to Andrew Stewart, Lord Evandale and Ochiltree, whose grandson was the notorious favourite of James the Sixth, Captain James Stewart, the titular earl of Arran. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, sister of Alexander Lord Home, by whom he had no issue. It being found that this lady's former husband, Sir Thomas Hay, of the family of Yester, who had gone abroad and was supposed to be dead, was alive, a sentence of divorce was pronounced in 1513. He married, thirdly, Janet, daughter of Sir David Bethune of Creich, comptroller of Scotland, niece of Cardinal Bethune, and widow of Sir Thomas Livingston of Easter Wemyss, and by her had, with four daughters, two sons, namely, James, second earl of Arran, regent of Scotland and duke of Chatelherault, of whom a memoir is given afterwards in larger type, and Gavin. He had also four natural sons and one natural daughter. The sons were, Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, already mentioned, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Evandale, Crawfordjohn, Gilkerscleugh, &c.; Sir John Hamilton of Clydesdale, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Samuelston; James Hamilton of Parkhill; and John, archbishop of St. Andrews, executed at Stirling 1st April, 1570. According to Knox and Buchanan, however, the paternity of the last was doubtful.

James, second earl of Arran, and duke of Chatelherault, married Lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of the third earl of Morton, and by her had, with four daughters, four sons, namely, James, third earl of Arran; John, marquis of Hamilton; Lord David Hamilton, who died without issue in March 1611; and Lord Claud, ancestor of the earls of Abercorn. (Marquises of Abercorn, peerage of Great Britain, 1790.)

James, third earl of Arran, succeeded his father in 1575. The dukedom of Chatelherault, having been resumed by the crown of France, did not descend to him. He was in the castle of St. Andrews when Cardinal Bethune was assassinated in 1546, and was detained prisoner there by the conspirators. As his father was the presumptive heir to the crown, on the 14th August 1546, the Estates of the kingdom passed an act declaring him to be secluded from the succession as long as he happened to be in the hands of those that committed the slaughter of the cardinal, or of any enemies of the realm. He was released on the surrender of the conspirators to the French, and in 1555, he went over to France, where he obtained the command of the Scottish guards. Having become a convert to the reformed doctrines, a plot against his life was formed by the princes of Lorraine, but entertaining suspicions of the design from some expressions dropped by the cardinal of Lorraine, he hastily quitted France in 1559, and on his way home visited the court of Queen Elizabeth. In 1560, the Scottish Estates proposed the earl of Arran as a husband to that princess, but with great professions of regard she declined the alliance. The following year, on the arrival from France of his own sovereign, Queen Mary, he openly aspired to her hand, and on her part she showed great partiality for him, but by his most imprudently opposing the exercise of her religion, he forfeited her favour altogether. His love, inflamed by disappointment, gradually undermined his reason, and he was declared, by a cognition of inquest, to be insane. When his brothers, Lord John and Lord Claud Hamilton were attainted in 1579, the earl, though incapable, from his situation, of committing any crime, was involved, by a shameful abuse of law, in the common ruin of his house. He had continued to live secluded at the castle of Craignethan, under the care of some faithful servants of the family, but a party being sent to demand the surrender of that fortress, his servants, after making what defence they could, were forced to yield, and the earl, with his aged mother, the duchess of Chatelherault, sent to Linlithgow and placed under the custody of one Captain Lambie, the same miscreant who insulted Queen Mary on her surrender at Carberry Hill, a creature of Morton's, and a most inveterate enemy of the house of Hamilton. Captain James Stewart, grandson of Lady Margaret Hamilton, already mentioned, was appointed his tutor, and afterwards, in 1581, under pretence that he was the lawful heir of the family, he was created earl of Arran, [see vol. i. p. 160,] which title he held, along with the estates of the Hamilton family, until his downfall in 1585, when they were restored to the rightful owner. James Hamilton, third earl of Arran, died without issue in March 1609, and was succeeded by his nephew, James, second marquis of Hamilton.

Lord John, the second son of the regent duke of Chatelherault, and first marquis of Hamilton, born in 1532, had the commendatory of the rich abbey of Aberbrothwick conferred on him in 1541. When Queen Mary was imprisoned in 1567 he entered into an association for endeavouring to procure her liberty; and on her escape from Lochleven castle in May of the following year, she hastened to Hamilton, where, in a few days, she was joined by a splendid train of nobles, accompanied by such numbers of followers as formed an army of 6,000 men. But the defeat at Langside, the same month, disconcerted all the measures of her friends. On the death of his father in 1575, the family estates devolved on Lord John. His lordship and his brother, Lord Claud, commendator of Paisley, suspected of being accessory to the murder of the regents Moray and Lennox, had been included in a general bill of attainder on that account, and in 1579, at the instigation of the regent Morton, it was resolved, without trial or the examination of any witnesses, to put it in force against them. Timely information having reached the brothers of their danger, they made their escape, but the castle of Cadyow was besieged and taken, and completely demolished. The garrison, with their hands tied behind their backs, were led prisoners to Stirling, where their captain, Arthur Hamilton of Merritoun, was publicly executed. The whole of the Hamilton estates were confiscated, and the most cruel and oppressive proceedings directed against almost all the gentlemen of the name, a number of whom fled from their

homes. Lord John Hamilton, disguised as a seaman, retired to France, where he was kindly received by the archbishop of Glasgow, ambassador at the French court for Queen Mary. His refusal to change his religion lost him the favour of that bigoted court, on which he returned to England, and joined his brother Lord Claud, who had found a secure asylum at Widdrington, in the north of England, with a relation of the earl of Northumberland. In 1585, they returned to Scotland, with the other exiled nobles, and being admitted into King James' presence at Stirling, Lord John Hamilton, in name of the others, said, "That they were come, in all humility, to beg his majesty's love and favour." The king answered, "My lord, I did never see you before, and must confess that of all this company you have been most wronged. You were a faithful servant to my mother in my minority, and, when I understood not, as I do now, the estate of things, hardly used." They were immediately restored to their estates and honours, and in a parliament held at Linlithgow in December of the same year, an act of oblivion for all that was past, was solemnly ratified. Lord John was sworn a privy councillor and made governor of Dumbarton castle. In 1587, while the unfortunate Queen Mary was under sentence of death, she took a ring from her finger, which she ordered one of her attendants to deliver to Lord John Hamilton, and tell him it was all that she had left to witness her great sense of his family's constant fidelity to her, and desired that it should always be kept in the family, as a lasting evidence of her regard towards them. This ring is still preserved in the charter-room at Hamilton palace. In 1589, when the king went to Denmark to bring home his young queen, the Princess Anne, he nominated Lord John Hamilton lieutenant of the three wardenries of the marches, and of the whole of the south of Scotland. The queen, on her arrival, was crowned, with great pomp, in the abbey church of Holyrood, by the earl of Lennox and Lord John.

In 1593, he accompanied the king in his expedition to the north against the popish lords, after the battle of Glenlivet. On this occasion he claimed the leading of the vanguard, which the earl of Angus opposed, alleging that this honour, of right, belonged to him, being the ancient privilege of the Douglases. The king decided that Lord John should have the command at this time, but that this should not in any manner impugn the rights and privileges of the house of Douglas. Lord John sat as one of the jury upon the trial of the earls of Huntly, Bothwell, and Crawford, when they were found guilty, and sent to separate prisons. Calderwood [*Hist.*, vol. v. p. 268] has recorded a curious conversation betwixt the king and Lord John, on the subject of the excommunication of the popish lords. Having failed in his efforts with the Edinburgh clergy to prevent the intimation of the sentence in that city, James paid a visit to Hamilton palace, for the purpose of sounding that nobleman in the matter. "You see, my lord," he said, "how I am used, and have no man in whom I may trust more than in Huntly. If I receive him, the ministers will cry out that I am an apostate from the religion,—if not, I am left desolate." "If he and the rest be not enemies to the religion," replied his lordship, "you may receive them,—if otherwise, not." "I cannot tell," said his majesty, "what to make of that,—but the ministers hold them for enemies. Always I would think it good that they enjoyed liberty of conscience." Upon this Lord Hamilton exclaimed, "Sir, then we are all gone! then we are all gone! then we are all gone! If there were no more to withstand them than I, I will withstand." The king, perceiving his servants approach, put an end to the conversation by saying, with a smile. "My lord, I did this to try your mind." In 1596, when the clergy, preaching against the king's government and measures, forced him to leave Edinburgh, Bruce and Balcanquhal, two of their number, in name of the others, invited Lord John, then at Hamilton, to repair to Edinburgh and place himself at their head. Hastening to the king at Linlithgow, he placed the letter in his hands. He was created Marquis of Hamilton at Holyroodhouse 17th April 1599. So great was King James' regard for him that he requested him to stand godfather to one of his children, and he often visited him at Hamilton. He died 12th April, 1604, in his 72d year. He married Margaret, only daughter of the eighth Lord Glammis, widow of the fourth earl of Cassillis, and by this lady, who survived him many years, he had two sons, Edward, who died young, and James, second marquis of Hamilton; and one daughter, Lady Margaret, the wife of the eighth Lord Maxwell. He had a natural son, Sir John Hamilton of Lettrick, father of the first Lord Bargeny, and a natural daughter, Jean, who was contracted in marriage to Sir Umfra Colquhoun of Luss.

James, second marquis of Hamilton, born in 1589, succeeded his father in 1604, and his uncle, the earl of Arran, in May 1609, in his estates and in the hereditary office of sheriff of Lanarkshire. Besides being made one of the gentlemen of the king's bedchamber, he was on 14th January 1613, appointed one of the lords of the privy council, and lord steward of the household; and on 16th June 1619, he was created a peer of England by the title of Earl of Cambridge and Lord Innerdale, titles that had never before been conferred on any but such as were of the blood royal. And here it becomes necessary to correct an "historical error" that is almost universally held, namely, that after the present royal family the house of Hamilton is heir to the Scottish crown, and of consequence to the throne of Great Britain, as by the act of Union it is for ever provided that whosoever is heir to the throne of Scotland shall be heir also to the throne of the United Kingdom, and *vice versa*. During the period of nearly a century (previous to the birth of children of the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, which took place in 1613) the head of the Hamilton family was undoubtedly the next heir to the Scottish crown. As such, in the year 1542, an act was passed in the Estates of Scotland, by which "all the lordis spirituale, temporale, and commissaris of burrowis, representand the thre estatis of parliament, declarit and declaris James, earle of Arrane, Lord Hamilton (ancestor of the duke of Hamilton) *second persoun* of this *realme, and narrest to succede to the crown of the samin*, falyeing of our souirane lady (Queen Mary) and the barnis lauchfullie to be gotten of hir body." And again, in 1546, as already stated, the three estates solemnly recognised the eldest son of the earl of Arran as "the *third* persoun of the realm," and acknowledged "all his rychtis of successionis alsweill of the crowne as of others." The head of the house of Hamilton remained in this distinguished position of "second person of the realm," or heir presumptive to the crown, until the birth of King James the Sixth interposed a third person between him and the throne. After the dethronement of Queen Mary, the house of Hamilton again reverted to its pre-eminence of being next heir to the crown, and held that high position until the numerous issue of King James the Sixth removed them to a distance in the order of succession. By the act of Union, confirming previous acts of succession and settlement of the crown, it is enacted "that the succession of the monarchy of Great Britain, after Queen Anne, and in default of issue of her majesty, be, and remain, and continue, to the most excellent Princess Sophia, (the daughter of the Princess Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, daughter of King James the Sixth

of Scotland,) and the heirs of her body, being Protestants." It is under the provisions of this act that Queen Victoria and her royal family, as heirs of King George the First, the eldest son of the Princess Sophia, now hold the crown of the United Kingdom, and under the same act, in the event of the failure of the present royal family, the succession to the crown would open up to the next immediate heirs descended of the body of the Princess Sophia. These are very numerous. With every day, therefore, the "historical error" or popular fallacy, of representing the noble house of Hamilton as "after the royal family, heir to the Scottish crown," becomes greater and greater. Their boast is that they once *were* the presumptive heirs to the ancient kingdom of Scotland, and that they still inherit the royal blood of its long line of sovereigns.

The second marquis of Hamilton, chosen a knight of the Garter at Whitehall, 9th February 1621, was high commissioner to the Scottish parliament the same year, in which the five articles of Perth, so obnoxious to the presbyterian party, were ratified by a majority of 27. He died at Whitehall, London, 2d March, 1625, in his 36th year, a few days before King James. As he was said to have been poisoned by the duke of Buckingham, with whom he had some difference, three medical men were appointed to examine his body. Two of them declared that he had not been poisoned, but the third, Dr. Eglisham, affirmed that he had, and hesitated not to impute the crime to Buckingham. He was obliged in consequence to leave England, when he retired to Flanders, where he published his opinions in the shape of a pamphlet. The marquis married Lady Anne Cunninghame, fourth daughter of the seventh earl of Glencairn. Of a firm and masculine spirit, this lady, who long survived her husband, distinguished herself on the side of the Covenanters, her father's family having ever been warm friends of the presbyterian interest. In 1633, when her son conducted the English fleet to the Forth, to overawe the Covenanters, she appeared among them on the shore at Leith, at the head of a troop of horse, and drawing a pistol from her saddlebow, declared she would be the first to shoot her son, should he presume to land and attack his countrymen and his country. With three daughters, the second marquis had two sons, James, third marquis, and first duke of Hamilton, and William, earl of Lanark, second duke of Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Duke of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred, with that of marquis of Clydesdale, in 1643, on James, earl of Arran, the elder son of the second marquis of Hamilton, and now held by the Douglas family, through the marriage of Anne, duchess of Hamilton, niece and successor of the second duke, with the earl of Selkirk. Of the first duke of Hamilton, a memoir is afterwards given in larger type. His grace having only surviving daughters, was succeeded by his brother, William, earl of Lanark.

William, second duke of Hamilton, was born at Hamilton, December 14, 1616, and received his education at the university of Glasgow. He afterwards travelled on the Continent, and resided for some time at the French court. On his return, in 1637, he became a great favourite with Charles the First and his queen. On the last day of March 1639, he was created a Scottish peer by the titles of earl of Lanark, Lord Machanshyre and Polmont, and in 1640 was made secretary of state for Scotland. In 1644, he was, by the king's order, arrested with his brother the duke, at Oxford, on the false representations of their enemies. The duke was sent prisoner first to Pendennis castle in Cornwall, and afterwards to St. Michael's Mount, where, two years after, he was set at liberty by some of the parliament forces. The earl of Lanark, who was to be sent to Ludlow castle in Wales, made his escape, and went to London, whence he returned to Scotland, where he made it clearly appear that, notwithstanding the hard usage he had experienced, he continued as steadfast to the cause of the king as ever In 1646, when the king put himself into the hands of the Scottish army at Newcastle, he was one of the commissioners sent by the Scots Estates to confer with his majesty, when he used his utmost endeavours to induce Charles to agree to the terms submitted to him, but in vain. When his brother marched into England in 1648, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. Being soon afterwards deprived, by the act of Classes, of all his public employments for his adherence to "the Engagement," he retired to Holland; but he had scarcely arrived there, when he received the sad intelligence of the execution of his royal master, and soon after of that of his brother, whom he succeeded in his titles and estates. In 1650 he accompanied Charles the Second to Scotland; but was excluded by parliament from the king's councils, and not suffered to remain with his majesty. He retired in consequence to the island of Arran, where he remained till the end of January 1651, when he was permitted to go to court, and was received with much distinction by the king.

When the march into England was decided upon, the duke obtained liberty to raise a troop of horse, and he soon collected about a hundred men. He afterwards raised seven other troops, who joined the royal army at Moffat, previously to its entering England, which it did by the western marches. At Warrington bridge the royalists defeated General Lambert, who had been sent against them. The duke accompanied the king on the whole march until they came to Worcester. Here they found themselves surrounded by an army of 30,000 men, commanded by Cromwell in person, who, attacking the royal forces, met with little resistance, except from General Middleton and the duke of Hamilton. The duke behaved with uncommon bravery, and charged repeatedly at the head of his regiment; but he was at last wounded and taken prisoner. Of this wound he died, September 12, 1651, nine days after the battle; and his remains were interred in the cathedral church of Worcester.

He had married in 1638, Lady Elizabeth Maxwell, eldest daughter and coheiress of James, earl of Dirleton, and by her had, James, Lord Polmont, who died an infant, and five daughters, one of whom died young. The dukedom of Hamilton, with the titles and estates, devolved on his niece, Anne, duchess of Hamilton. By Cromwell's act of grace and pardon, 1654, William duke of Hamilton, deceased, was excepted from all benefit thereof, and his estates were forfeited, reserving out of them £400 a-year to his duchess, during her life, and after her death £100 to each of his surviving daughters. The English titles of earl of Cambridge and Lord Innerdale, granted to his father, the second marquis, in 1619, with limitation to the heirs male of his body, became extinct with him; but the Scottish honours of the same, included in the patent of the dukedom granted to his brother in 1643, descended to his niece along with the other titles.

Anne, duchess of Hamilton, eldest surviving daughter of James, first duke of Hamilton, was born about 1636. She married Lord William Douglas, eldest son of William, first marquis of Douglas, born 24th December 1634, and created earl of Selkirk, Lord Daer and Shortcleugh, 4th August, 1646. He was fined £1,000 by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon of 1654. On the restoration, in consequence of a petition from the duchess, he was created duke of Hamilton for life, 12th October, 1660, and at the same time sworn a privy councillor. His prudent management enabled him in the

course of a few years to pay off the accumulated debts with which the Hamilton family were at that time burdened; and in the parliament of 1673, he distinguished himself by his opposition to Lauderdale. He and the other leaders of his party went to London, to represent their grievances to the king, and received from him full assurances of redress, but on their return to Scotland, they found that the parliament was dissolved. This excited such popular discontent that the assassination of Lauderdale was contemplated, and only averted by the advice of the duke of Hamilton. He was again invited to court with his friends, when they requested a hearing from the king, but were desired to present their complaints in writing, which they declined, knowing well that the most cautious statement of grievances it was possible to frame would not protect them from the statute of leasing-making. In the following year Lauderdale's opponents were displaced from council, with the exception of the duke of Hamilton, who, however, was removed in 1676, for opposing the sentence against Baillie of Jerviswood. In 1678, the duke and thirteen other peers repaired to London, to complain to the king of Lauderdale's arbitrary proceedings, but as they had left Scotland without permission, an audience was refused. They were at length heard in presence of the cabinet council, and being again required to produce their complaints against Lauderdale in writing, which they declined to do without a previous indemnity, the king declared his full approbation of Lauderdale's proceedings. On the breaking out of the insurrection in Scotland in 1679, the duke and the Scottish lords then in London, generously offered to suppress it, without arms or the shedding of blood, if the grievances of the people were redressed, but their assistance was rejected. They afterwards obtained an audience, and were fully heard on their complaints against Lauderdale, but in vain.

In 1682, after the fall of that unprincipled minister, his grace was invested with the order of the Garter; and on the accession of James the Seventh, he was sworn a privy councillor of Scotland, and appointed one of the commissioners of the Treasury. He was constituted an extraordinary lord of session, 26th March 1686, and sworn a member of the English privy council, 14th April 1687. On the arrival of the prince of Orange in London the following year, he was elected president at a meeting of the Scottish nobility and gentry then in that city, when they framed an address, requesting the prince to assume the government and call a convention of the Estates at Edinburgh. This convention was accordingly held 14th March 1689. The duke was chosen president of the meeting which declared the throne vacant, and tendered the crown to King William and Queen Mary. His grace was constituted lord high commissioner to King William's first parliament in the following June, and was also president of the council and high admiral of Scotland. He was again high commissioner to the parliament which met 18th April 1693, and on 19th December following re-appointed an extraordinary lord of session. He died at Holyroodhouse, 18th April 1694, in his 60th year. His wife, Anne, duchess of Hamilton, survived him till 1717. She resigned her titles in favour of her eldest son, the earl of Arran, who was accordingly created duke of Hamilton, with the original precedency. They had, with four daughters, seven sons, namely, James, fourth duke of Hamilton; Lord William, who died in France, without issue; Lord Charles, earl of Selkirk (see SELKIRK, earl of); Lord John, earl of Ruglen (see RUGLEN, earl of); Lord George, earl of Orkney (see ORKNEY, earl of); Lord Basil (for whom see SELKIRK, earl of); and Lord Archibald. The latter, Lord Archibald Hamilton of Riccarton and Parbvan, a distinguished naval officer, master and one of the commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, who died 5th April 1754, was father of the Right Hon. Sir William Hamilton, long British ambassador at Naples, of whom a memoir is afterwards given in larger type.

Of James, fourth duke of Hamilton, and first duke of Brandon in the peerage of the United Kingdom, a memoir is afterwards given in larger type. He was twice married, and with six daughters, had three sons. The latter, with four of the daughters, he had by his second wife. The sons were, James, fifth duke; Lord William, M.P. for Lanarkshire, who died in July 1734; and Lord Anne, so called after Queen Anne, his godmother, an ensign in the army who died in France in December 1748. By Lady Barbara Fitzroy, third daughter of Charles the Second and the duchess of Cleveland, his grace, then earl of Arran, had a natural son, Charles Hamilton, born at Cleveland House, 30th March 1691, during his father's confinement in the Tower, as afterwards related. Incensed at the discovery of this intrigue, the queen, and the earl's father, the duke of Hamilton, made the retreat of Lady Barbara to the Continent the principal condition of his release from the Tower. She accordingly withdrew to the nunnery of Pontoise, where she died. Her son was reared at Chiswick by his grandmother the duchess of Cleveland, and afterwards sent to France, where his education was intrusted to the earl of Middleton, secretary of state to the exiled monarch. He was held in great consideration by the court of St. Germains, where he was styled count of Arran. After the death of his father, who was killed in a duel with Lord Mohun, in 1712, he went to Antwerp, and sent a challenge to General Macartney, Mohun's second, but it was not accepted. He subsequently went to Switzerland, where he divided his time betwixt the pursuits of alchemy, and a friendly intercourse with the Earl Marischal of Scotland, then in exile. He was the author of 'Transactions during the reign of Queen Anne, from the union to the death of that princess,' published by his son at London in one volume, 1790, 8vo. He died at Paris, 13th August, 1754, aged 64, and was buried at Montmartre. He had married in 1737 Antoinette Courtney of Archambaud, by whom he had an only child, Charles Hamilton, born at Edinburgh 16th July, 1738, captain in the service of the East India Company, and died at Holyroodhouse 9th April, 1800, aged 62. He was the author of 'The Patriot; a Tragedy, altered from the Italian of Metastasio,' London, 1784, 8vo; 'An Historical Relation of the Origin, Progress, and Final Dissolution of the Government of the Rokilla Afghans, in the Northern Provinces of Hindostan, compiled from a Persian MS. and other original papers,' Lond. 1787, 8vo; 'Hedaya, or Guide; a Commentary on the Mussulman Laws, translated by order of the Governor-General and Council of Bengal,' London, 1791, 4 vols. 4to.

James, fifth duke of Hamilton, and second duke of Brandon, born about 1702, succeeded his father when he was only ten years old. He was installed a knight of the Thistle at Holyroodhouse 31st October 1726, and appointed in 1727 one of the lords of the bedchamber to King George the Second; but resigned that office in 1733, not approving of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole's administration. At the general election in 1734, he was a candidate to represent the Scottish peerage, in opposition to the court list, and died at Bath 9th March 1743, in his 41st year. He was thrice married: first, to Lady Anne Cochrane, eldest of the three beautiful daughters of John fourth earl of Dundonald; secondly, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Thomas Strangeways of Melbury Sampford, Dorsetshire; and, thirdly, to Anne, daughter and co-heir of Edward Spenser of Rendlesham in

Suffolk. By his first duchess he had a son, James, sixth duke of Hamilton, and by his third, a daughter, Anne, countess of Donegal, and two sons, Archibald, ninth duke of Hamilton, and Lord Spencer Hamilton, colonel in the guards and one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales, who died 20th March 1791, in his 49th year.

James, sixth duke of Hamilton, and third duke of Brandon, born in 1724, succeeded his father in 1743, and was invested with the order of the Thistle, 14th March, 1755. He died of inflammation in the chest, caught in hunting, after a few days' illness, at Great Tew in Oxfordshire, on 18th January 1758, in his 34th year. He married Elizabeth, second daughter of John Gunning of Castle Coote, in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, one of the three beautiful Misses Gunning, and by her had a daughter, Lady Elizabeth, countess of Derby; James-George, seventh duke of Hamilton, and Douglas, eighth duke. The widowed duchess married, secondly, 3d March 1759, John, fifth duke of Argyle, and was created a peeress of Great Britain, 4th May 1766, by the title of Baroness Hamilton of Hameldon, in the county of Leicester, with the dignity of Baron Hamilton to the heirs male of her body. She died in 1790.

James-George, seventh duke of Hamilton, and fourth duke of Brandon, born at Holyroodhouse, 18th February 1755, succeeded his father when only three years old. On the death of Archibald, duke of Douglas, in 1761, he became the male representative and chief of the illustrious house of Douglas, and succeeded to the titles of marquis of Douglas, earl of Angus, and lord of Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest. His guardians having asserted his right to the Douglas estates as male representative of that family, under the belief that Mr. Douglas, born at Paris, son and heir of Lady Jane Stewart, sister of the last duke of Douglas, was a supposititious child, the protracted lawsuit, known as "the great Douglas cause," was the consequence. In Paris it was decided in favour of the duke of Hamilton, and the claim was again sustained by the court of session in Scotland; but on appeal to the House of Lords, it was ultimately decided in favour of Mr. Douglas, afterwards created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Lord Douglas of Douglas (see page 49). Outgrowing his strength, the duke of Hamilton died at Hamilton palace, 7th July 1769, in his 15th year. On his monument in the family cemetery, is a poetical inscription by Dr. Moore, (father of Sir John Moore,) who had attended his grace to the Continent, and resided with him.

Douglas, eighth duke of Hamilton, and fifth duke of Brandon, born 24th July 1756, succeeded his brother in 1769. In his travels on the Continent he was attended by Dr. Moore, whose work, in four volumes, 8vo, entitled 'A View of Society and Manners in France and Italy,' contains an account of their excursion. The duke came of age in 1777, when he raised the 82d regiment of foot, which highly distinguished itself in the American war, and in which he accepted a captain's commission, but resigned it in 1779. He had a grant of the offices of keeper of the palace of Linlithgow and castle of Blackness 25th November 1777, and a further grant of the same, with power to appoint deputies, 10th January, 1778. Having presented a petition to the king for a summons to parliament as duke of Brandon, his majesty, after a reference to the House of Lords, and the opinion of the twelve judges being taken that the 23d article of the Union did not debar the creation of peers of Scotland peers of Great Britain, on 11th June, 1782, caused a summons to be issued accordingly, and his grace, as duke of Brandon, took his seat in the house of peers, of which his family had been for so many years deprived In 1785, he moved the address of thanks for the king's speech, and the following year he was invested with the order of the Thistle. In 1798 he was appointed colonel of the militia and lord-lieutenant of the county of Lanark. He died 2d August 1799, in his 44th year. He had married Elizabeth Anne, sister of Peter, Lord Gwydir, but having no issue by her, was succeeded by his uncle, Lord Archibald Hamilton, in all his titles, except that of Lord Hamilton of Hameldon in Leicestershire, which in right of his mother went to his brother uterine the marquis of Lorn, afterwards duke of Argyle.

Archibald, ninth duke of Hamilton, and sixth duke of Brandon, born 15th July 1740, inherited through his mother and grandmother, extensive property in the county of Suffolk, and in Lancashire, and Staffordshire. At the general election of 1768, he was elected M.P. for the county of Lancaster, but vacated his seat in 1772. He died 16th February 1819. He had married in 1765, Lady Harriet Stewart, 5th daughter of 6th earl of Galloway, and by her, who died in 1788, before her husband's accession to the ducal titles, he had 3 daughters and 2 sons; Alexander tenth duke, and Lord Archibald Hamilton.

The latter, born March 16, 1769, distinguished himself as a political reformer and as an active and eloquent public speaker. Chosen, in 1802 M.P. for Lanarkshire, he continued to represent that county till his death, taking a prominent part against the Pitt, Addington, and other Tory governments. In 1804 he published a pamphlet entitled 'Thoughts on the Formation of the Late and Present Administrations,' contending for a ministry on a broad and firm basis, and examining how far that of Mr. Pitt answered the idea. He invariably endeavoured to correct abuses, and his exertions in the cause of burgh reform, made his name in his time very popular in Scotland. He died *unm.* Aug. 28, 1827. His sister, Lady Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter of the 9th duke, was the confidential friend and companion of Queen Caroline, wife of George IV., and enjoyed no small amount of popularity for her adherence to that unfortunate princess. She died Oct. 10, 1846. Lady Charlotte, the next daughter, became duchess of Somerset, and died June 10, 1827. Lady Susan, the youngest, married her cousin, the earl of Dunmore, and died May 24, 1846.

Alexander, 10th duke of Hamilton, and 7th of Brandon, the elder son of the 9th duke, born Oct. 3, 1767, in early life spent many years in Italy, where he acquired considerable taste in the fine arts. In 1801 he returned home, and the following year he was appointed colonel of the Royal Lanarkshire militia, and lord lieutenant of that county. Till he reached the advanced age of fifty-two, he bore the courtesy title of marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale. At the general election of 1803 he was elected M.P. for Lancaster, but on 28th May 1806, he was appointed British ambassador at St. Petersburg, under the administration of Charles James Fox, then for a short time prime minister. On this occasion he was sworn a member of the privy council. On 4th November of the same year he was summoned by writ to the house of peers as Baron Dutton in Cheshire, one of his father's titles. In 1807 the Whig administration went out of office on the Roman Catholic question, when he resigned the Russian embassy, and after having made an excursion through great part of Russia and Poland, he returned to Scotland the following year. In 1819 he succeeded his father. His energies after this period were devoted principally to the improvement of his estates, and the embellishment of his princely palace of Hamilton. Besides inheriting two dukedoms, a Scottish and an English one, he assumed the title of duke of Chatelherault in France. At the coronations of William IV. and Queen Victoria,

he officiated as high steward. In 1836 he was elected a knight of the Garter. He was also a fellow of the royal society, and of the antiquarian society, and president of the royal society of Scotland. He likewise held two marquisates, three earldoms, and eight baronies. He never took any prominent part in politics, but generally gave his votes to the whig party. A trait of private generosity is related of him which was highly honourable to his character. His father, at his death, had left all his personal property to his second youngest daughter, the duchess of Somerset, to the exclusion of Lord Archibald Hamilton. The duke, on being informed of this, immediately presented his brother with £20,000. His grace died in 1852, aged 85. On April 26, 1810, when 43 years of age, he married Susan Euphemia, youngest daughter of Mr. William Beckford of Fonthill Abbey, author of 'Vathek,' and grand-daughter of the celebrated London alderman of that name. Her grandmother was Lady Margaret Gordon, of the Aboyne family, and her mother was a Hamilton. The issue of this marriage was a son, the 11th duke, and a daughter, Lady Susan Harriet Catherine, who was married Nov. 27, 1832, to the earl of Lincoln (5th duke of Newcastle), to whom she had 4 sons and 1 *dr.*, but was divorced in 1850.

William Alexander Anthony Archibald, 11th duke of Hamilton and 8th of Brandon, born Feb. 15, 1811, studied at Oxford; B.A. 1832. He *m.* in 1843 the princess Mary Amelia Elizabeth Caroline, (born 1818,) daughter of the grand duke of Baden, and cousin-german of Napoleon III., emperor of the French; issue, 2 sons and a daughter, viz., 1. William Alexander Louis Stephen, marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, born in 1845; 2. Lord Charles George Archibald, born in 1847; 3. Lady Maria Victoria, born in 1850. His grace is hereditary keeper of Holyroodhouse, premier peer of Scotland, and knight marischal of Scotland, 1846; appointed lord lieutenant of Lanarkshire and colonel of its militia, 1852.

The dukes of Hamilton have never relinquished their right to the title of duke of Chatelherault, in France, conferred on the Regent earl of Arran in 1548. The title is also claimed by the marquis of Abercorn, as male representative of the house of Hamilton.

The most ancient cadet of the house of Hamilton is the family of Hamilton of Preston, East Lothian, and Fingalton, Renfrewshire, which possesses a baronetcy of Scotland and Nova Scotia, conferred in 1673, on Sir William Hamilton, born in 1647, the 13th from the original progenitor of this line. He was the son of Sir Thomas Hamilton of Preston, whose signature to the Covenant of 1638 is found on one of the few copies of that national compact that have escaped the ravages of time. Lieut.-col. in the army which, in 1650, was raised to oppose the English invasion that followed on the arrival of Charles II. in Scotland, Sir Thomas was present at the battle of Dunbar. After that defeat his estates were plundered and his castle of Preston burnt; his charter chest, containing all his family papers and title-deeds, being consumed. His sacrifices and exertions in the royal cause, with his subsequent services and sufferings, are commemorated at length in the records of the Scottish parliament. At the battle of Worcester in 1651, he also distinguished himself. He died in 1672, leaving two sons, Sir William and Sir Robert, and a daughter, Janet, wife of the celebrated Alexander Gordon of Earlston, (see p. 325,) whose persecutions she shared. Her religious meditations in the solitary dungeons of the Bass, have been frequently republished under the title of 'Lady Earlston's Soliloquies.' The baronetcy was conferred on the elder son, on 5th November, 1673, for the services of his father at Dunbar and Worcester. Sir William, 1st baronet, maintained the principles, political and religious, of his family, being a presbyterian and a Whig, though he was wholly adverse to the extravagances and enthusiasm of his brother Robert, the leader of the extreme Covenanters. He even accompanied the duke of Monmouth when marching to quell the insurrection headed by his brother. His undisguised opposition, however, to the arbitrary measures of the court exposed him to the hostility of the ruling faction, and, proceeding to Holland, in 1681, he joined the Scottish and English malcontents assembled at the Hague. In 1685 he accompanied the earl of Argyle in his descent on Scotland, and after the failure of that ill-starred enterprise, he escaped a second time into Holland. He held a high command in the army of the prince of Orange in the expedition to England in 1688, but died at Exeter, of a sudden illness, while the troops were on the march to London, in November of the same year. As he left no male issue, he was succeeded in the title and representation of the family by his brother, Sir Robert.

Sir Robert Hamilton, 2d bart., a rigid Covenanter, was born in 1650. He was educated under Bishop Burnet, at the university of Glasgow, and, according to the testimony of that author, (*Hist. of his own Times*, vol. i. p. 471,) was, while at college, a sprightly youth of great promise. When the Presbyterians of Scotland, goaded to desperation by the oppression and tyranny of the Government, at length rose in arms in defence of their civil and religious liberties, Robert Hamilton at once placed himself at their head, and commanded the forces of the Covenanters with great intrepidity in the victory of Drumclog, and the discomfiture of Bothwell Bridge in June 1679. Laing, in his Account of the Western Insurrection, erroneously styles Hamilton a preacher.

After the defeat at Bothwell Bridge, Hamilton avoided the consequences of his attainder and condemnation by retiring into Holland; and, along with his brother-in-law, Gordon of Earlston, he acted as commissioner in behalf of the "United Societies," whom he greatly assisted by his influence in obtaining for them the countenance and support of the continental churches. He resided principally at Holland till the Revolution of 1688, when he returned to Scotland. His attainder being reversed, he succeeded, on his brother's death, in November of that year, to the representation and honours of the family; but as we learn from his own letters and his biographer, (in *Scots Worthies*,) he could not, without violence to his notions of religious obligation, "acknowledge an uncovenanted sovereign of these covenanted nations;" and he constantly refused to prefer any claim to his brother's estates, as such a proceeding would have necessarily involved a recognition of the title of the prince and princess of Orange to the crown of Scotland. At the same time, being unmarried, he contented himself with privately securing the entailed settlement of the family inheritance on the issue of his brother's eldest daughter, who had been married to the eldest son of Sir James Oswald.

Sir Robert Hamilton's well-known sentiments in religious matters, with the intemperate avowal of his opinions, soon involved him in new troubles. Being suspected, with some show of reason, of having been the author of the Declaration published at Sanquhar, August 10, 1692, he was soon after arrested at Earlston, and detained a prisoner in Edinburgh and Haddington for nearly eight months. During this interval he was frequently brought before the privy council; but, though he declined their jurisdiction, and refused to answer the questions put to him, or take the oath of allegiance, or in any way acknowledge the authority of William and Mary, or enter into any obligation not to rise against their government, he was at length set at liberty in May

1693. From this period he was permitted to testify, without further official molestation, against the backslidings both in church and state; and his biographer (*Scots Worthies*) informs us that he was, during his life, the principal stay and comfort of that afflicted remnant, who alone, amid the general defection of the times, continued faithful in their adherence to Christ and his covenanted cause. He died unmarried, October 20, 1701, aged 51 years.

The representation and honours of the family devolved on Robert Hamilton of Airdrie, Lanarkshire, fifth in the male line from John, 2d son of Sir Robert Hamilton of Preston, 2d of that name. Born in 1650, with his cousin, Robert Hamilton of Preston, his immediate predecessor, he was implicated in the western rebellion of 1679, and after the defeat at Bothwell Bridge, was, with several of his domestics, arrested and carried prisoner to Edinburgh, but by the interest of his friends, liberated, after a month's confinement, on giving security "not to rise in arms against his majesty or his authority." He died January 18, 1705. He had 4 sons: Robert, his successor; John, and James, whose male issue failed in the first generation; and Thomas, professor of anatomy and botany in the university of Glasgow, whose grandson ultimately succeeded to the representation of the family.

Robert, the eldest son, embarked in some unfortunate speculations, which obliged him to alienate a great part of what remained of the family estates, and the last fragment of his inheritance was sold, after his death, during the minority of his eldest son. By his wife, Mary, daughter of John Baird of Craigton, he had 3 sons, William, John, and Robert, who successively represented the family, and all died unmarried, and 2 daughters, Grizelda, wife of John Arnot, Esq., and Mary, who married Thomas Cochrane, M.D.

On the death of Robert, the youngest son, at St. Helena, in 1799, on his return from China, the representation of the family devolved on William, grandson of Professor Thomas Hamilton, above mentioned.

This Thomas Hamilton married Isabella, daughter of Dr. William Anderson, professor of church history in the university of Glasgow, and had a son, William, an eminent surgeon and lecturer on anatomy, born in that city July 31, 1758. He was educated in his native city, and took his degree of M.A. in 1775. After studying for the medical profession at Edinburgh under Cullen and Black, he proceeded to London for further improvement. His zeal, application, and regularity of conduct, recommended him to the notice of Dr. William Hunter, who invited him to reside with him, and intrusted him with the important charge of his dissecting room. Soon after, he returned to Glasgow, to assist his father in his lectures; and in 1781, when the latter resigned his chair, he was appointed his successor. On his father's death in 1782, he succeeded also to his extensive practice. In 1783 he married Elizabeth, 2d daughter of William Stirling, Esq., heir male of the ancient family of Calder, and by her had two sons, Sir William, and Thomas, a captain in the army (see page 446). He died March 13, 1790, in the 32d year of his age. A memoir of his life, by Professor Cleghorn, is inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh for 1792.

The elder son, William, succeeded to the representation and baronetcy of the family. On July 24, 1816, he was retoured heir male in general to Sir Robert Hamilton, 5th of that name, and was the 24th male representative of Sir John Fitz-Gilbert de Hamilton, of Rossavon and Fingalton, 2d son of Sir Gilbert, the founder of the house of Hamilton in Scotland. He thus resumed the baronetcy, after its having been in abeyance since the death of the 2d baronet in 1701. A memoir of Sir William Hamilton, professor of logic in the university of Edinburgh, and one of the first metaphysicians in Europe, is given at page 446 in larger type.

On his death, May 6, 1856, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir William, 4th baronet, born Sept. 17, 1830. After being educated at Edinburgh and Addiscombe, he became a lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery, being employed as assistant civil engineer, public works department, Punjaub. He married Oct. 15, 1856, Eliza Marcia, eldest daughter of Major Barr, Bengal Horse Artillery. His next brother, Hubert, who passed advocate at the Scottish bar in 1860, was born in 1834.

The patent of baronetcy is in remainder to the heirs male general.

The family of Hamilton of Airdrie, was founded by John, 2d son of Sir Robert Hamilton, 7th representative of the house of Preston, by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Mowat of Stanehouse. He married before 1503, Helen, daughter of Archibald Crawford, of Ruchsulloch, hereditary bailie of the Monkland, and had 2 sons, Methusalem, his successor, and William. Educated in Glasgow University, he repeatedly appears with his brothers, Robert, Patrick, and James, as procurator for his father and other relatives, in actions before the lords of council, in 1507 and 1508.

The elder son, Methusalem, died after 1564; his eldest son, John, having predeceased him in 1561,

His 2d son, Gavin, succeeded him. Like most gentlemen of the Hamilton name, he supported the cause of Queen Mary. He was engaged in the celebrated capture of the king's party in Stirling in 1571, and was compelled to produce guarantees for his obedience in 1572 and 1579. He married in 1567, Isabella, daughter of James Robertson, of Ernock; issue 4 sons and a daughter. He died Aug. 17, 1591.

His eldest son, John, born in 1569, married Janet, daughter of Robert Hamilton of Torrence, and had 2 sons and 3 daughters. The elder son, John, having predeceased him, without issue, in 1641, he was succeeded, on his death in 1648, by his younger son, Gavin.

This gentleman was appointed, in 1649, parliamentary commissioner of war for the county of Lanark; and he accompanied William, duke of Hamilton, and his kinsman, Sir Thomas Hamilton of Preston, in the unfortunate expedition into England under Charles II. in 1651. His estate, like the fortunes of most other gentlemen of his name, was deeply involved by his exertions in the double cause of the covenant and king. Gavin Hamilton married Jane, daughter of Robert Montgomery, of Hazlehead, by Jane, daughter of Sir James Hamilton, of Preston, and died Dec. 29, 1687. His widow survived him for many years; and the male line of her family having become extinct, about the conclusion of the century, that ancient branch of the house of Eglinton is now exclusively represented by her descendants as heirs of line. Gavin Hamilton had two sons, Robert and William, of the latter of whom afterwards.

Robert, the elder son, in 1688 made up titles as heir to his father; and, in 1695, he obtained an act of parliament in his favour, "for the holding of a weekly market and four yearly fairs in his town of Airdrie." He succeeded to the representation of the family, after the death of his cousin, Robert Hamilton of Preston, in 1701, as above mentioned.

Gavin Hamilton of Airdrie's 2d son, William Hamilton, D.D., born in 1675, was baptized at a conventicle. In 1694, he was ordained minister of Cramond, and in Oct. 1709, was appointed professor of divinity in the university of Edinburgh. In discharging the duties of this chair he peculiarly endeared himself to the students under his care by his kindness, candour, and affability, and after acquiring the highest

reputation among his contemporaries for piety and theological erudition, and distinguishing himself as a leader in the government of the Church of Scotland, he was appointed principal of the university. He died Nov. 12, 1732, leaving a numerous family.

One of his sons, Gavin Hamilton, was an eminent publisher in Edinburgh. A man of fine taste and high literary and scientific attainments, he occupied a prominent place in Edinburgh society. At the time of the Porteous Mob in 1736, he was junior bailie of the city, and while on duty on that eventful night, he received a message from a married sister, in the neighbourhood, intimating that she had something particular to communicate. Supposing it to be of public importance, he made his way through the crowd and went to her house. On his arrival, his sister locked the door, and said she would not let him out again, to which he sternly replied, "Madam, I must be on duty to-night, and if you will not let me out at the door, I will jump the window." Seeing him so determined she unlocked the door, and he resumed his station at the prison gate, where he narrowly escaped being killed by a blow from a Lochaber axe. In 1740 he was again in the magistracy, and risked his life in quelling a meal mob in the village of the Water of Leith, where the public granaries of the city of Edinburgh are situated. There was a famine in Scotland at the time, and the people were ferocious from want.

In 1745, he was senior bailie of Edinburgh, and the lord provost, Stewart, being a Jacobite, Mr. Hamilton, as a staunch supporter of the reigning family, was often exposed to jeopardy in the discharge of the important duties entrusted to him. By his wife, Helen, daughter of James Balfour, of Pilrig, he had a large family. A memoir of his 8th son, Dr. Robert Hamilton, the celebrated mathematician, is given in larger type at page 444 of this volume.

Bailie Gavin Hamilton's brother, Robert Hamilton, D.D., born at Cramond, May 19, 1707, 4th son of Principal William Hamilton. was ordained minister of his native parish April 4, 1731. In 1736, he was appointed minister of Lady Yester's, Edinburgh, and in 1754 professor of divinity in Edinburgh university, when he gave up Lady Yester's. He was also dean of the order of the Thistle. He was respected for his sterling good sense and sound principles, and for his steady opposition to the infidel spirit of the age, encouraged as it was by the popular writings and attractive manners of David Hume. He was known to lament the court paid to that eminent author by some of his brethren of the clergy, saying they were misled by the pride of literary talent. Dr. Hamilton married Jean, daughter of John Hay, Esq., of Hayston, Perthshire.

His son, Dr. James Hamilton, was an eminent physician in Edinburgh. He was born in 1749, and educated at the High School there. After taking his degree at the university, he spent some years on the Continent. Elected one of the physicians to the Royal Infirmary of the Scottish capital, he afterwards obtained, in succession, the same office in George Heriot's Hospital, the Merchant Maiden, and the Trades Maiden Hospitals in that city, and held these appointments for upwards of fifty years. In the two first mentioned hospitals his portrait is preserved. A full length etching of him, in the costume of the old school, with three cocked hat, which he always wore, is also given in "Kay's Edinburgh Portraits." He was the author of a valuable and elegantly written medical work, entitled, 'Observations on the Utility and Administration of Purgative Medicine in Several Diseases;' the 8th edition of which 'Revised and Improved by the Author, with a Chapter on Cold Bathing, Considered in its Purgative Effect,' was published in 1826. Dr. Hamilton died at Edinburgh in 1835. His sister, Grizel Hamilton, married Benjamin Bell, Esq., surgeon in that city, of whom a memoir is given in larger type at page 273, vol. i. of this work.

Gilbert Hamilton, D.D., a younger son of Principal William Hamilton, born May 16, 1715, was ordained minister of Cramond, May 1, 1737, as successor to his brother Robert. He was a man of an accomplished mind, deeply embued with the charms of poetry, and a great lover of the classics and general literature. He was so much attached to his parish that he would not remove from it, although solicited to accept of a charge in Edinburgh. He married Margaret, daughter of John Craigie, Esq., of Halhill and Dumbarnie, by Susan, daughter of Sir John Inglis, of Cramond, and died in May 1772, leaving 3 daughters: 1st, Anne, Mrs. Dinwiddie, mother of Gilbert Dinwiddie, Esq., deputy commissary general; 2d, Susan, wife of Alexander Anderson, Esq., of Kingask, and mother of Major Anderson, of Montrave, parish of Scoonie, Fifeshire; 3d, Mary, died unmarried.

Principal Hamilton's daughter, Anne, wife of Rev. Mr. Horsley, an English clergyman, was mother of Dr. Samuel Horsley, bishop of St. Asaph.

The Hamiltons of Silvertonhill, Lanarkshire, a family in possession of a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, are descended from Alexander de Hamilton, 2d son of Sir James Hamilton, dominus de Cadzow, and are therefore next to the Abercorn family in the male representation of the house of Hamilton. This Alexander de Hamilton had a charter, in 1449, from Alexander, earl of Crawford, wherein he was styled "Alexander de Hamilton, of Quhitecamp, afterwards of Silvertonhill." He had also a charter of a piece of land adjoining the estate of Westport, Linlithgowshire, sold to him by a person of the name of Wilde, a burgess of Linlithgow. In a charter of settlement of the Hamilton estates, granted to his brother, the first Lord Hamilton, of date Oct. 23, 1455, he was called next in succession after his brother's daughter, Elizabeth, and his natural sons. He appears to have left two sons, James, and William, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Westport.

James, the elder son, in a charter of settlement of the Hamilton estates granted to James, 1st earl of Arran, of date January 16, 1512-13, was called next in succession, after Sir James Hamilton, of Fynnart; Patrick Hamilton, of Kincavil; and John Hamilton, of Brumehill. With his wife, a daughter of the family of Douglas, he got the lands of Newton, in the barony of Drumsargard. He had a son, John, designed of Newton, and a daughter, married to James, Viscount Teviot.

John Hamilton, the son, married a daughter of Sir John Somerville, of Quodquhan, and had a son, Andrew, and a daughter Margaret, wife of Archibald Hamilton of Raploch. He died, according to Crawford, in 1535.

His son, Andrew, who predeceased him, had 3 sons, Andrew, Alexander, tutor of Silvertonhill, who carried on the line of this family, and John, of Cubardy.

Andrew, the eldest son, succeeded his grandfather. In a charter of settlement of the Hamilton estates, granted to the duke of Chatelherault, of date Sep. 15, 1540, he was called next in succession after David Hamilton, of Brumehill. He married a daughter of James Hamilton, of Stanehouse, and died in the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary, leaving an infant son, Andrew.

This Andrew Hamilton, of Silvertonhill, was carefully educated under the guardianship of his uncle, Alexander. He married Elspeth, a daughter of Baillie, of Carfin, and had several children, who all predeceased him but one son

The son, Francis Hamilton, of Silvertonhill, is described as

having been "a very enthusiastic, wrong-headed man. He fancied himself bewitched by Dame Isobel Boyd, Lady Blair, which appears by several extravagant petitions to parliament from him in 1641. He died not long after this, having greatly squandered away the family estate, and, as he never was married, the representation devolved on the descendants of his grand-uncle, Alexander." (*Anderson's Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the House of Hamilton*, page 378.)

Alexander Hamilton, tutor of Silvertonhill, got from his father the lands of Goslingtoun, which for sometime continued to be the title of his family. He had 2 sons, Sir Andrew, and John, mentioned in the list of the Hamiltons, *circa* 1570. Alexander's latter will and testament is dated at Newton, August 31, 1547. Sir Andrew, his son, and Catherine his spouse, were appointed his successors.

The elder son, Sir Andrew Hamilton, of Goslingtoun, was a faithful and loyal subject of Queen Mary, by whom he was knighted. He was at the battle of Langside, for which he was forfeited, but had his possessions restored to him, by the treaty of Perth, in 1572. He died in 1592, leaving 3 sons, 1st, Sir Robert; 2d, James Hamilton, of Tweediesyde, who, for his attachment to the interests of the Hamilton family, was obliged to take refuge in England, but returned from exile in 1585; 3d, Andrew.

Sir Robert Hamilton, of Goslingtoun, the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir William Baillie, of Provan, lord president of the court of session, and had 5 sons, and one daughter. Sir Robert died in 1642.

His eldest son, Francis, having predeceased him, he was succeeded by his 2d son, Edward, designed first of Balgray, afterwards of Silvertonhill. He had a charter, under the great seal, dated July 8, 1635, of the lands of Tweedie, Goslingtoun, Provan, &c., containing an entail, first to himself, and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to Robert Hamilton, his brother, and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to his next brother, James, a merchant burgess of Glasgow, who died in 1655. In this charter there are some lands mentioned which had been evicted from Francis Hamilton of Silvertonhill by John Crawford, and again acquired by Edward; all which are now confirmed to him; and he accordingly took the title of Silvertonhill, which afterwards continued to be that of the family. By his wife Marion, daughter of Mure of Caldwell, Edward had 2 sons, Sir Robert, and John, and 2 daughters, Jean, married to the laird of Minto-Stewart, and Christian. He died in 1649.

The elder son, Sir Robert Hamilton, of Silvertonhill, was a steady adherent of Charles I., by whom he was created a baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia about 1646. He married Hon. Anne Hamilton, 2d daughter of John, 1st Lord Belhaven, and had 2 sons, Sir Robert, and Thomas, who died in France, and 4 daughters: 1st. Margaret, wife of John, eldest son of Robert Hamilton of Pressmannan; her maternal grandfather, Lord Belhaven, settled on them the estate of Biel, and resigned his title in favour of John Hamilton, who, of course, became 2d Lord Belhaven, on his death in 1679. 2d, Anne, married to Sir William Craigie, of Garnie, without issue. 3d, Elizabeth, married to John Livingstone, Esq., a captain of dragoons, whose son, James, married a daughter of Sir James Foulis of Colinton. 4th, Mary. Sir Robert sold the lands and barony of Provan to the city of Glasgow in 1652, and otherwise encumbered his fortune.

His elder son, Sir Robert, 2d baronet, was a colonel in the army. He was likewise for some time in the service of the States of Holland. He also greatly dilapidated the family estate, and died in 1708. He was twice married, 1st, to Amelia Catherine Van Hettingen, a lady of Friesland, and, 2dly, to Isobel, daughter of John Hamilton of Boggs. By his first wife he had 4 sons and 2 daughters, and by his 2d, one daughter. The sons were, 1st, James, who entered the army, and was killed in action while yet very young; 2d, Sir John; 3d, William, an officer in the Dutch service, who had a son, John, lieut.-col. of Holstein's regiment; Robert, a captain in the army; and William, a major in the Dutch guards; 4th, George.

His 2d son, Sir John, 3d baronet, lived some time at Hull, Yorkshire, and afterwards in the island of Jersey, and died in 1748. With two daughters he had 2 sons, Sir Robert, and George, a youth of great spirit, who for his zeal, merit, and good behaviour at Quebec, &c., was appointed a captain in the Royal navy, and died at Halifax in 1763, without issue.

The elder son, Sir Robert, 4th baronet, was a lieut.-gen. in the army, and colonel of the 108th foot, a regiment reduced at the peace in 1763, when he was appointed colonel of the 40th. He was twice married, but had issue only by his first wife, Mary, daughter of William Pier Williams, Esq., an eminent lawyer, namely, a son, John William, Captain 54th regiment, who retired from the army to become under secretary at war in Ireland, and predeceased his father. He had married Mary Anne, daughter of Richard St. George, Esq., of Kilrush, county Kilkenny. He had a son, Frederick, who succeeded his grandfather, and a daughter, the wife of Lieut.-general Sir William Anson, K.C.B., with issue.

Sir Frederick, 5th baronet, born Dec. 14, 1777, was in the service of the East India Company, as collector of revenues for the district of Benares, and died Aug. 14, 1853. He married Feb. 20, 1800, Eliza Ducarel, youngest daughter of John Collie, M.D., Calcutta; issue, 5 sons and 1 daughter.

The eldest son, Sir Robert North Collie Hamilton, 6th baronet, born April 7, 1802, entered the civil service of the East India Company on the Bengal establishment as writer, in April 1819, and was for some years resident at the court of Indore in Central India. In 1859 he received the thanks of parliament for his services in the suppression of the Indian mutinies. The same year, he was appointed provisional member of the council of the governor-general. He married Oct. 6, 1831, Constantia, 3d daughter of General Sir George Anson, G.C.B.; issue, 3 sons, 1st, Robert Howden, died young; 2d, Frederick Hardinge Anson, born in 1836; 3d, Francis, born April 7, 1840; and 3 daughters.

The Hamiltons of Kincavel, Linlithgowshire, were descended from Sir Patrick Hamilton, natural son of James, 1st Lord Hamilton, and brother of 1st earl of Arran. Of Sir Patrick Hamilton of Kincavel, some notices will be found at pages 417 and 418 of this volume. He had a charter of the lands of Kincavel, county of Linlithgow, dated September 22, 1498. In a charter of settlement of the Hamilton estates, by the first earl of Arran, dated January 16, 1512-13, he was called next in succession after his brother's natural son, Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, being the second in succession at that time. Four days afterwards his legitimation passed the great seal. He was killed in the skirmish betwixt the Hamiltons and the Douglases on the High Street of Edinburgh, April 30, 1520, called "Cleanse the Causeway." He married Catherine, daughter of Alexander, duke of Albany, 2d son of King James II., and had 2 sons, James, his successor, and Patrick, abbot of Ferne, Ross-shire, the protomartyr, a memoir of whom is given next page in larger type.

The elder son, James Hamilton of Kincavel, was sheriff of Linlithgowshire and captain of Blackness. The brother of the protomartyr, he did not escape persecution from the popish party. In 1534 he was summoned before the ecclesiastical

court to answer to a charge of heresy, but dreading an unfavourable result, he took refuge abroad, and on his non-appearance at Holyrood, on the 16th of August, the day of citation, the bishop of Ross pronounced the doom of heresy against him. After an exile of six years, he was permitted in 1540, to return to Scotland for a few months, to arrange his private affairs; at which time, through the medium of his son, he preferred the charge of high treason against his kinsman, Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, which ultimately brought that personage to the scaffold (see page 428). The sentence of the bishop of Ross was afterwards reversed by the General Assembly in 1563.

His son, James Hamilton of Kincavel, a faithful adherent of Queen Mary, was taken prisoner at the battle of Langsyde, and condemned to death by the Regent Moray, but reprieved and pardoned at the intercession of the Reformed Clergy. His estates, which had been confiscated, were restored to him by the treaty of Perth in 1572. On Feb. 10, same year, he executed an obligation to maintain the true faith, and not again to relapse into popery, a curious vacillation in the nephew of the protomartyr.

Patrick Hamilton of Kincavel, supposed to be the son of James, for adhering to the interests of the Hamilton family, had to fly into England, when his lands were confiscated, but returning with the exiled lords in 1585, they were restored.

The Hamiltons of the Peil of Livingston, same county, are supposed to have been the same family as Kincavel.

HAMILTON, Patrick, abbot of Ferne, usually considered the first martyr in Scotland to the doctrines of the Reformed religion, was born about 1503. He was the second son of Sir Patrick Hamilton of Kincavel, natural brother of the first earl of Arran. His mother was the daughter, and not the sister, as is commonly supposed, of Alexander duke of Albany, second son of James the Second, king of Scotland. He was educated at the university of St. Andrews, and, while still very young, had the abbacy of Ferne, in Rossshire, conferred on him, to enable him to prosecute his studies with a view to high preferment in the church. Proceeding into Germany, he remained for some time at the university of Wittenberg, and afterwards removed to that of Marpurg, where he was the first to introduce public disputations on theological questions. Having become intimate, during his residence on the Continent, with Martin Luther and Philip Melancthon, he soon imbibed the opinions of these illustrious reformers; and, on his return to Scotland, he began publicly to expose the corruptions of the Church of Rome, and to promulgate the Reformed doctrines with great zeal; his high reputation as a scholar, his irreproachable moral character, and his courteous demeanour, contributing much to his usefulness in the good work. The clergy became alarmed at the progress of the new religion, and their resentment against the youthful Reformer rose to the utmost height of persecuting rage. Under pretence of desiring a friendly conference with him on religious matters, Cardinal Bethune enticed him to St. Andrews, at that time the principal seat of the Romish clergy, where one Alexander Campbell, a prior of the Black Friars, had several private interviews with him, and treacherously pretended to acknowledge the force of his objections to the prevailing conduct of the clergy, and even to admit the errors of the Church of Rome. This Campbell was afterwards his principal accuser. Hamilton was apprehended in the middle of the night, and next day was brought before the cardinal and his convention, charged with maintaining and preaching heretical opinions. After a long examination, he was condemned as an obstinate heretic, and delivered over to the secular power, the sentence being signed by the archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow, the bishops of Brechin, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, and a number of abbots, priors, and doctors, as well as by every person of note in the university. The same day he was also condemned by the secular power; and in the afternoon, immediately after dinner, he was hurried to the stake, the fire being prepared in the area in front of the gate of St. Salvador's college. He suffered with great fortitude and constancy, March 1, 1527, in the 23d year of his age. He was the author of

Patrick's Places; or, Common Places. Originally written in Latin, and afterwards translated by John Frith into English, under the title of, Fruitfull Gatheringes of Scripture. 12mo. In 1807 appeared a new edition of Patrick's Places, a Treatise on the Law and Gospel. This ingenious and extraordinary composition is inserted in Fox's Acts and Monuments.

HAMILTON, Sir James of Fynnart, the principal architect in Scotland of his time, was the natural son of the first earl of Arran, by a lady of the name of Boyd, a daughter, according to Lord Somerville, of Lord Boyd, or, according to Crawford, of Boyd of Bonshaw. Sir James, while yet a young man, received from his father the barony of Fynnart in Renfrewshire, and became a great favourite with James V., who appointed him cupbearer and steward of the royal household, and superintendent of the royal palaces and castles.

Under his directions the two palaces of Falkland and Linlithgow were erected; and the castles of Edinburgh, Stirling, Rothesay, &c., were re-edified or adorned by his genius. His sovereign, whose fine taste in architecture, sculpture, and painting, enabled him to appreciate his merits, rewarded him with several grants of land. He acquired besides many other valuable estates, and his possessions altogether equalled those of the first barons in the realm. Indeed, few of the nobility, not even the family from which he sprung, appeared at court with such a numerous and splendid retinue. He had castles and houses in different parts of the kingdom, and his great opulence and power were shown in the rebuilding of the castle of Craignethan, in Lanarkshire, which afforded shelter to Queen Mary, for a few days, after her escape from Lochleven, and is supposed to be the castle of Tillietudlem, described in the 'Tales of My Landlord.'

Sir James' father obtained a legitimation for him under the great seal, on January 20, 1512–13; and King James, by charter, dated March 3d, 1530, granted him liberty to incorporate part of the royal arms with his own armorial bearings, which his descendant, Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh, continues to carry till this day.

Unfortunately for Sir James, he accepted the office of ecclesiastical judge in all matters of heresy; and in his capacity of Inquisitor-General, he was guilty of great cruelty and severity towards the favourers of the reformed doctrines. Pinkerton asserts that he never held this odious office; but it cannot be doubted that he gave his sanction to the persecuting measures of the Romish clergy, which ultimately led to his own downfall. A son of his kinsman, James Hamilton of Kincavel, had been denounced as a heretic, and fearing that he would experience the fate of the young man's uncle, the proto-martyr, Patrick Hamilton, who had been burnt at the stake about ten years previously, the father sent a younger son with a private message to the king, who referred him to the treasurer, Kirkaldy, the secretary, Sir Thomas Erskine, and the master of the household, Sir Thomas Learmonth, to whom young Hamilton accused Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart of treason and embezzlement of the moneys he had received for the erection and repair of the royal palaces Sir James was accordingly brought to trial, and having been found guilty, was beheaded and quartered, and his lands and possessions confiscated to the crown. This happened in 1540, but three years afterwards the family estates were restored to his son, Sir James Hamilton of Evandale. The king, it is said, regretted much his death, and the historians of that period record several frightful dreams of his majesty relative to his late favourite, whose sudden and unexpected downfall created a great sensation throughout the kingdom.

HAMILTON, James, second earl of Arran, regent of Scotland, the first who in that country authorised the Bible to be read in the vulgar tongue, was the eldest son of James, Lord Hamilton, first earl of Arran, by his third wife, Janet, daughter of Sir David Bethune of Creich, niece of Cardinal Bethune. He succeeded his father some time before July 1529, and in the summer of 1536, before he came of age, he accompanied James V. in an excursion to the Orkneys and Hebrides. In September of the same year, he embarked with the king for France, and was present at the nuptials of his majesty to the Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Francis I., which were solemnized at the church of Notre Dame, Paris, with extraordinary magnificence.

On the death of James the Fifth, in December 1542, the earl of Arran, in right of his proximity of blood to the infant queen, was declared regent by the Estates of the realm. In his first parliament he passed a number of patriotic acts, one of which sanctioned a translation of the Bible into the language of the laity, which contributed much to the advancement of the Reformation in Scotland. He likewise entertained in his family, as domestic chaplains, two of the most noted preachers of the reformed religion, which procured him the favour of the great body of the people.

Henry the Eighth of England having proposed a marriage between his only son Edward, and the young Queen Mary of Scotland, offered, if Arran would deliver the person of Mary into his hands, to make him king of all Scotland beyond the Forth, to give his daughter Elizabeth in marriage to his eldest son, and to support him with all his power in his new dignity; which proposition the

regent at once rejected. A treaty of peace, however, between the two kingdoms, and one of marriage between the young queen of Scots and Prince Edward, were concluded on July 1, 1543. Against the alliance with England, Argyle, Huntly, Bothwell, and other powerful nobles, openly protested; and by their assistance Cardinal Bethune, who had been intriguing against the regent's authority, but was soon after released, seized the persons of the young queen and her mother, and invited over from France the earl of Lennox, the hereditary enemy of the Hamiltons. On his arrival, instigated by the malcontent lords, that nobleman began to collect troops and oppose the measures of the regent. A reconciliation having been effected between Arran and the cardinal, the regent was induced to renounce the friendship of England, and enter into a new league with France. Lennox had, in the meantime, been joined by the earl of Glencairn, the baron of Tullibardine, and other lords, and after a hollow attempt at an accommodation, he was defeated by the regent near Glasgow, in 1544, and soon after was forced to take refuge in England.

In the spring of 1544, King Henry, indignant at the conduct of the Scots, sent the earl of Hertford with a body of troops, destined for the French wars, to invade Scotland. Landing at Leith, the earl soon became master of that place, and, marching directly to Edinburgh, after devastating the adjacent country, he laid siege to the castle, which was bravely defended by the governor, James Hamilton of Stanehouse. On the approach of a considerable force hastily collected by the regent, the English commander set fire to the city, and, embarking part of his troops on board his fleet, with the remainder made a rapid and disorderly retreat to the borders. On February 17, 1545, the regent defeated with great slaughter a considerable body of English under Lord Evers, Sir Brian Latoun, and the earl of Lennox, at Pennielhaugh, near Jedburgh, when the two former were among the slain. On the assassination of Cardinal Bethune, May 29, 1546, the archbishopric of St. Andrews was bestowed by the regent on his natural brother, John Hamilton, abbot of Paisley.

In September 1547, the earl of Hertford, now duke of Somerset, and protector of England, entered Scotland at the head of eighteen thousand men, while a fleet of sixty ships appeared off the coast, to second his forces on land. The regent had foreseen this invasion, and was prepared for it; but the Scots army, in their eagerness to attack the English, unfortunately abandoned a most favourable position which they had taken up, and were defeated at Pinkie, near Musselburgh, with great loss. The regent, however, by his prudence, prevented Somerset from reaping any material advantage, and he soon afterwards returned to England. Subjoined is his portrait.

In 1548 a new treaty was entered into with France, by which the young queen was betrothed to the dauphin, and when she was scarcely six years of age, she was sent to that country for her education; and on February 8th, the regent was created by the French king duke of Chatelherault, in the province of Poitou. Owing, however, to the intrigues of the queen-mother, Mary of Guise, and the unceasing exertions of his enemies, a strong party was formed in Scotland against his authority; and after many delays the duke resigned the regency in a parliament which met April 10, 1554, when the queen-mother was immediately raised to that high office, which had so

long been the object of her ambition. On this occasion Arran received from France the confirmation of his French title, with a considerable pension, as well as from the Scottish parliament a formal recognition of his right of succession to the crown, and a public ratification of his conduct during his regency. The duke of Chatelherault afterwards joined the lords of the Congregation, and employed all his power and influence in support of the reformed faith, which, after the death of the queen regent, was, by the parliament that met August 1, 1560, recognised as the established religion of the Scottish nation.

In consequence of his opposition to Mary's marriage with Darnley, the duke was forced in 1565 to retire first to England, and afterwards to France. During his absence occurred the murder of Darnley, the criminal marriage of Mary with Bothwell, the speedy exile of the latter, the queen's deposition and imprisonment in Lochleven castle, the elevation of the earl of Moray to the regency, the escape of Queen Mary, the battle of Langside, and the queen's flight into England. On his return to Scotland in 1569, the duke claimed the regency as his by right of blood; and in virtue of a commission from Queen Mary, constituting him lieutenant-general of the kingdom, he began to assemble his friends and raise forces. At a meeting, however, which afterwards took place between the duke and the earl of Moray, the former agreed to acknowledge the king's authority, while the latter bound himself to get the forfeiture taken off all those who had supported the queen's interest, and to restore their estates. Soon after Moray, under pretence that they were plotting in behalf of Queen Mary, ordered his guards to seize the duke and Lord Herries, and committed them prisoners to the castle of Edinburgh, where they remained till the murder of the regent by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, in the succeeding January, when they were set at liberty. The earl of Lennox, on being chosen regent, proclaimed the duke of Chatelherault, the earls of Huntly and Argyle, and the other leaders of the queen's party, traitors and enemies to their country, and in 1571 shamefully beheaded the duke's brother, the archbishop of St. Andrews. For two years after this the country was desolated with the civil war which raged between the regent's party and the Hamiltons, or the "king's men" and "queen's men," as the two factions were called; but after the earl of Morton's elevation to the regency, a treaty was concluded at Perth with the duke and the earl of Huntly, by which the establishment of the reformed religion and the king's authority were secured, and the duke and the queen's friends were relieved of the act of attainder which had been passed against them. The duke spent the remainder of his days on his estates, and died at Hamilton palace, January 22, 1575.

HAMILTON, John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, was the natural son of James, first earl of Arran. Mackenzie says that he studied the belles lettres and philosophy at the university of Glasgow, and theology in France, where he entered into holy orders, and that he was nominated, in 1541, abbot of Paisley; but Crawford states that he attained to this dignity in 1525. On his return to Scotland from France in 1543, one of his first measures was to effect a reconciliation between his brother the regent and Cardinal Bethune, who had till then been Arran's determined enemy. He now joined the cardinal in his opposition to the proposed matrimonial treaty with England, and prevailed on the regent to renounce the friendship of Henry the Eighth, and to renew the alliance with France. In January 1543 he was appointed keeper of the privy seal, and he held that situation till August 1546. In the former year he also succeeded Kirkaldy of Grange as treasurer of the kingdom, an office which he retained till the resignation of the regency by his brother in 1554. In June 1545 he obtained a legitimation under the great seal, and shortly after he was created bishop of Dunkeld. On the assassination of Cardinal Bethune in May 1546, he became archbishop of St. Andrews; and under his primacy, Adam Wallace, and Walter Mill, an aged preacher of the Reformed doctrines, were burnt at the stake for heresy.

In 1551, when the archbishop was confined to his bed, by a dangerous and lingering malady, advantage was taken of his illness by the queen-mother, Mary of Guise, to endeavour to get the regency into her own hands; and she was so far

successful in her design, that the earl of Arran was induced to enter into a negotiation on the subject, with the view of resigning to her his authority. But no sooner was the primate, by the aid of the celebrated Cardan, restored to health, than he used all his influence with his brother to break off the negotiation; and Arran, in consequence, retained possession of the regency for three years more, and only resigned it at last on receiving a parliamentary acknowledgment of his right of succession to the throne. The archbishop subsequently endeavoured in vain to obstruct the progress of the Reformation in Scotland; and in 1563, three years after the new religion had obtained the sanction of the legislature, he was committed to the castle of Edinburgh for having celebrated mass contrary to law. He was soon, however, liberated, on the intercession of Queen Mary, at whose request he baptized, in 1566, the infant prince James, with the ceremonies of the Church of Rome. The queen having soon after restored him to his consistorial jurisdiction, he granted a commission to judges, who pronounced sentence of divorce between the earl of Bothwell and his wife, the Lady Jean Gordon. He adhered faithfully to the queen throughout her subsequent misfortunes in Scotland, and after the battle of Langside, he was among those of the name of Hamilton who were proscribed and attainted by parliament. On the capture of the castle of Dumbarton, April 2, 1571, the archbishop, who had found a temporary refuge there, was taken prisoner, and carried under a strong guard to Stirling, where an attempt was made to convict him of the murder of the king (Lord Darnley) and the regent (the earl of Moray), but these accusations could not be substantiated. He was, however, condemned to death by the regent Lennox, in terms of the act of forfaulture already passed against him, and was accordingly hanged in his pontifical robes on the common gibbet of Stirling, April 5, 1571, being the first bishop in Scotland who had died by the hands of the executioner, and the last Scottish primate of the Roman Catholic church. By his mistress, Grizzel Semple, widow of James Hamilton of Stanehouse, he had two sons and one daughter. The elder son, was William Hamilton of Blair near Culross, whose grandson, Peter Hamilton, was first episcopal minister at Cramond, afterwards at Leith, and subdean of the chapel-royal. By Charles the Second he was promoted to be bishop of Dunkeld, and died after the Revolution, without issue. Crawford describes him as "a pleasant facetious gentleman, and an excellent companion over a bottle."

HAMILTON, JOHN, a factious and turbulent secular priest, who, in the sixteenth century, rendered himself conspicuous by his furious zeal in behalf of the Church of Rome, was the second son of Thomas Hamilton of Orchartfield, grandfather of the first earl of Haddington. He left Scotland on account of his religion, and fixing his residence at Paris in 1573, was soon after appointed professor of philosophy in the college of Navarre. In 1576 he became tutor to the cardinal de Bourbon, and in 1578 to Francis de Joyeuse, afterwards a cardinal.

In October 1584 Hamilton was chosen rector of the university of Paris, and in the following year was presented, by the students forming the German nation of that university, to the cure of the parishes of St. Cosmus and Damian. He was a zealous partisan of the Catholic league of 1586; and in 1590, when Henry IV. besieged Paris, he collected the ecclesiastics of the capital, and marshalling them in battle order, advanced at their head against the forces of the heretics. In 1591 he was one of the "Conseil des Seize Quartiers," who offered the crown of France to Philip II. of Spain, when, among other atrocities, that society of bigots decreed the death of Brisson, president of the parliament of Paris, and of L'Archer and Tardif, two of the councillors. Hamilton carried his violence so far as to drag Tardif from a bed of sickness to the scaffold. In 1594, on the very day that Henry IV. entered Paris, he and some other fanatics like himself, distrusting that monarch's recent conversion to the Catholic faith, endeavoured to expel the king by force of arms. The attempt, however, failed, and Hamilton was arrested, but soon after received permission to depart out of France, on which he retired to Brussels. In his absence the parliament condemned him to be broken on the wheel for the murder of Tardif, and the sentence was duly executed on his effigy.

In 1601, after an absence of nearly thirty years, he ventured to return to Scotland, where he was joined by Edmond Hay, the Jesuit. No sooner was their arrival known, than the king issued a proclamation ordering their instant departure from the kingdom, on pain of treason, and prohibiting any one from harbouring them. Hamilton found a temporary asylum at the castle of Airlie, in Forfarshire, belonging to Lord Ogilvie; but in 1609 he was apprehended by a party of life-guards, sent by the Scottish privy council, and confined in the Tower of London, where he died.

He was the author of

Ane Catholick and Facile Traictaise drawin out of the Halie Scriptures, treulie exponit be the Ancient Doctrines, to confirm the Reall and Corporell Praesence of Christis Pretious Bodie and Blude in the Sacrament of the altar. Dedicated to His Soveraine, Marie, the Queenis Majestie of Scotland. Paris, 1581, 16mo. Appended to this curious production were twenty-four Orthodox and Catholic conclusions dedicated to James VI., containing 'Certain Questions to the quhilks we desire the Ministers mak resolute answer at the next General Assemblie.' Running title: Of ye Lordis Supper. There is another edition entitled, A Facile Traictise; contenand first, ane infallible Reul to discerne trew from fals Religion; nixt, a declaration of the nature, number, verteu, and effects of the Sacraments, &c. Lovan, 1600, 8vo.

A Catalogue of One Hundred and Sixty-seven Heresies, Lies, and Calumnies, Teachit and practisit be the Ministers of Calvin's Sect, and Corruptions of Twenty Three Passages of the Scripture be the Ministeris adulterate translations thereof. Lovan. 1600, 8vo.

HAMILTON, James, third marquis and first duke of Hamilton, elder son of James, second marquis, who in 1619 was created by James the First of England earl of Cambridge in the English peerage, was born in Hamilton palace, June 19, 1606. He received the early part of his education in Scotland, and completed it at Oxford. On the death of his father in 1625, he succeeded to the family titles and estates; and at the coronation of Charles the First in that year, he carried the sword of state in the procession. He afterwards lived in retirement, chiefly at Brodick castle, island of Arran, till the end of 1628, when, having been pressingly invited by the king, he went to court, and was created master of the horse, gentleman of the king's bedchamber, and privy councillor in both kingdoms. At the baptism of Prince Charles in 1630, he represented the king of Bohemia, as one of the sponsors, when the order of the Garter was conferred on him, together with a grant of the office of chief steward of the house and manor of Hampton Court.

The same year, having been empowered by the king to raise troops in his own name, he joined the famous Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, with 6,000 men, to assist Charles' brother-in-law, the elector palatine, in his attempt to recover his lost hereditary dominions. On disembarking his troops near the mouth of the Oder, he received from his Swedish majesty a general's commission, and immediately proceeded into Silesia, where he besieged and took several fortified places, distinguishing himself by his bravery on all occasions. The severity of the service, combined with the ravages of the plague, in a short time reduced his army to two incomplete regiments, and, finding himself treated with neglect by the king of Sweden, he returned to England in September 1632. The following year he attended King Charles to Scotland, and assisted at his coronation there. but took no farther part in public affairs for several years.

In 1638 the marquis of Hamilton was appointed his majesty's commissioner to the famous General Assembly, which met at Glasgow, and the proceedings of that body being in opposition to the views of the king, the marquis had recourse to a dissolution of the court. But as, of course, the Assembly could not recognise this exercise of authority, they continued their sittings as usual, went on subscribing the Covenant, and formally abolished Episcopacy in Scotland. The king hereupon authorised the marquis to treat with them, and endeavour to get the Covenant recalled, but they plainly told him "that they would sooner renounce their baptism." This year he published a 'Declaration and Vindication of himself,' in 4to.

In 1639, when the Scots nation were compelled to defend by arms their civil and religious liberties, the marquis was sent to Scotland with a well equipped fleet and a force of 5,000 men, while the king, at the head of 25,000 foot and 3,000 horse, advanced by land. The treaty of Berwick, however, concluded July 18, prevented hostilities for that time. In October 1641 a plot was formed, by the marquis of Montrose and the earl of Crawford, against the marquis, his brother, the earl of

Lanark, and the marquis of Argyle, on which he retired with these two noblemen to the house of Kinniel, in Linlithgowshire, till the affair was investigated; and at the end of a few days they resumed their attendance in parliament. This event is styled in history "The Incident."

In 1643, as a reward for his services to the king, the marquis was created duke of Hamilton, and marquis of Clydesdale, &c. About the end of the same year, the duke and his brother went to Oxford, to clear themselves from some misrepresentations of their conduct which had been made by their enemies to the king, but were debarred access to his majesty, who ordered them into confinement. The earl of Lanark, as previously mentioned, (see page 420,) made his escape, but the duke was sent prisoner to Pendennis castle, in Cornwall, and afterwards was removed to St. Michael's Mount, at the Land's End, where he remained till the end of April 1646, when the castle being captured by the parliamentary forces, he was set at liberty.

After Charles had thrown himself into the hands of the Scottish army, the duke went to Newcastle, and again offered his services to the king. On August 10, 1646, he had a grant from his majesty of the office of hereditary keeper of the palace of Holyrood. In 1648 the duke promoted, with all his power, "the Engagement" entered into by the Scots parliament, to raise an army for the relief of the king. Of the force which was hastily collected together, amounting to about 10,000 foot and 4,000 cavalry, the duke was appointed general, the earl of Callendar lieutenant-general, and Middleton and Baillie major-generals. With these troops, which were very indifferently appointed and disciplined, and but imperfectly armed, and without artillery, the duke marched into England, where he was joined by Sir Marmaduke Langdale, with a body of English forces, and by Sir George Monro with 2,000 foot and 1,000 horse. After compelling Lambert, the parliamentary general, to retire with precipitation, they passed through Carlisle, and advanced by Penrith, Appleby, and Kendal, driving the enemy before them to Preston, where the retreating force of Lambert was met by Cromwell at the head of a strong reinforcement. A battle ensued on August 17, in which the Royalists were defeated, and great part of their army dispersed. The remainder, with the duke, proceeded on to Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, where, having only a few of the cavalry left, he capitulated with General Lambert, on assurances of safety to himself and his followers. The duke was carried to Derby, and from thence to Ashby-de-la-Zouche, where he continued till the beginning of December, when he was brought to Windsor castle, and confined under a strong guard. On the 21st of that month, when the king was carried through Windsor on his way to his trial at London, the duke prevailed upon his keepers to permit him to see his majesty; and, as he passed, he fell on his knees, and passionately exclaimed, "My dear master!" The king, lifting him up, embraced him, and said, "I have been so, indeed, to you." No further discourse was allowed between them, and Charles was instantly hurried away.

Subjoined is a portrait of his grace from a painting by Vandyck:

After the king's execution, his grace, apprehensive of his own fate, resolved on making his escape, and by the help of his equery, he succeeded in getting away from Windsor, under night, and reached the neighbourhood of London undiscovered; but entering the city about four o'clock in the morning, contrary to the directions he had received, he was apprehended by a patrol of cavalry, and carried to St. James', where he was lodged in the same room with the earl of Norwich, Lord Capel, and Sir John Owen, also prisoners, who afterwards suffered with him. He was brought to trial February 6, 1649, being indicted as earl of Cambridge, and a natural-born English subject, for having levied war and committed treason against the kingdom and people of England. He pleaded that he had acted by command of the Estates and supreme authority of Scotland, which were altogether independent of England; that he was a native of Scotland, and consequently an alien, and not amenable to English jurisdiction; and, finally, that he had surrendered himself a prisoner of war on capitulation, by the articles of which his life and safety were secured. His pleas were overruled by the court, and after several adjournments, he was found guilty, and sentenced to be beheaded on Friday, March 9. After his condemnation he was earnestly solicited to save himself by making discoveries; but he rejected all such offers with scorn, saying, there was no choice betwixt a glorious death and an infamous life. He was decapitated in Palace Yard, Westminster, suffering death with great fortitude and magnanimity, and his remains were, according to his desire, conveyed to Scotland, and deposited in the burial-place of the family at Hamilton. His grace married Lady Mary Fielding, daughter of William earl of Denbigh, and by her, who died May 10, 1638, he had three sons, all of whom died young, and three daughters.

HAMILTON, James, fourth duke of Hamilton, eldest son of Anne, duchess in her own right, by her husband, William earl of Selkirk, (who, at the Restoration, was created duke of Hamilton for life, in right of marriage to the duchess,) was born April 11, 1658, and was at first styled earl of Arran. He was educated principally at the university of Glasgow, after which he passed some time on the Continent. On his return he was appointed, January 17, 1679, one of the gentlemen of the king's bedchamber. He had not long been at court before an affair of gallantry involved him in a quarrel with Lord Mordaunt, afterwards the celebrated earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, which led to a duel betwixt the parties in Greenwich Park. Lord Arran fired first, and narrowly missed Lord Mordaunt, who discharged his pistol in the air. They then engaged with swords, when Lord Mordaunt was wounded in the groin, but running his antagonist into the thigh, his sword broke, so that his life was at the mercy of the earl of Arran, who honourably put an end to the contest, and they parted good friends.

In December 1683, Charles II. nominated Lord Arran ambassador extraordinary to France, to congratulate Louis XIV. on the birth of a grandson. He served two campaigns under the French king as his aide-de-camp, the dauphin and his lordship being sworn into that office on the same day. On the accession of James the Second and Seventh, his lordship returned to England, and was appointed master of the wardrobe to the new king, who, in the succeeding July, conferred on him the command of the first or royal regiment of horse.

On the revival of the order of the Thistle in 1687, the earl of Arran was nominated one of the knights companions thereof. He adhered firmly to King James in his declining fortunes, and was one of the four lords who accompanied him to Rochester on his embarkation for the Continent, December 22, 1688. At the meeting of the Scottish nobility and gentry in London, assembled by the prince of Orange, January 7, 1689, of which his father, the duke of Hamilton, was president, Lord Arran made the following speech: "I have all the honour and deference for the prince of Orange imaginable. I think him a brave prince, and that we owe him great obligations in contributing so much to our delivery from popery; but, while I pay these praises, I cannot violate my duty to my master. I can distinguish betwixt his popery and his person; I dislike the one, but have sworn, and do owe, allegiance to the other, which makes it impossible for me to sign away that which

I cannot forbear believing is the king my master's right; for his present absence in France can no more affect my duty, than his longer absence from us has done all the while; and the prince, desiring our advice, mine is, that we should move his majesty to return and call a free parliament for the securing our religion and property, which, in my humble opinion, will at last be found to be the best way to heal all our breaches." This proposal received no support from any one. In the subsequent August, being suspected of having a share in Sir James Montgomery's plot for the restoration of King James, and also of corresponding with the abdicated monarch, he was twice committed prisoner to the Tower of London, where he remained several months, but was at length discharged without prosecution. On his release he returned to Scotland, where he lived in retirement for some years. His father's death, in 1694, brought no accession of honours or estate, both being hereditary in the duchess, but in July 1698 her grace resigned her titles into the hands of King William, in favour of her eldest son; when the earl of Arran was accordingly created duke of Hamilton, with the original precedency.

The failure of the Darien expedition having excited much popular ferment in Scotland, the duke of Hamilton took an active part in support of the claims of the African Company, and headed a strong party, which stood firm to the interests of the country, and uniformly asserted the independence of the nation. He took the oaths and his seat in parliament May 21, 1700, and distinguished himself on all occasions by his opposition to the measures of King William's government.

On the accession of Queen Anne, March 8, 1702, his grace, with other influential persons, went to London, to endeavour to prevail on her majesty to call a new parliament; but she did not think proper to comply with their advice. On the opening of the Convention parliament, on June 9, his grace entered a protestation against the legality of the meeting, and, with seventy-nine members, withdrew from its sittings, amid the acclamations of the people. In the parliament of 1703 he exerted his utmost influence to obtain for his countrymen an equality of commercial privileges with England, and in all the discussions of that period he took a prominent part as leader of the country party. In August 1704 was passed the famous act of security, which provided for the succession to the crown, and for the maintenance of the liberties and independence of the Scottish nation. In this, the concluding parliament of Scotland, the duke's conduct had an important influence on all the measures proposed for the settlement of the affairs of the kingdom. In the last session, which met October 3, 1706, the treaty of Union received the determined opposition of his grace, who voted against every article of that treaty, excepting the first clause of the fifteenth article relating to the equivalent, and adhered to every protest against it. In the debate respecting the first article, November 2d, he said, "What! Shall we, in half an hour, yield what our forefathers maintained with their lives and fortunes for many ages! Are none of the descendants here of those worthy patriots who defended the liberty of their country against all invaders—who assisted the great King Robert Bruce to restore the constitution, and avenge the falsehood of England and usurpation of Baliol? Where are the Douglases and the Campbells? Where are the peers? Where are the barons, once the bulwarks of the nation? Shall we yield up the sovereignty and independency of Scotland, when we are commanded by those we represent to preserve the same, and assured of their assistance to support us?" Some of the more violent of the opposition had planned a general insurrection against the progress of this obnoxious treaty, and had appointed a body of 7,000 men to rendezvous at Hamilton on a certain day, but the duke's prudence prevented him from entering heartily into the design, and, by sending messengers to countermand the contemplated rising in the west country, he had the merit of saving the country from being involved in civil war.

In 1707, when a visit from the Pretender was expected in Scotland, the duke, to avert suspicion from himself of favouring the project, retired to his seat in Staffordshire. In 1708, when the French fleet appeared off the coast, his grace was taken into custody and removed to London, but soon obtained his liberty. In June of that year his grace was elected one of the sixteen representative peers, and was rechosen at the next general

election in 1710. On the overthrow of the Whig ministry, October 1, 1710, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the county palatine of Lancaster, ranger of the queen's forests therein, admiral of the sea-coasts of that county, and admitted a privy councillor.

In September 1711 his grace was created a peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron Dutton, in Cheshire, and duke of Brandon, in Suffolk. On taking his seat in the subsequent December, several interesting debates took place in the House of Lords, as to his right to sit as a British peer while he continued a representative peer of Scotland, and their decision being unfavourable to his claim, the Scottish peers withdrew from the House. A motion for taking the opinion of the twelve judges on the point was negatived. In consequence of a message from the queen, who was much interested in behalf of the duke, the question was again taken into consideration on January 25, 1712, when the Scottish peers were so far appeased, that they resumed their attendance in the House of Lords. The point, however, was not completely set at rest till 1782, when, in the case of Douglas, the eighth duke of Hamilton and fifth duke of Brandon (see page 422) the judges gave an unanimous opinion in favour of the eligibility of Scottish peers to be admitted to the full privileges of peers of Great Britain.

On the death of Earl Rivers, the duke was, September 5, 1712, appointed master-general of the ordnance; and, on October 26, was installed a knight of the order of the Garter. A few days thereafter, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to France, upon the conclusion of the treaty of Utrecht; but while splendid preparations were making for that embassy, his grace was slain in a duel, fought in Hyde Park, with Lord Mohun, who was also killed on the spot, on Saturday, November 15, 1712. His grace and Lord Mohun had married two nieces of Charles, earl of Macclesfield, and for several years had been engaged in a chancery suit for part of his estate, which created much animosity, inflamed by their espousing different sides in parliament. The immediate cause of the duel was some high words which passed between them, at a meeting in the chambers of a master in chancery, three days before. Parnell, in his verses 'On the Peace of 1712,' notices the duke's fate in very pathetic terms. At the time of his tragical death he was in his 55th year. He was twice married: first to Lady Anne Spenser, eldest daughter of Robert 2d earl of Sunderland, by whom he had 2 daughters, who died young; and, 2dly, to Elizabeth, only child of Lord Gerard of Bromley, by whom he had 7 children. He was succeeded by his eldest son James. See page 421 of this volume.

HAMILTON, Lord Claud, fourth son of James, second earl of Arran and first duke of Chatelherault, by his wife, Lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of James, third earl of Morton, was born either in 1539, or, according to Keith [*Catalogue of Bishops*, page 253], in 1543. His father, the duke of Chatelherault, being acknowledged by act of parliament next heir to the crown of Scotland after Queen Mary, and having been appointed regent of Scotland in 1543 during her minority, Lord Claud was, at a very early age, (in 1553,) appointed to the opulent post of commendator of the abbey of Paisley, under the confirmation of a papal bull from Pope Julius III. In the bull his age is given as fourteen years old. During the civil discords that prevailed in Scotland in the reign of Queen Mary, he, with his father and the other members of the house of Hamilton, warmly espoused her interests, and was one of the principal commanders in her army at the battle of Langside, May 13, 1568, the loss of which was the cause of her flight into England. Immediately after the battle, Lord Claud, with many others, was summoned to attend a parliament called by the Regent Moray, and upon his refusal to appear, was outlawed, and his estate forfeited. During the regency of the earl of Mar, Lord Claud's lands were bestowed on Lord Semple, who kept a strong garrison in his castle, and exercised on all around a severe military discipline. At the head of his faithful tenants, Lord Claud besieged the castle, and compelled Lord Semple to surrender at discretion. His forfeiture was repealed by the act of parliament which confirmed the pacification of Perth in 1573.

In the year 1579, King James, having it insinuated to him that the Hamiltons, as declared heirs to the crown, had espoused the queen's cause in

that hearty manner, with the view of destroying him, who stood in their way, resolved to apprehend the Lords John and Claud Hamilton, at that time in Edinburgh, under sanction of the articles of agreement ratified the year before. They however made their escape. Lord John fled in a seaman's habit to England, and went thence to France. Lord Claud was in hiding for some time on the borders of Scotland, but ultimately retired into England, and lived for a time at Widdrington, with a relation of the earl of Northumberland. During the year that he remained in exile he was constantly engaged in the various attempts made to restore Queen Mary to liberty, and seems to have been regarded by her at that time, as appears from the numerous letters now extant in the State paper office, as the person in whose assistance she had the greatest hope and confidence. Amongst many letters of interest relating to him, is one from the unfortunate queen, during her imprisonment at Chartley, dated 20th May 1586, to Sir Charles Paget, who was one of her principal means of communication there with her friends, in which she says—

"I wold then in the meane tyme yow shold write to the Lord Claude, letting him understande how that the k. of Spayne is to sett on this countrye, and desireth to have the assistance of the Catholikes of Scotlande for to stoppe at the least, that from theme the queen of Englande have no socours, and to that effect yow shall pray the sayd Lord Claude to sownde and grope the mindes hereunto of the principall of the Catholike nobilitye in Scotlande and others hereof, under pretextes he might bringe to other: moreover that he declare particularly unto yow the names of those that are to enter in this bande, and what forces they are able to make together, and to the ende they may be the more encoraged herein yow may write playnelye to the Lord Claude that yow have charge, of me, to treate with him in this matter. But by yowr first letter I am not of opinion that yow discover yowr selfe further to him nor to other at all, untill yow have received answer of the k. of Spayne, which being conform to this desseigment, then may yow open more to the Lord Claude, shewing him that to assure himself of my sonne, and to the end (if it be possible) that things be past and done under his name and authoritye, it shall be nedefull to sease his person, in case that willinglye he cannot be browght to this enterprise; yea and that the surest way were to deliver him into the k. of Spayne his hands, or the Pope's, as shall be thowght best; and that in his absence he depute the L. Claude his lieutenant-general and regent in the government of Scotland, which yow are assured I may be easelye persuaded to confirme and approve. For if it be possible I will not, for divers respects, be named herein untill the extremitye. To persuade hereunto the sayd L. Claude, it shall be good that yow assure him to travell to abolish all remembrance or grefe of his brother the Lord of Arbroth (Lord John Hamilton) his procedings: that indirectly yow put him in hope that I shall make him be declared lawfull heyre to the crowne of Scotland, my sonne fayling without children, and that there unto I shall make the catholike princes of christendome condescende to mayntayne him in that respect. I can write nothing presentlye to the L. Claude him selfe, for want of an alphabete between me and him, which now I send yow herewith enclosed, that yow may send it unto him."

Another letter, to Lord Claud himself, from Chartley, July 1586, is in these terms—

"Right trusty and well-beloved cousin,—Being as yet not very sure of this new way, I will not content my self hereby only to testifie unto youe how much liking and contentment I have had of that which the English lordes brother (Sir Charles Paget) and Fontenay did write unto me in your name, before your return to Scotlande. Youe are now in place, and have meanes to correspond effectually to the expectation which I and all myne have conceaved of youe, wherein I assure youe that I shall not fayle youe in any thing consisting in my owne power, or that I may obtayne by my credit of all Christian princes. Wherefore I praye youe uppon that which I committed last to be imparted unto youe by the said English (desiring youe to credit him as my self) to let me know particularly your own resolution and the inclination of others my good and faithfull subjectes, to the end that according thereunto I may proceede with my principall frendes. This last ligue of my sonnes with the queene of England hath much offended them; labor to make me understand the perticularities thereof, and whether if there be any thing passed in the same concerning my perticular, either in the publicque treatie or in any secreat articles. For I have been advertised that that unhappy master of Gray hath not desisted to labour with all extremity against me, which moveth me not to feare a litle that so long as he shall remaine neere my sonne, we are not like (I and my sonne) ever to have much good intelligence together; and therefore I pray youe so earnestly as I can to find the meanes to shift him forth of the roome, having behaved himself so traiterously toward me, as that there is no punishment but he hath deserved therefore. The delivirer hereof did serve me very faithfully so long as he was in this contry, and I trust he will do the lyke in all you will employ him there for my service, especially for the sure convoy of your letters and myne by this way. God almighty have youe, cousin, in his holly protection. Your right loving cousingnes and good frend,

MARIE R."

Lord Claud, with his brother Lord John, returned to Scotland in 1585, and was well received by the king. All their estates and honours were restored to them, and in consideration of the constant loyalty, and great losses and sufferings of Lord Claud on behalf of the king's mother, all the lordship and barony of Paisley, with the pertinents of the abbacy and monastery of Paisley, and their extensive lordships and estates, comprising lands in Renfrewshire and nine other counties, and the patronage of twenty-eight churches, were bestowed on him by charter in 1585, and, July 29, 1587, were erected into a temporal lordship, for him and

his heirs male, under the title of Baron of Paisley. His eldest son also, James, was, during his lifetime, in 1606, created earl of Abercorn, and additional estates were granted to him in Linlithgowshire and elsewhere. Lord Claud died in 1622, aged 78, and was buried in the abbey of Paisley. He was the ancestor of the marquis of Abercorn, and also of the Counts Hamilton of Sweden. He married Margaret, only daughter of George, sixth Lord Seton, and with a daughter, Margaret, wife of William, first marquis of Douglas, had four sons. 1. James, first earl of Abercorn; 2. Hon. Sir Claud Hamilton, a gentleman of the king's privy chamber, and by privy seal, dated October 6, 1618, appointed constable of the castle of Toome, county Antrim, Ireland, for life; 3. Hon. Sir George Hamilton of Greenlaw and Roscrea, county Tipperary, who behaved with great bravery in the service of Charles I. His daughter, Margaret, married, in 1622, Sir Archibald Acheson of Gosford, East Lothian, baronet, a lord of session and secretary of state for Scotland, ancestor of the earls of Gosford in the peerage of Ireland. 4. Hon. Sir Frederick Hamilton, whose youngest son, Gustavus, lieutenant-general in the army, was by George I., on October 9, 1714, created Baron Hamilton of Stackallan, and in August 1717, advanced to the dignity of Viscount Boyne, in the Irish peerage.

HAMILTON, James, first earl of Abercorn, eldest son of the preceding, a nobleman of much ability, and in great favour with King James VI., was one of the lords of his privy council, and a gentleman of the bedchamber. By a charter, dated in 1600, the king gave the office of high sheriff of the county of Linlithgow, to him and his heirs male whatever; and by another charter in 1601, he got the lands of Abercorn, Braidmeadows, &c. He was created a peer, by the title of Baron Abercorn, April 5, 1603, and in 1604 he was appointed one of the commissioners, on the part of Scotland, to treat of a union with England, which did not take place. On July 10, 1606, he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Abercorn [see vol. i. page 1, of this work], baron of Paisley, Hamilton, Mountcastle, and Kilpatrick, by patent to him and his heirs male whatever. King James, after his accession to the crown of England, having founded the plantations of Ulster in the north of Ireland, and wishing to have eminent persons on whom he could depend in connexion with them, granted the earl of Abercorn the same precedence, as an earl, in the Irish parliament and at the council-table, as he held in Scotland, and in 1615 he had a grant of a vast estate out of the escheated lands in the barony of Strabane, on which he built a castle, a schoolhouse, and a church.

The earl of Abercorn, who usually resided at the Place of Paisley, had the honour of receiving there in 1597 the consort of King James VI.; and again the king himself, who, in his progress through Scotland, after a fourteen years' absence, tarried at Paisley in 1617, where "a welcome in the earl of Abercorn his great hall was verie graciously delivered by a prettie boy of nine years of age, son of Sir James Semple of Belltries." The earl died in the lifetime of his father, March 16, 1618, and was buried in the abbey of Paisley. He married Marion, eldest daughter of Thomas, fifth Lord Boyd, and with three daughters, had five sons. 1. James, 2d earl of Abercorn. On the death of William, second duke of Hamilton, of his wounds at the battle of Worcester, September 11, 1651, the second earl of Abercorn became male representative of the family of Hamilton; but the estates and titles of that house devolved on the duke's niece, Anne, duchess of Hamilton. 2. Claud, Lord Strabane in Ireland, so created Aug. 14, 1634, on his brother's resignation of that title to him. The male line having failed in the eldest branch on the death of George, 3d earl of Abercorn, the descent devolved on Claud, grandson of Lord Strabane, who was 5th baron of Strabane and 4th earl of Abercorn. 3. Hon. Sir William Hamilton, who was long the representative at Rome of Henrietta Maria, queen dowager of England. 4. Hon. Sir George Hamilton, of Donalong, county Tyrone, and Nenagh, Tipperary, created a baronet of Ireland in 1660. His eldest son, Colonel James Hamilton, who died June 6, 1673, of a wound received in a naval battle against the Dutch, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, was the father of James, 6th earl of Abercorn. Sir George's third son was the celebrated Count Anthony Hamilton, of whom a memoir is given next page. 5. Hon. Sir Alexander Hamilton of

Holborn, from whom the Counts Hamilton of Germany are directly descended. He settled first at the court of Philip William, elector palatine, by whom he was sent envoy extraordinary to King James II. of England. He accompanied to Vienna the elector's daughter Eleonora Magdalena, who was married to the Emperor Leopold, and was created a count of the empire, with a grant of the county of Neuberg, near Passau, and other estates in Moravia and Hungary.

HAMILTON, James, eighth earl of Abercorn, a nobleman who possessed singular vigour of mind, integrity of conduct, and patriotic views, was born October 22, 1712. He was summoned by writ to the House of Peers in Ireland as Baron Mountcastle, March 23, 1736, and succeeded his father in 1744, as earl of Abercorn and Viscount Strabane. In 1745, he purchased from Archibald, duke of Argyle, the barony of Duddingston, Mid Lothian, where he built an elegant mansion, and made it his favourite residence. In the imperial parliament he was one of the peers who, on March 11, 1766, voted against the act to repeal the American stamp act, and joined in the protests against the second and third reading of the bill. He also voted for rejecting Fox's India bill, December 17, 1783. He was created a peer of Great Britain, August 8, 1786, by the title of Viscount Hamilton, with remainder to his nephew, John James.

He was among the first who, in the middle of the eighteenth century, laid the foundation of that improved system of agriculture and rural economy for which Scotland has now become so remarkable. To him also is due, in great measure, the advancement of the important manufacturing town of Paisley, which a century ago was but an inconsiderable place, until what is now known as "the new town" was laid out and built by the earl on his patrimonial estate. This has been the means of increasing the trade and importance of Paisley, and giving it its present position among the manufacturing towns of the kingdom. On his estate in Ireland he built a magnificent house at Baron's Court, near Strabane. At his seat, Witham, in Essex, Queen Charlotte slept September 7, 1761, on her journey from Harwich to London. The earl sat as a representative peer of Scotland for twenty-three years, from 1761 to 1784. He died unmarried, October 9, 1789, and was buried in the abbey of Paisley. His lordship, as heir male of the second earl of Arran and first duke of Chatelherault, claimed the title of duke of Chatelherault in France, a claim afterwards renewed on the part of the second marquis of Abercorn. He was succeeded by his nephew, John James, ninth earl and first marquis of Abercorn.

HAMILTON, Count Anthony, author of the 'Memoires du Comte de Grammont,' third son of Sir George Hamilton, fourth son of first earl of Abercorn, and great-grandson of first duke of Chatelherault, was born in Ireland in 1646. During the protectorate of Cromwell he passed most of his time in France, having, with all his father's family, accompanied Charles II. in his exile. He returned to England at the restoration. In 1687, he was a lieutenant-colonel, with the pay of £200 a-year, and although a Roman Catholic, had the command of a regiment of infantry in Ireland, and was governor of Limerick. At the revolution he followed James VII. into France, and became a lieutenant-general in the French service, as did also his brother Richard.

In his 'Memoires de Grammont,' with a pen full of easy and exquisite point, he has portrayed the character of the beauties and wits of the court of Charles II., and detailed the intrigues in which he was himself a considerable actor. He was also the author of 'Count Hamilton's Tales,' and other works, in the French language, to which Voltaire gives high praise, and which he says have all the humour without the burlesque of Scarron. His 'Epistle to the Count de Grammont' was much read. He may be styled the father of the natural romance or novel. His works were published collectively in 1749, in 6 vols. 12mo, and are all in French. Count Anthony Hamilton died at St. Germains, April 21, 1720, aged 74 years. His elder brother, James, father of the sixth earl of Abercorn, was in great favour with Charles II. after his restoration. The latter made a grant to him, for his and his children's lives, of Hyde Park in London, which grant was, however, afterwards commuted, for a charge of nine hundred pounds per annum, on the first-fruits and tenths of the dioceses of St. David's, Hereford, Oxford, and Worcester.

HAMILTON, Elizabeth, countess de Grammont, popularly known as "La belle Hamilton" at the court of Charles II., and of whom numerous portraits are extant at Hampton Court Palace and elsewhere, was the eldest daughter of Sir George Hamilton, fourth son of the first earl of Abercorn, and the sister of Count Anthony Hamilton. Miss Hamilton was one of the few ladies attached to the court of Charles II. who appear to have preserved a reputation, in spite of acknowledged beauty, untainted by suspicion. In the brilliant pages of the 'Memoires de Grammont,' she is styled "the chief ornament of the court, worthy of the most ardent and sincere affection,—nobody could boast a nobler birth, nothing could be more charming than her person." She had many noble offers of marriage, and after refusing the duke of Richmond, Jermyn, nephew of the earl of St. Albans, and Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk, she married Philibert, count de Grammont, brother of the duke of that name, and hero of the 'Memoires de Grammont.' Charles II., in a letter to his sister, the duchess of Orleans, dated 24th October 1669, bears this testimony to her merits:—"I writt to you yestarday by the compte de Grammont, but I beleeve this letter will come sooner to your handes, for he goes by the way of Diep with his wife and family; and now that I have named her, I cannot chuse but again desire you to be kinde to ner, for oesides the meritt her family has on both sides, she is as good a creature as ever lived. I beleeve she will passe for a handsome woman in France, though she has not yett, since her lying in, recovered that good shape she had before, and I am affraide never will." [*Dalrymple's Memoirs*, vol. ii. p. 26.]

After her marriage to the comte de Grammont, she was appointed dame du palais to Maria Theresa of Austria, queen of Louis XIV. Her husband died at Paris, January 30, 1707, aged 86. She died January 3, 1708, aged 67. They had two daughters, Claude Charlotte de Grammont, who married Henry Howard, earl of Stafford, and Marie Elizabeth de Grammont, abbess de Ste Marie de Poussay in Lorraine, who died in 1706.

HAMILTON, Sir Robert, Bart., of Preston, commander of the Covenanters' army, see p. 423.

HAMILTON, Sir Thomas, first earl of Haddington, an eminent judge and statesman, eldest son of Sir Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield, (a lord of session 1607–1608,) by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James Heriot of Trabrown, was born in 1563. According to Scott of Scotstarvet, his grandfather was a merchant in the West Bow of Edinburgh. He was, however, Thomas Hamilton of Orchartfield, Bathgate, and Ballencrieff, and was killed at the battle of Pinkie, September 10, 1547, leaving two sons, Sir Thomas, his successor, father of the subject of this notice, and John, a secular priest, whose life is given at page 431. Thomas Hamilton of Orchartfield's father, the great-grandfather of the first earl of Haddington, was also named Thomas Hamilton of Orchartfield, and was the second son of Hugh Hamilton of Innerwick, Haddingtonshire, sprung from John de Hamilton, second son of Sir Walter FitzGilbert de Hamilton, dominus de Cadzow.

The subject of this notice was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, but pursued his university and legal studies for six years in France. After his return to Scotland, he was, on 1st November 1587, admitted advocate, and soon distinguished himself by his talents and learning. As he resided in the Cowgate of Edinburgh, in the 16th century a street of greater consideration than it is now, he acquired from James the Sixth the ludicrous byname of Tam o' the Cowgate. In 1592 he was appointed a lord of session, when he took the title of Lord Drumcairn. The same year he was nominated one of the commissioners for printing the acts of parliament. On 13th January 1595–6, he was constituted one of the eight persons, called from their number Octavians, to whom King James committed the charge of all the state patronage and finances, and in the distribution of offices made by them among themselves, he secured that of king's advocate, although there were already two persons in possession of that office. The Octavians, from the invidious nature of their functions and their possession of all the patronage of the kingdom, were an unpopular body, and Hamilton in particular, from his being suspected of a leaning to popery, was so obnoxious to the people, that his life was in extreme danger during the tumult which took place in Edinburgh on 17th December 1596. In the pres-

bytery of Edinburgh, it was even proposed that he and the president of the court of session, Seton, afterwards earl of Dunfermline, should be excommunicated. In the famous anonymous letter delivered to the king's porter on the night of 10th January 1597, and by him given to the king, he is described as "Mr. Thomas Hamilton, brought up in Paris, with that apostate Mr. John Hamilton, and men say the dregs of stinking Roman profession sticke fast in his ribbes." [*Calderwood's Hist.* vol. v. p. 549.] On 22d February 1597, an act of sederunt of the court of session was passed, stating that people murmured at his sitting as a judge in the cases in which he was pursuer for the king's interest, and declaring that in such cases he was not to be considered as a party. Being afterwards knighted, he was designed Sir Thomas Hamilton of Monkland. In 1604, he was named one of the Scots commissioners for the union then projected with England, and in 1606 he attended the celebrated conference at Hampton Court. In 1597 he had begun the purchase of land, particularly church lands, and in the course of thirty years he had acquired about twenty large estates, besides all the vast territories and jurisdictions which had once belonged to the knights of St. John, the successors of the Templars. On 4th April 1607, he obtained a charter of the office of master of the metals, with a lease of all the metals and minerals in Scotland, upon payment of one-tenth of the produce to the king. The same year he discovered a silver mine within his lands near Linlithgow, and it is stated that, after having worked it till the vein was exhausted, he sold it to King James for five thousand pounds! "The king," says honest Calderwood, (*Hist.* vol. vi. p. 689,) "sent certan English and Scottish men, to bring a great quantity of the ore to Londoun, to be melted and tryed. How it proved, it is not weill knowne to manie; but after that the myne was closed till his majestie advised farther."

On 15th May 1612, Sir Thomas was appointed lord clerk register, but soon after he exchanged this office with Sir Alexander Hay for that of secretary of state. At that time the salary attached to the latter place was only one hundred pounds. In 1613 he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Binning and Byres, and on 15th June 1616 he succeeded Preston of Fentonbarns as lord-president of the court of session. Mr. Tytler, in his Life of Sir Thomas Craig, speaking of Lord Binning, says, "For many years he conjoined, with apparent ease to himself and acknowledged advantage to the country, the occupations of these high offices. Nor was this all: he was a friend and patron of learned men; he was deeply read, not only in civil law, but in matters of state policy and in general history. To those who, ignorant of its proper distribution, complain of the want of time, it may form a useful lesson to regard the multitudinous labours of this remarkable man. According to our modern notions of intellectual labour, the various notes and observations collected by him in the course of his studies, and the marginal references yet seen upon his books, would rather appear the relics of a life wholly devoted to literary labour, than the fruits of those scattered hours which must have been stolen from the duties of the bench, the severer labours of the council-board, or the pleasures and intrigues of a court."

In 1617 Lord Binning was one of the royal commissioners to the General Assembly at Perth, in which the well-known six articles savouring of episcopacy were passed, to the great delight of James and dismay of the Presbyterians. On 20th March 1619 he was created by patent earl of Melrose, being then in possession of the lands of that abbacy. After the death of Sir John Ramsay, viscount of Haddington, eight years afterwards, he exchanged his title of Melrose for that of Haddington, judging it more honourable to take his style from a county than from an abbey, the patent of his new creation being dated at Bagshot, August 27, 1627. From his great wealth, being reputed the richest man in Scotland of his time, he was believed to be in possession of the fabulous philosopher's stone; but as he informed King James on his visit to Edinburgh in 1617, his whole secret lay in never putting off till tomorrow what can be done today, nor ever trusting to another's hand what his own could execute.

He resigned the offices of secretary of state and president of the court of session on 15th February 1626, when he was appointed lord privy seal. He died May 29, 1637, in his 74th year. His valu-

able collection of manuscripts and charters are preserved in the Advocates' Library. Of his shrewdness as a judge, it is related by Forbes, that "in an improbation of a writ, which the lords were convinced was forged, but puzzled for want of clear proof, Lord Binning taking up the writ in his hand, and holding it betwixt him and the light, discovered the forgery by the stamp of the paper, the first paper of such a stamp being posterior to the date of the writ quarrelled," that is, challenged. On another occasion a Highland witness, in a cause in which he had been cited to give evidence for his chief, thus described him to a clansman. "I began, and was going to tell my own way, when an awful man that sits in the middle broke in upon me with such a multitude of interrogatories, as they call them, that he quite dumbfoundered me, and then I lay at his mercy, and he whirled the truth out of me as easy as ye would wind the thread off a pirn."

HAMILTON, GEORGE, first Earl of Orkney. See ORKNEY, Earls of.

HAMILTON, CHARLES, Lord Binning, an ingenious poet, eldest son of Thomas, sixth earl of Haddington, was born in 1697. He served as a volunteer with his father at the battle of Sheriffmuir, 13th November, 1715, and behaved gallantly against the rebels. A song in praise of Æmilius, supposed to be written by him while a youth, in his own commendation, contains a jocular allusion to his father's terror during that conflict, in which, on the contrary, his father's courage was particularly conspicuous. In 1722, he was elected member of parliament for St. Germains in Cornwall, and appointed knight marischal of Scotland. He was also a commissioner of trade. Being attacked with the symptoms of a consumption, in the hope of deriving benefit from a change of climate he went, with some of his relations, to Naples, where he died, in the lifetime of his father, January 13, 1733, aged 36. He was the author of a pleasing pastoral entitled 'Ungrateful Nanny,' originally printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1741, and republished by Ritson. Another ballad of inferior merit, written in the character of Colonel Charteris, entitled 'The Duke of Argyle's Levee,' published in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1740, has been erroneously ascribed to his lordship. From a letter on the subject, believed to be by Lord Hailes, in the Edinburgh Magazine for April 1786, the following paragraph may be quoted: "That Lord Binning was the author of that satirical ballad is reported on no better authority than a vague popular rumour. To this, I oppose, first, the mild character of that young nobleman, who was a wit, indeed, but without malice. Secondly, the assertion of his brother, who told me, that Lord Binning, before he went to Naples, where he died, solemnly declared, that it was not he, but one Mitchell, the author of a book of poems, who wrote that ballad." The person here mentioned is Joseph Mitchell, the dramatist, a memoir of whom is given in a subsequent part of this work. Lord Binning, indeed, seems to have been as much beloved for his amiable disposition, as admired for his lyrical genius. He married Rachel, youngest daughter, and at length sole heiress of George Baillie of Jerviswood and Lady Grizzel Baillie, and by her he had five sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Thomas Hamilton, succeeded his grandfather in 1735, as seventh earl of Haddington.

A portrait of Lord Binning is subjoined from a rare engraving by A. V. Haecken

HAMILTON, William, of Gilbertfield, Lanarkshire, a poet of some merit, the friend and correspondent of Allan Ramsay, was the second son of Captain William Hamilton of Ladyland, Ayrshire, and is supposed to have been born before 1670. The family to which he belonged, proprietors of Ardoch, in the latter county, was a branch of the Hamiltons of Torrance, Lanarkshire, descended from Thomas Hamilton of Darngaber, third son of Sir John Hamilton, lord of Cadyow, ancestor of the ducal family of Hamilton. His father, the second son of William Hamilton of Ardoch, acquired the estate of Ladyland about the middle of the seventeenth century, and succeeded his brother in the lands of Ardoch. For refusing to take the test and for nonconformity, he was disarmed in 1684, and severely dealt with by the commissioners for the western shires. In 1686 he was one of the commissioners of supply for the county of Ayr. He was killed in battle against the French during the wars of King William. He had married in 1662, Janet, daughter of John Brisbane of Brisbane, and had two sons, John, his heir, and William the poet. The latter entered the army early in life, and after considerable service abroad, he returned to Scotland, on half pay, with only the rank of a lieutenant. Gilbertfield, where he went to reside, seems to have been only rented by him, though designed of that place to distinguish him from Hamilton of Bangour, a contemporary poet. "His time," says a writer in the Lives of Eminent Scotsmen, London, 1822, 18mo, "was now divided between the sports of the field, the cultivation of several valued friendships with men of genius and taste, and the occasional production of some effusions of his own, in which the gentleman and the poet were alike conspicuous." In familiar Scottish poetry he excelled. His principal productions were inserted in a work, the first of its kind in Scotland, entitled 'A Choice Collection of Scots Poems,' by James Watson, published at Edinburgh in 1706, 8vo, with two additional parts in 1709 and 1711. In 1719 Hamilton addressed from Gilbertfield an Epistle in Scottish verse to Allan Ramsay, designating himself "Wanton Willie," which led to a rhyming correspondence between them. Three of Hamilton's epistles, with his own replies, and another, on receiving from the lieutenant the compliment of a barrel of Loch Fyne herrings, are inserted in the common editions of Ramsay's works. Ramsay says of him that he "held his commission honourably in my Lord Hyndford's regiment." His elegies 'on Bonny Heck,' a dog, and 'on Habby Simpson, Piper of Kilbarchan,' with his familiar epistles and other poems, are remarkable for their easy versification and vein of humour, and it is thought that both Ramsay and Burns, particularly the latter, formed their own manner on some of Hamilton's compositions, in some of their most celebrated pieces in the same measure. In 1722 he published at Glasgow, by subscription, an abridgment in modern Scottish, of Henry the Minstrel's Life of Sir William Wallace, which Dr. Irving styles "an injudicious and useless work." It has been often reprinted. Towards the close of his life Hamilton resided at Letterick in Lanarkshire, where he died at an advanced age, May 24, 1751. He married a lady of his own name, supposed to be a relation of his own, by whom he had a daughter, Anna. The property of Ladyland was, about 1712, sold by his brother to the ninth earl of Eglinton, who disposed of it to William Cochrane of Edge. The brother, John Hamilton, went to the north of Ireland, where he had purchased an estate. His son and successor, William Hamilton, having disposed of the Irish property, returned to Scotland in 1744, and bought the lands of Craighlaw in Wigtonshire from a family of the name of Gordon.

HAMILTON, William, of Bangour, a pleasing and accomplished poet, was born in 1704. He was descended from the ancient family of Little Earnock, Ayrshire, and was the second son of James Hamilton of Bangour, Linlithgowshire, advocate, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Hamilton of Muirhouse, or Murrays. His father's uncle, Sir William Hamilton of Whitelaw, was one of the lords of session, and appointed in 1697 lord justice clerk. The subject of this notice received a liberal education, and began in early life to cultivate a taste for poetry. He was long an ornament of the fashionable circles of Edinburgh. When the rebellion of 1745 broke out he joined the cause of the Pretender, and celebrated his first success at Prestonpans, in the well-known Jacobite ode

of "Gladsmuir," which was set to music by MacGibbon. After the battle of Culloden, which terminated for ever the hopes of the Stuarts, he took refuge in the Highlands, where he endured many perils and privations, but at last succeeded in escaping into France. Through the intercession of his friends at home his pardon was soon procured from government, on which he returned to Scotland.

In 1750, on the death, without issue, of his elder brother, John, who married Elizabeth Dalrymple, a descendant of the family of Stair, the poet succeeded to the estate of Bangour. His health, however, which was originally delicate, had been injured by the hardships to which he had been exposed, and required the benefit of a warmer climate. He, therefore, returned to the continent, and took up his residence at Lyons, where he died of a lingering consumption, March 25, 1754. A volume of his poems, without his consent or name, appeared at Glasgow in 1748; but the first genuine and correct edition of his works was published by his friends at Edinburgh in 1760, with a head by Strange, from which the subjoined woodcut is taken:

A discriminating criticism by Professor Richardson of Glasgow, in the Lounger, first drew the public attention to his poems, the chief characteristics of which are liveliness of imagination and delicacy of sentiment. "Mr. Hamilton's mind," says Lord Woodhouselee, in his life of Lord Kaimes, "is pictured in his verses. They are the easy and careless effusions of an elegant fancy and a chastened taste; and the sentiments they convey are the genuine feelings of a tender and susceptible heart, which perpetually owned the dominion of some favourite mistress, but whose passion generally evaporated in song, and made no serious or permanent impression." Had he never written anything but the 'Braes of Yarrow,' that ballad, one of the finest in the language, would have been sufficient to have immortalized his name. He married Miss Hall, of the family of Dunglass, and had issue one son, James, who succeeded him.

HAMILTON, Gavin, a distinguished painter, a descendant of the family of Murdieston, was born at Lanark some time in the first half of the eighteenth century, and being sent to Rome while very young, became a scholar of Augustine Mossuchi. After several years' absence he returned to Scotland, and, with the exception of a few portraits, he devoted himself entirely to historic composition. Two full lengths of the duke and duchess of Hamilton are spoken of as his best efforts in the department of portrait painting. Returning in the course of a short time to Rome, he made that city his residence for the remainder of his life. From his classical taste and superior style he soon acquired a high reputation as an artist, and was one of the three celebrated painters employed by the Prince Borghese to embellish the saloons of the Villa Borghese. The subject, represented by Hamilton, is the story of Paris, painted in different compartments, and is described as being one of the finest specimens of modern art to be found in Italy. His greatest work, however, was his Homer, consisting of a series of pictures representing scenes in the Iliad. One of these, the parting of Hector and Andromache, was in the possession of the duke of Hamilton; another, the Death of Lucretia, was in that of the earl of Hopetoun; and a third, Achilles dragging the

body of Hector round the walls of Troy, was painted for the duke of Bedford. The whole series can now only be seen continuously in the excellent engravings made of them by Cunego.

In 1773 Mr. Hamilton published at Rome a folio volume, entitled 'Schola Picturæ Italiæ,' or 'The Italian School of Painting,' consisting of a number of fine engravings by Cunego, all the drawings for which were made by Mr. Hamilton himself, forming part of the collection of Piraneisi. He died at Rome about 1775.

HAMILTON, Right Hon. Sir William, K.B., an eminent virtuoso, celebrated for his works on the Volcanic Phenomena, and Antiquities of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, was born December 13, 1730. He was the youngest son of Lord Archibald Hamilton of Riccartoun and Pardovan, Linlithgowshire, a son of the duke of Hamilton, by Lady Jane Hamilton, daughter of 6th earl of Abercorn. In his youth Mr. Hamilton held a commission in the third regiment of foot guards, and before his accession to the throne, George III. made him his equery. In 1758, he married the only daughter of Hugh Barlow of Lawrenny-Hall, Pembrokeshire, with whom he got an estate worth £5,000 a-year. In 1761 he was elected member of parliament for Midhurst; and in 1764 was appointed ambassador to the court of Naples, where he resided for 36 years. Having abundance of leisure, the volcanic eruptions of the neighbourhood early engaged his attention, and before the middle of 1767 he had visited Vesuvius no less than 22 times; also Mount Etna and the Eolian Islands. His researches he detailed in several letters to the Royal Society, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, and published separately in 1770; also in his splendid work, 'Campi Phlegræi,' 2 vols. folio, published at Naples in 1776–7; a Supplement to which appeared in 1779, containing an account of the great eruption of Vesuvius in August of that year.

Always indefatigable in bringing to light the buried treasures of antiquity, he promoted the publication of the magnificent account of Herculaneum, and drew up a description of the discoveries made in Pompeii, which was printed in the fourth volume of the 'Archæologia.' He also collected a Cabinet of Greek and Etruscan vases and other antiquities, of which an account was edited by D'Hancarville, and published in 4 volumes, under the title of 'Antiquities Etrusques, Grecques, et Romaines, tirees du Cabinet de M. Hamilton.' In 1766 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and January 3, 1772, he was created a knight of the Bath. About 1775 he lost his only daughter, and in 1782 he was deprived by death of his lady. In February 1783 he undertook a journey through Calabria, to observe the effects produced by the dreadful earthquakes which had just before desolated that beautiful province, and transmitted the result of his investigations to the Royal Society. His portrait is subjoined:

In 1791 Sir William was sworn a privy councillor; and the same year he married a second time Emma Harte, originally a servant in a low tavern, afterwards the goddess Hygeia of the eccentric Dr. Graham, the celebrated quack, and better known as the fascinating and licentious Lady Hamilton, celebrated for her connexion with Lord Nelson. In December 1798, when the French invaded the kingdom of Naples, Sir William accompanied his Sicilian majesty to Palermo. His connexion with the stirring events of that

period belong to history. By his exertions in getting the English fleet refitted at Palermo, Lord Nelson was speedily enabled to pursue the French, and achieve the glorious victory of Aboukir. The English nobility and gentry who visited Naples expressed the warmest acknowledgments for the splendid hospitality he exercised towards them. He was recalled in 1800, when he returned to England, and died in London, April 8, 1803, in his 73d year. He bequeathed what property remained to him to his nephew, the Hon. C. F. Greville, son of the earl of Brooke and Warwick. It was in trying to save this nephew from the wiles of Emma Harte, that Sir William himself fell a victim to her arts. After his death, his collection of Antique Vases was purchased by parliament for the British Museum, to which he had made some valuable presents of books, manuscripts, and mineralogical curiosities.

His works are:

Observations on Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna, and other Volcanoes of the two Sicilies; with explanatory Notes. Lond. 1772, 1774, 8vo.

Campi Phlegræi; or, Observations on the Volcanoes of the two Sicilies. English and French; with 54 plates, illuminated by Mr. Peter Fabris. Napl. 1776-7, 2 vols. atlas fol. Supplement: being an Account of the great Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in August, 1779. Napl. 1779, fol. A most splendid and curious work.

Lettera sul Monte Volture. Napol. 1780, 8vo.

Account of the last Eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Phil. Trans. 1767. Abr. xii. 417.

On the Eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1767. Ib. et 494. 1769. 592.

An Account of a Journey to Mount Etna. Ib. 1770. xiii. 1.

Remarks on the Nature of the Soil of Naples, and its neighbourhood. Ib. 1771. 92.

On the Effects of a Thunder Storm on the House of Lord Tylney, at Naples. Ib. 1773. 453.

On certain Traces of Volcanoes on the Banks of the Rhine. Ib. 1778. xiv. 276.

On the Eruption of Mount Vesuvius in August, 1779. Ib. 1780. 618.

Of the Earthquakes which happened in Italy, from February to May, 1783. Ib. 1783. xv. 373.

Some particulars of the Present State of Mount Vesuvius; with the Account of a Journey into the province of Abruzzo, and a Voyage to the Island of Ponzo. Ib. 1786. xvi. 131.

Account of the late Eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Ib. 1795. xvii. 492.

Account of the Discoveries at Pompeii. Archæol. iv. p. 160. 1777.

Antiquités Etrusques, Grecques, et Romaines, tirées du Cabinet de Mr. Hamilton; with Introductory Dissertations in English and French, by M. D'Hancarville. Napl. 1765, 2 vols. large fol. To which two other volumes were added. Napl. 1775. The figures are beautifully coloured after the vases from which they were copied. The two first volumes of this scientific and magnificent work were reduced to a smaller size by M. David, and published at Paris, 1787.

HAMILTON, Alexander, M.D., an eminent physician and professor of midwifery in the university of Edinburgh, was born in 1739 at Fordoun, in Kincardineshire, where his father, who had been a surgeon in the army, was established as a medical practitioner. In 1758 he was appointed assistant to Mr. John Straiton, a surgeon in Edinburgh, and on that gentleman's death in 1762, having been induced to remain in that city, he was admitted, on application, a member of the College of Surgeons, and commenced practice for himself. He afterwards obtained a medical degree, and was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, being, at a suitable interval, chosen a fellow of the college. In 1780 he was appointed joint professor of midwifery in the university of Edinburgh with Dr. Thomas Young, on whose death in 1783, he became sole professor. He resigned his professorship on the 26th March 1800, and on the 9th April, his son, who had been his assistant for two years, was elected his successor. Dr. Hamilton was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He died on 23d May 1802. His works are:

Elements of the Practice of Midwifery. Lond. 1775, 8vo.

A Treatise of Midwifery; comprehending the whole management of Female Complaints, and the treatment of Children in early infancy. Edin. 1780, 8vo. Translated into German by J. P. Ebeling.

Outlines of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery. Edin. 1784, 8vo.

In 1786 he brought out a new and corrected edition of Dr. William Smellie's Anatomical Tables, with Explanations, and an Abridgment of the Practice of Midwifery.

Letters to Dr. William Osborne, on certain Doctrines contained in his Essays on the Practice of Midwifery. Edin 1792, 8vo.

Case of an Inverted Uterus; with Practical Remarks on its Reduction. Med. Com. xvi. 315. 1791.

HAMILTON, Robert, LL.D., an eminent mathematician and political economist, was the eighth son of Gavin Hamilton, bookseller, Edinburgh, and grandson of Dr. William Hamilton, professor of divinity, and afterwards principal of Edinburgh college. He was born June 11, 1743, and studied at the university of his native city. Though in early life subject to constitutional weakness of health, he displayed remarkable proficiency in mathematics, and a singular application in the acquisition of knowledge. After leaving college,

being intended for a commercial profession, he spent some time in the banking establishment of Messrs. William Hogg and Son, where he obtained that practical information on money matters which afterwards enabled him to expose, with so much effect, the ruinous nature of the then financial system of the country. In 1766, when only twenty-three years of age, he was induced, by the advice of his friends, to offer himself as a candidate for the mathematical chair in Marischal college, Aberdeen, then vacant by the death of Professor John Stuart. Though unsuccessful in his application, Dr. Trail being the fortunate competitor, he left a very high impression of his abilities on the minds of the examinators. Thereafter he became partner in a paper-mill, established by his father, but which he relinquished in 1769, on being appointed rector of the academy at Perth. In 1771 he married Miss Anne Mitchell of Ladath, who died seven years afterwards.

In 1779 Dr. Hamilton was presented by the Crown to the chair of natural philosophy in Marischal college, Aberdeen, which, in the subsequent year, he exchanged with Dr. Copland for the mathematical professorship, as being better suited to his inclination and ability. It was not, however, till 1814 that he was formally appointed to the mathematical chair in the same university.

In 1782 Dr. Hamilton married a second time Jane, daughter of James Morison, Esq. of Elsick, and sister of the Rev. Dr. Morison, minister of Banchory-Devenick.

Dr. Hamilton's principal work, the 'Inquiry concerning the Rise and Progress, the Redemption and Present State of Management of the National Debt of Great Britain,' was published at Edinburgh in 1813, when he had passed his seventieth year. The greater part of this celeorated Treatise is devoted to the consideration of the various measures which had heretofore been adopted for reducing the national debt. In opposition to the views advocated by Dr. Price in his treatise 'Of Reversionary Annuities,' published in 1771, Dr. Hamilton proves the utter uselessness of a borrowed sinking fund, like that of Mr. Pitt, and the fallacy, as well as folly, of continuing its operations during war, or when the expenditure of the country overbalances the revenue. His arguments are supported and illustrated by tables of practical calculation; and he satisfactorily shows that the excess of revenue above expenditure is the only real method by which the national debt, or any other debt, can be discharged. His principles have not only been sanctioned by the most eminent political economists, but have gradually been adopted by the government.

In 1814 Dr. Hamilton's increasing infirmities rendering it necessary that he should have an assistant in the duties of his chair, Dr. John Cruickshank was appointed to that office, and became his successor. He died, July 14, 1829, at the advanced age of eighty-six. By his first wife he had three daughters, of whom, the second, Helen, was married to the late Mr. Thomson of Banchory, and the youngest, Marion, to the Rev. Robert Swan of Abercrombie, in Fife. By his second wife, who died in 1825, he had no family.

His works are:

Introduction to Merchandise; containing a complete system of Arithmetic, a system of Algebra, Book-keeping in various forms, an account of the Trade of Great Britain, and the Laws and Practices which Merchants are chiefly interested in. Edin. 1777-9, 2 vols. 8vo.

System of Arithmetic and Book-keeping. Lond. 1778, 12mo. Several editions.

Essay on Peace and War. 1790. This essay, published anonymously, was written with the benevolent view of inculcating doctrines favourable to universal peace. Having become scarce, it was reprinted in 1831, by his family, along with a small pamphlet on the Poor Laws, first published in 1822; and to these were added an unfinished fragment of an Essay on Government, written during the progress of the French Revolution.

A set of Mathematical Tables, for the use of his pupils, first printed in 1790, reprinted with great accuracy and care in 1807.

Heads of a Course of Mathematics. An elementary work intended for the use of his Students. 1800.

Inquiry into the Rise and Progress, the Redemption and Present State of Management of the National Debt of Great Britain. Edin. 1813, 8vo.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, an eminent historical painter, the son of a Scotch gentleman, who resided many years at Chelsea, was born in 1750. He was sent to Italy when very young, and studied under Zucchi, the painter of arabesque ornaments at Rome. On his return to England he became a pupil in the Royal Academy, and acquired considerable employment. He was engaged by Alderman Boydell for his Shakspeare, and by Macklin for his edition of the Bible and of the Po-

ets. One of his best works was a picture of the 'Queen of Sheba entertained at a Banquet by Solomon,' a design for a window in Arundel castle. He was elected associate of the Royal Academy November 8, 1784, and a Royal Academician February 10, 1789. He died December 2, 1801.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, D.D., an eminent minister of the Church of Scotland, the son of a farmer, was born in 1780, at Longridge, parish of Stonehouse, Lanarkshire. He was early sent to the parish school, and in Nov. 1796 was enrolled a student in the university of Edinburgh. In addition to his ordinary studies, he attended also the classes of anatomy, chemistry, and materia medica.

In the summer of 1802 Mr. Hamilton went to reside, as chaplain, in the family of Mr. Colquhoun of Killermont, lord register of Scotland, and in Dec. 1804 he was licensed to preach the gospel by the presbytery of Hamilton. Shortly after he became assistant to the minister of Broughton, in Tweeddale, where he laboured for about 16 months. By the influence of the lord register he subsequently obtained the appointment of assistant and successor to the Rev. Mr. Maconochie, minister of Crawford, which, however, he was induced to relinquish in favour of another, and accepted the office of assistant to Mr. Sym at New Kilpatrick. He officiated at the latter place for a year and a half, when he was chosen minister of St. Andrew's chapel, Dundee, to which charge he was ordained Dec. 23, 1807. After he had been about 20 months in that town, his friend, Mr. Colquhoun, procured for him the presentation to the parish of Strathblane, Stirlingshire, to which he was inducted September 14, 1809. He died April 16, 1835. He was the author of the following works:

Treatise on Assurance.
Young Communicant's Remembrancer.
Mourner in Zion Comforted.

He wrote also a most excellent and edifying autobiography, published with his 'Life and Remains,' edited by his son, the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., minister of the Scottish National church, London.

HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM, Baronet, one of the greatest metaphysicians of modern times, was born in Glasgow in March 1788. His grandfather, Thomas Hamilton, professor of anatomy in the university of that city (who died in 1781) by his wife, Isabella, daughter of Dr. William Anderson, had a son, William (who died in 1793), the father of the subject of this notice. His mother was Elizabeth, second daughter of William Stirling, Esq., heir male of the ancient family of Calder. Sir William was the elder of two sons. His brother, Thomas Hamilton, Esq., at one time an officer in the army, was the author of 'The Youth and Manhood of Cyril Thornton,' a novel, published in 1827, one of the most vigorously written fictions of its day; 'Men and Manners in America,' published in 1833; 'Annals of the Peninsular Campaigns,' and other popular works.

After his father's death, he was boarded for some time with Rev. Dr. Summers at Mid Calder, and at the age of 12, entered the university of Glasgow. He was afterwards sent to a school at Bromley, and returned to Glasgow College. Having obtained one of the Snell exhibitions, he went, in 1809, to Baliol College, Oxford, where he took first-class honours. The profession which he made, it is stated, on going in for his degree, was unprecedented for its extent. It embraced all the classics of mark, and under the head of science, it took in the whole of Plato, the whole of Aristotle with his early commentators, the Neo-Platonists, and the fragments of the earlier and later Greek schools. His examination in philosophy lasted two days, and two hours each day, and he came forth from it, showing that his knowledge was both accurate and extensive.

In 1812 he went to Edinburgh, and having devoted himself to the study of the law, he passed advocate at the Scottish bar in 1813. The representation of the family of Hamilton of Preston, East Lothian, and Fingalton, Renfrewshire, the oldest branch of the noble house of Hamilton, having in 1799 devolved upon him, he took the necessary steps to have his right acknowledged, and on July 24, 1816, was by a most respectable jury, before the Sheriff of Mid-Lothian, served heir male in general to Sir Robert Hamilton, the second baronet of the family, who died, unmarried, October 20, 1701, and proved himself to be of the house of Preston and Fingalton, the twenty-fourth in lineal male descent from Sir John Fitz Gilbert de

Hamilton, of Rossaven and Fingalton, who lived about 1330, and was the second son of Sir Gilbert, the founder of the house of Hamilton in Scotland. The lands of Rossaven, here mentioned, are in Lanarkshire, and afforded an occasional title to the heir apparent of the family. Ross, in the Gaelic, signifies a promontory or peninsula. Rossaven, therefore, is the promontory or peninsula formed by the confluence of the Aven and the Clyde, near the town of Hamilton. Sir William was, also, of the family of Airdrie, the twelfth male representative.

In 1821, Sir William was elected by the Faculty of Advocates and the Town Council, with whom the patronage then lay, to the chair of Universal History in the University of Edinburgh. He first distinguished himself by a remarkable series of contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, extending from 1826 to 1839. From 1826 to 1828 he wrote elaborate papers against Phrenology and George Combe and Dr. Spurzheim, and in preparing for them he dissected several hundred different brains. In 1829, he wrote his famous article on Cousin and the Philosophy of the Unconditioned; in 1830, his article on Perception, and on Reid and Brown; and in 1833, that on Whately and Logic. These and others were collected and published in 1852, in one volume 8vo, under the title of 'Discussions in Philosophy and Literature, Education and University Reform.' By these he became known, on their appearance in the *Review*, to philosophers on the Continent, and his fame abroad at the time was higher than even in his own country. These essays are, in an especial degree, distinguished for vigour and originality of thought, not less than for vast and varied learning, and on their publication in a collected form, the work was translated into French.

In 1836, on the death of Dr. David Ritchie, one of the ministers of St. Andrew's church, Edinburgh, professor of logic in the university of that city, Sir William was appointed by the Town Council, the then patrons, his successor in the chair. For this professorship, more than for any other, he was particularly qualified, and he attained in it a reputation equal to that of any of the deepest thinkers yet known. Under him, the class, which had long been a mere appendage to the theological course, assumed a new importance, and Scotland as a school of metaphysics, regained the renown it had enjoyed in the days of Dugald Stewart. Having begun to prelect on Dr. Thomas Reid in his class, he was led to prepare an edition of Reid's works, which, with selections from his unpublished letters, was published in 1846, but never completed.

Sir William also held the office of her majesty's solicitor of teinds for Scotland. He was a corresponding member of the Institute of France; honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Latin Society of Jena, and a doctor in philosophy. Previous to his death he was engaged in editing the works of Dugald Stewart. His own Lectures, edited by Professor Mansel, Oxford, and Professor Veitch, St. Andrews, were published after his decease. For a number of years previous to his death he suffered from paralysis, and, being obliged to employ an assistant, it was characteristic of him that he was in the habit of selecting for the office some one of those who had been his more distinguished students.

Sir William Hamilton has been described as "the most learned of all the Scottish metaphysicians." "When he was alive," says one who knew him, "he could always be pointed to as redeeming Scotland from the reproach of being without high scholarship. Oxford had no man to put on the same level. Germany had not a profounder scholar, or one whose judgment, in a disputed point, could be more relied on." Unlike Brown, who, notwithstanding his wide reputation and many admirers, founded no school, Hamilton has numerous professed disciples, and is an established authority in metaphysics. "His articles in the Edinburgh Review were above the comprehension," says a writer in the 'North British Review' for November, 1857, who understood what he was writing about, "and still further above the tastes of the great body even of metaphysical students in this country when they appeared. But they were translated by M. Peisse into the French language, and there were penetrating minds in Britain, America, and the Continent, which speedily discovered the learning and capacity of one who could write such Dissertations. By the force of his genius he raised up a body of pupils ready to defend him and to propagate his influence. He has, at this present time,

a school and disciples, as the Greek philosophers had in ancient times, and as such men as Descartes, Leibnitz, and Kant, have had in modern times."

Sir William Hamilton died at Edinburgh May 6, 1856, of congestion of the brain. He had married, in 1829, his cousin, the daughter of Hubert Marshall, Esq., and had three sons, 1st, William, his successor in the baronetcy, (see page 424); 2d, Hubert, who in 1860 passed advocate at the Scottish bar; 3d, Thomas; and one daughter, Elizabeth.

A memoir of Sir William Hamilton, by his pupil, Thomas Spencer Baynes, LL.B., is given in the "Edinburgh University Essays" for 1856, and in an ably written article on "Scottish Metaphysicians" in the North British Review for November 1857, an account is given of his system and philosophy. His works are:

Be not Schismatics. Be not Martyrs by Mistake. Part I. Pamphlet on the Non-Intrusion Controversy. Edin., 1843.

Works of Thomas Reid, with Selections from his Unpublished Letters. Preface, Notes, and Supplementary Discussion (unfinished), 1846.

Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, Education and University Reform. London, 1852, 8vo.

Collected works of Dugald Stewart, 10 vols. 1854-1860, 8vo, with supplementary volume.

Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic, edited by the Rev. H. L. Mansel, B.D., LL.D., Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, Oxford, and John Veitch, M.A., Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics, St. Andrews, 4 vols., (Posthumous).

HANDYSIDE, a surname originally *Hangingside*. Peter Handyside, Greenhall, who married Margaret, daughter of James Vernor of Holms, and left issue, was the representative of the name. His younger brother, William Handyside, writer to the signet, married Jane, daughter of William Cuninghame of Lainshaw, and his eldest son, Robert, passed advocate 1822, was appointed sheriff of Stirlingshire in 1840, solicitor general in 1853, and made a lord of session, as Lord Handyside, the same year. He died April 18, 1858. He married Helen, daughter of Alexander Bruce of Kennet. Through his uncle he succeeded to the property of Pencloe, Ayrshire.

HANNAY, a surname originally *Ahannay*, and also met with as *De Anneth*, belonging to an old family in Galloway, supposed to be of Scandinavian origin, which is first mentioned about the end of the 13th century, but without any lands named as belonging to them at that period. In the Ragman Roll, amongst those barons who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, occurs the name of Gilbert de Hanyethe. The family early obtained the lands of Sorby or Sorbie, from which the parish of that name is called, and which they retained until the latter part of the 17th century. Their arms occur in the celebrated MS. volume of emblazonments of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lord Lyon king at arms. Sorbie-place, the seat of the family from the reign of James IV., was anciently a tower of some strength, and is now a picturesque ruin, surrounded with wood, about a mile east of the village of Sorbie. The lands of Sorbie at present belong to the earl of Galloway.

Various personages of the family of Hannay occur in the public records;—as John de Hanna, 1424, Robert Hannay of Sorbie, son of Odo Hannay of Sorbie, 1488, Alexander Hannay of Sorbie, 1500, &c. Patrick Hannay sat for Wigtown in the Scottish parliament in 1581; and another Patrick Hannay in 1637. One of them married a daughter of Stewart of Garlies, ancestor of the earl of Galloway, early in the sixteenth century. Another of the race was James Hannay, dean of Edinburgh, in the time of Charles I., the same who, on reading the liturgy, by appointment of the king, on July 23, 1637, in the Cathedral church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, was assailed by sticks, stones, bludgeons, joint-stools—the day of the "Jenny Geddes" riot. Another, Sir Patrick Hannay, was director of the Chancery in Ireland in the same age.

In 1630, Sir Robert Hannay of Mochrum, descended from the Sorbie family, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia. He left a daughter, Jane, married to Sir Robert Reading of Dublin, whose blood flows in the noble houses of Hamilton and Abercorn.

After the Sorbie estates went to the earl of Galloway in the latter part of the seventeenth century, there still survived some junior branches holding lands of less value in Wigtownshire. Of these were Kirkdale,—the pedigree of which is given below,—and Grennan. Hugh Hannay of Grennan occurs in 1612; and another Hugh in 1631; and John Hannay in Grennan was fined for nonconformity in 1662. Grennan ultimately devolved, through a co-heiress, on Dr. Alexander Hannay of Glasgow, whose widow (daughter of James Hannay of Blairinnie) only sold it in our time. Robert Hannay, Esq., East India merchant, Maxwell Hannay, and others, are of the doctor's family. A male scion of Grennan, sprung from a marriage in Charles the Second's reign with one of the M'Cullochs of Myrton, was settled at Knock and Garrarie in Wigtownshire, before 1700, as kinsmen to the Maxwells of Monreith. Alexander Hannay, Esq., Banker, Dumfries, and Elliott Hannay, Esq., War Office, London, descend from the Knock branch. Of this line, too, Robert Hannay, son of John Hannay of Knock, and born in 1720, married a daughter of Maxwell of Newlaw, a lady who was fifth in descent from the great John Maxwell, Lord Herries, of Queen Mary's time. Descended from this marriage are, Captain Hannay of Ballylough, Antrim, Ireland; John Hannay, Esq. of Lincluden, Kirkcudbrightshire; James Lennox Hannay of the English bar, and many others; also, James Hannay, Esq., appointed in 1860 editor of the *Edinburgh Courant*, whose father and grandfather both possessed land in Galloway, and who, besides the Maxwell descent, has a descent also from the old M'Dowalls, Irvings, and Browns of Carsluith. Born at Dumfries, February 17, 1827, he was partly educated in England. He entered the royal navy in 1840 as a midshipman, and served for the following five years on the Mediterranean station. In 1845, he left the service, and settling in London, devoted himself to literature. At the general election of 1857, he became a candidate for the representation in parliament of the Dumfries burghs, which his father had twice contested in other days, but was defeated,—polling 185 votes. The following is a list of his works:—

Sketches in Ultra-Marine: a Collection of Naval Papers. (1848-52).

Singleton Fontenoy. A Naval Novel. 1850, 3 vols. 8vo. 1853, cheap edition.

Satire and Satirists. Six Lectures, delivered in the summer of 1853, in London, 1853-4.

Eustace Conyers. A Novel. 1855, 3 vols. 1857, cheap edition, 12mo. Translated into the German.

Essays contributed to the Quarterly Review. 1861.

Patrick Hannay, M.A., of the Sorbie family, published, in 1622, a book of curious poems which once had reputation, but are now very rare and almost forgotten. He was the grandson of Donald Hannay of Sorbie, and is supposed to have employed his sword in the service of the unfortunate but high-spirited queen of Bohemia, the daughter of our James VI., and wife of the elector Palatine. These poems procured him some celebrity, and among his eulogists were "Edward Leuenthorpe, Robert Hannay, Johannes Dunbar, John Marshall, John Harmer, J. M. C., William Lithgow, and Robert Alane." The following is a specimen of the laudatory epistles which were dedicated to him. Galdus, therein referred to, is the celebrated Galgacus, the leader of the confederated Caledonians against the Romans. From his having been thought to have learned the art of war in South Britain, he was called Galdus or Gallus, the British word *Gal* signifying a stranger. In Scottish history he is known by the name of Corbredus Galdus. (*History of Galloway*, 1841, vol. i. p. 66, Note.) Some accounts affirm that he was slain in a battle on the banks of the Cree, and interred at Cairnholy. The poem is given as originally printed.

"To His Much Respected Friend Master Patrick Hannay.

"Hannay, thy worth bewrayes well whence thou'rt sprunge,
And that that honour'd Name thou dost not wrong;
As if from Sorby's stock no branch could sprout,
But should with rip'ning time bear golden fruit.
Thy Ancestors were ever worthy found,
Else Galdus' grave had grac'd no Hannays ground.
Thy father's father Donald well was knowne
To the English by his sword, but thou art showne
By pen (times changing) Hannay's are
Active in acts of worth be't peace or warre,
Goe on in virtue, Aftertimes will tell,
None but a Hannay could have done so well.

"King Galdus (that worthie) who so bravely fought with the Romans, lies buried in the lands of Patrick Hannay of Kirkdale in Galloway. Jo. Marshall."

The titles of his works are:—'Two Elegies on the Death of Queen Anne; with Epitaphs.' London, 1619, 4to. 'A Happy Husband; or Directions for a Maid to choose her Mate. Together with a Wife's Behaviour after Marriage.' London, 1619, 8vo. 'Philomel, or the Nightingale, Sheretine and Mariana; A Happy Marriage; Elegies on the Death of Queen Anne; Songs and Sonnets.' London, 1622, 8vo. Of the latter collection, Mr. Lowndes, in his Bibliographer's Manual (Part iv., p. 992,) says, "A remarkable volume in five parts; engraved title by Cyprian Passe, in eleven compartments, the bottom centre occupied with a portrait of the author." The last portion, 'Songs and Sonnets,' was reprinted in 1841, in square 12mo, 42 pages, by Mr. E. V. Utterson, at his private press at Beldornie, Isle of Wight, 12 copies only. One of them is in the Advocates' Library. In 1858 a copy sold for £1 19s. An original copy of the 'Two Elegies on the Death of Queen Anne,' small 4to, (London, 1619.) is also in the Advocates' Library.

A copy of his Poems, the rare collection in 5 parts, published in 1622, with the original frontispiece by C. de Passe, and portraits of the author and Anne of Denmark, and a copy of it cleverly executed by H. Rodd, sold at the sale of Archdeacon Wrangham's library for £40. The same work, with a portrait of Anne of Denmark, by Crispin de Passe, inserted, brought at Bindley's sale, £35 14s. It was resold at Perry's sale for £38 6s. Again, at the sale of the books of Sir M. M. Sykes, it brought £42. Again, at the sale of the library of Rev. M. Rice, it brought £21. At Heber's sale, the same book, wanting title and frontispiece, sold for £3 9s

A person of the same surname, Robert Hannay, published at London in 1694 'An Account of the Proceedings of the Quakers, at their Yearly Meeting in London, on the 28th of the Third Month,' 1694, 4to.

In 1582, Alexander Hannay, a younger son of the family of Sorbie, purchased the lands of Kirkdale, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and obtained a charter of the same, from his nephew, Patrick Hannay, Esq. of Sorbie, paternal ancestor of the Hannays of Mochrum.

This Alexander Hannay of Kirkdale left a son, John Hannay, who inherited that estate.

John's son, Patrick Hannay of Kirkdale, married Ann, daughter of Partrick Mackie, Esq. of Larg.

Their son, also named Patrick Hannay of Kirkdale, by his wife, Agnes, daughter of Gavin Dunbar of Baldoon, had a son, William Hannay of Kirkdale. This gentleman married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Gordon, Esq. of Castraman, a cadet of the ancient family of Lochinvar (afterwards viscounts of Kenmuir).

His son, Samuel Hannay, Esq. of Kirkdale, married Jane, daughter and coheiress of Patrick Mackie of Larg (by his wife, Agnes, daughter of Sir Patrick Mackie of Larg,) with issue.

Their eldest son, William Hannay of Kirkdale, married Margaret, daughter of Rev. Patrick Johnston of Girthon, with issue. Alexander Hannay, a younger son of this marriage, entered the army, and fought at Minden. He afterwards went to India, and became very famous there as "Colonel Hannay" in Warren Hastings' time.

His eldest brother, Sir Samuel Hannay of Kirkdale, was, on Sept. 26, 1783, served and retoured male heir of Sir Robert Hannay of Mochrum, knight, who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, March 10, 1630, with remainder to his male heirs whatsoever. In 1768 he married Mary, daughter of Robert Mead, Esq., and had 4 sons and 4 daughters. The eldest son, Samuel, succeeded his father in December 1790. The 3 other sons all died unmarried. The daughters were 1. Margaretta, died unmarried; 2. Eliza, wife of George Woodroffe, Esq., without issue; 3. Jane, married Thomas Rainsford, Esq., and had a large family; 4. Mary Hastings.

The eldest son, Sir Samuel Hannay, the next baronet, born August 12, 1772, was in the service of the emperor of Austria, and held an official post in Vienna. He built a large mansion on his property which forms a fine object from the Wigtownshire side of the bay. The property is supposed to be the principal scene of Sir Walter Scott's novel of Guy Mannering; and Dirk Hatterick's Cave, once noted for smugglers, is below the house. Sir Samuel died in 1841, when the title became again dormant.

He was succeeded in the estate of Kirkdale, by his sister Mary Hastings Hannay, in virtue of a deed of entail, made by Ramsay Hannay, brother of the first Sir Samuel Hannay, he having purchased the estate on the death of his brother. Mary Hastings Hannay died unmarried in 1850, and was succeeded in the estate of Kirkdale by her nephew William Henry Rainsford Hannay, in right of the said deed of entail, when he assumed the additional name of Hannay. On his

death, without issue, in 1856, his brother Frederick Rainsford Hannay, succeeded to the estate.

The family of Hannay of Kingsmuir, Fifeshire, claim to be the representatives of the Hannays of Sorbie, and are so described by Nisbet. As the name implies, the lands of Kingsmuir,—at one period a common muir, on which almost all the neighbouring proprietors had a right of pasturage, and many a right of cutting turf,—originally belonged to the crown. About the beginning of the 18th century, Kingsmuir became the property of the ancestor of the present proprietor, George Francis Hannay, Esq. In 1710, when Sibbald published his "History of Fife," the possessor of the estate was named Peter Hannay, Esq. of Kingsmuir. Ann Hannay, who possessed it shortly after, was married to Erskine of Dun; but dying without issue, left the estates to a kinsman, from whom the present proprietor descends. George Francis Hannay, born in 1788, succeeded his brother, Peter Hannay, lieut. R. N. (who fought at Trafalgar in the *Defiance*) in 1819. He *m.* Robina, only child of Robert Cunningham, Esq. of Pittarthie, captain in the army. Heir, his son, George, captain Fife artillery, born 1824.

The family of Hannay of Rusko, Kirkcudbrightshire, was formerly from Wigtownshire. Robert Hannay, Esq. of Rusco, born in 1807, married Bridget, daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq., London, with issue. Heir, his son, Robert, born in 1836.

The Hannay arms are, Three roebucks' heads couped, Azure, collared, Or; with a bell pendent thereat, Gules. On the frontispiece of Mr. Patrick Hannay's book of poems are his arms in Taliduce, with his picture, being Argent. Three roebucks' heads, couped, Azure; with a mollet in the collar point, for his difference, his father being a younger son of Hannay of Sorbie, with a croslet fitched, issuing out of a crescent, sable; for crest and motto relative thereto, *Per ardua ad alta.* The family of Kingsmuir, Fifeshire, carries the last blazon without the Mollet, and the same crest, with the motto, *Cresco et spero.* (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 335.)

HART, Andrew, an eminent bookseller and printer, flourished at Edinburgh in the reign of James VI., and died in December 1621, at an advanced age.

HASTINGS, Lady Flora, an accomplished poetess, eldest daughter of Francis, marquis of Hastings, governor general of India, and Flora, countess of Loudon, was born at Edinburgh, Feb. 11, 1806. She was Lady of the bedchamber to the duchess of Kent; and having in her latter years been subject to an enlargement of the liver, this unfortunate malady gave rise to a cruel and most unmerited slander, which caused her death, of a broken heart, at Buckingham palace, July 5, 1839, aged 33. Her body was conveyed to Scotland, and interred, July 15, in the family vault at Loudon, Ayrshire.

Few events of a domestic character ever roused so vehemently the feelings of the people of Great Britain as the fate of this lady. Her mother, the marchioness dowager of Hastings, overcome by grief, died January 9, 1840. After Lady Flora's death, a volume of her poems, edited by her sister, was published by Blackwood of Edinburgh. Distinguished by much sweetness, simplicity, and grace, they are the reflected picture of a mind at once pious, pure, amiable, and accomplished.

Hay, surname of, for which see page 141 of this vol. In Normandy there were lands and a lordship denominated Hay, and in the roll of the adventurers who accompanied William the Conqueror into England in 1066, le sieur de la Haye is expressly mentioned, besides others of the same name. The two most ancient families of this surname in Scotland are those of Errol (see Errol, earl of,) and Tweeddale, (see Tweeddale, marquis of,) who use the same armorial bearings as do those families of the name in Italy, France, and England. Sir George Hay, descended from a younger branch of the same stock as that of the earl of Errol, was created, in 1627, Viscount Dupplin and Lord Hay of Kinfauns, and in 1633 earl of Kinnoul (see Kinnoul, earl of). Sir James Hay of Fingask, uncle of the first earl of Kinnoul, was created in 1609 Lord Bewlie, and his son, Sir James Hay of Pitcorthie, Fifeshire, who accompanied King James the Sixth into England, and was one of his especial favourites, was in 1615 created by him Lord Hay of Sawlie in the peerage of England, in 1618 Viscount Doncaster, and in 1622 earl of Carlisle; which titles became extinct on the death of his only son, James Hay, second earl of Carlisle, in 1660.

The family of Hay of Smithfield and Haystone are descended from John, 3d Lord Hay of Yester, of the house of Tweeddale, by his 2d marriage with the daughter and heiress of the ancient family of Dickson of Smithfield, Peebles-shire. By this lady he had, with one daughter, Jean, wife of George Broun of Colstoun, progenitor of the baronets of that name, one son, John, of Smithfield, living in 1525. The latter had 3 sons. 1. James, 2. Thomas, 3. John, of Kingsmeadows, whose descendants carried on the line of the family.

The eldest son, James, succeeded his father, and dying without issue, his brother, Thomas, inherited the estate. On this gentleman's death, in 1570, his son, John Hay, became proprietor of Smithfield, and at his decease in 1628, was succeeded by his only surviving son, James.

Appointed by James VI., in 1624, esquire of his body, James Hay of Smithfield was, July 20, 1635, created a baronet of Nova Scotia, the patent being accompanied by a grant of land in Nova Scotia, to be thenceforth called the barony and regality of Smithfield. Sir James had, with a daughter, Mary, married to Sir James Douglas, afterwards earl of Morton, 2 sons; 1. John, his successor in the title, but whom he disinherited with a legacy of £1,000; 2. William, who succeeded to the estates, and died without issue.

Sir James, the 2d baronet, died in 1654. His eldest son, Sir John, 3d baronet, died in 1659.

Sir John's eldest son, Sir James, succeeded as 4th baronet. Born in 1652, this gentleman was the last representative of the Smithfield branch. He died, without male issue, in 1683.

The kinsman of the last baronet, James Hay, M.D., who had succeeded to Haystone, the property of his father, in 1762, preferred, in 1805, a claim to the dormant title. This Dr. Hay was the eldest son of John Hay of Haystone, great-

great-grandson of John Hay, Esq. of Kingsmeadows, youngest son of the first John Hay of Smithfield. His claim was allowed by a jury assembled at Peebles, Nov. 9, the same year (1805,) and he, in consequence, became 5th baronet. He had 3 sons and 4 daughters. He died Oct. 21, 1810.

His eldest son, Sir John, 6th baronet, born January 15, 1755, married in 1785, Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James, 16th Lord Forbes, and had 5 sons and 6 daughters. He died May 23, 1830.

His son, Sir John, 7th baronet, M.P., born Aug. 3, 1768, died, without issue, Nov. 1, 1838.

His brother, Sir Adam, succeeded as 8th baronet. Born Dec. 14, 1795, he married in 1823, Henrietta Callendar, eldest daughter of William Grant, Esq. of Congalton, Haddingtonshire; issue, 4 sons and 5 daughters. His eldest son, John William, born Feb. 15, 1824. was at one period a captain Scots fusilier guards.

The family of Hay of Park, Wigtownshire, which possesses a baronetcy of Nova Scotia (1683), are descended from Thomas Hay, Esq. of Dalgery, a cadet of the noble house of Errol. Soon after the Reformation in Scotland, he acquired the estate of Park, a part of the abbey lands of Glenluce.

His great-grandson, Sir Thomas Hay of Park, 1st baronet, with a daughter, wife of Sir A. Agnew of Lochnaw, had a son, Sir Charles, 2d baronet, who *m.* a daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew, bart. of Lochnaw, and had 2 sons and 2 daughters.

Thomas, the elder son, predeceased his father, leaving, by his wife May, daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Thomas, and other sons. James, the 2d son, a physician in Dumfries, married Dorothea Crichton of Crawforton, with issue, who carried on the line of the family. Sir Thomas, grandson of Sir Charles, succeeded him as 3d baronet. By his wife, Jean, daughter of Blair of Dunskey, he had a son, Sir Thomas, and a daughter, Susannah.

Sir Thomas was succeeded by his only son, Sir Thomas, 4th baronet, on whose death, April 30, 1794, without issue, the estate of Park devolved upon his sister, Susannah, wife of John Dalrymple, Esq. of Dunraget, who assumed the additional surname of Hay, and was created a baronet of the United Kingdom, April 20, 1798.

The baronetcy of 1683 reverted to the cousin of Sir Thomas, James, eldest son of William Hay, Esq. of Crawforton, elder son of Dr. James Hay, 2d son of Sir Charles, 2d baronet.

Sir James, 5th baronet, was succeeded by his son, Sir William, 6th baronet, at whose decease, unmarried, Oct. 7, 1801, the title devolved on his cousin, Sir John, 6th baronet, only son of lieut.-col. Lewis Hay, Royal Engineers, who was killed at the landing of the British troops at the Helder, Aug. 27, 1799. Col. Hay married Barbara, daughter of John Craigie, Esq. of Glendoick, Perthshire, with issue, 2 sons and 5 daughters. The daughters were, 1. Agnes Clark, married John Irving, Esq., Edinburgh. 2. Maria, married J. V. Thatcher, M.D., Edinburgh. 3. Dorothea Judith, wife of J. Taylor, Esq., Solicitor of Stamps and Taxes for Scotland. 4. Lewis Hately, married J. Richardson, Esq., Edinburgh. 5. Elizabeth Graham, died unmarried.

The elder son, Sir John, 7th baronet, born Aug. 29, 1799, passed advocate in 1821, and was appointed sheriff-substitute of Stirlingshire. From that office he retired in January 1861. He married, in 1836, Sarah Beresford, daughter of John Cossins, Esq. of Weymouth, and grand-daughter of George, 18th Lord Audley; issue, 6 sons and 2 daughters.

The progenitor of the family of Hay of Alderstone and Hermiston, Berwickshire, was Sir John Hay of Barra, of the family of Fala, lord clerk register in the reign of Charles I., lineally descended from Sir Edmund Hay of Linplum, younger brother of Sir David Hay of Yester, ancestor of the marquis of Tweeddale. While very young he was employed by the city of Edinburgh to welcome King James the Sixth at the West Port of that city, on his visit to Scotland in 1617, and his Latin Oration on the occasion is preserved in a work called 'The Muses' Welcome,' published at Edinburgh. He at first held the office of town-clerk, and afterwards that of provost of Edinburgh. On 9th March 1632 he was knighted by King Charles. On 8th January following, he was preferred to be lord clerk register, and appointed a lord of session. In 1637 he was one of the chief advisers of the introduction of the Service Book, and in consequence was forced soon after to retire into England. In 1641 he resigned all his offices into the king's hands, his dismission being dated 17th July that year, when he received a warrant on the Scottish exchequer for £5,000 sterling, and £400 per annum during its nonpayment. Being accused of treason, he returned with the king to Scotland to answer the charges brought against him, and was committed to the castle of Edinburgh. In January and February 1642 he was tried by a committee of the Estates, but nothing could be proved against him. On the marquis of Montrose coming south he joined him, and was taken prisoner at Philiphaugh. It is said he only escaped the scaffold by bribing the earl of Lanark with the rents of his estate during his life. On obtaining his liberty, he retired to Duddingstone, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where he died 20th November 1654. He was twice married, and had a large family by both wives. His 2d son by his 2d wife, Thomas Hay of Hermiston, was the first of the Hays of Alderstone, and his 3d son, by the same lady, George Hay, was father of Richard Hay, commonly called "Father Hay," an antiquary of great research. Born at Edinburgh in 1601, according to his own expression, he was 'thrust' into the Scots College in France in 1673 or 1674. He left France in 1686, to establish a society of canons regular in Scotland, but at the Revolution again went to France, where he died.

Thomas Hay, the 2d son of the 2d marriage, married Anna, daughter of Sir John Gibson, baronet of Pentland; issue, Sir John, his heir, and 4 other sons. Alexander Hay of Huntingdon, his 3d son, sheriff-depute of East Lothian, who died in 1745, left 2 sons; 1. Thomas, a lord of session, under the title of Lord Huntingdon, and 2. John Hay of Restalrig, secretary to Prince Charles, attainted in 1745.

Sir John, the eldest son of Thomas Hay, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1703. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir George Suttie, baronet, and died in 1706.

His eldest son, Sir Thomas, 2d baronet, captain of dragoons, died, without issue, Nov. 26, 1769. His brother, Sir George, 3d baronet, married Barbara, only child of Henry MacDougall, Esq. of Makerstoun, Roxburghshire, and had a son and a daughter, wife of John Scott, Esq. of Gala.

The son, Sir Henry Hay MacDougall, 4th baronet, married in 1782, Isabella, daughter of Admiral Sir James Douglas, baronet, and had 3 daughters; 1. Anna Maria, *m.* General Sir Thomas Brisbane, bart.; 2. Henrietta, and 3. Elizabeth.

On Sir Henry's death, April 13, 1825, the title devolved on his kinsman, Sir Thomas Hay, 5th baronet, son of Alexander Hay of Mordington, advocate, eldest son of Lord Huntingdon, above mentioned. Sir Thomas married Anna, widow of Major Bingham and daughter of Sheffield Howard, Esq. of New York; issue, 2 sons and 2 daughters. Sir Thomas died in 1833

His elder son, Sir James Douglas Hamilton Hay, 6th baronet, married in 1819 the daughter of William Sanderson, Esq.; issue, 5 sons and 5 daughters.

A baronetcy is also possessed by the family of Dalrymple Hay of Park Place, Wigtownshire, a branch on the male side of the same family as that of the earl of Stair.

John Dalrymple, 2d son of James Dalrymple of Stair, became possessed of the estate of Dunragget, which, at one time, belonged to a family of the name of Baillie, a branch of the Baillies of Lamington. The first of the Baillies of Dunragget was Cuthbert, lord high treasurer of Scotland, who died in 1514, and the last was Thomas Baillie, connected by marriage with the M'Kerlies, an ancient Galloway family, (see M'Kerlie, surname of). His father, Alexander Baillie, was in June 2, 1681, served heir to his father, William Baillie, in the lands of Dunragget, &c. His accidental death, having been drowned in the Cree, and his son's childhood, gave the Stair family an opportunity to obtain possession of the estate.

John Dalrymple's son, James Dalrymple of Dunragget, married Grace, daughter of Patrick MacDowall, Esq. of Freugh, and died May 15, 1776, leaving a son, John Dalrymple of Park Place, Wigtownshire, who, marrying Susannah, only daughter of Sir Thomas Hay, 3d baronet of Park, assumed the additional surname of Hay, as above stated, on her succeeding, in 1794, to the estates of her brother, Sir Thomas Hay, the 4th baronet of that family, and was himself created a baronet of the United Kingdom, April 20, 1798. He died in May 1812.

His only son, Sir James Dalrymple Hay, 2d baronet, born July 8, 1789, (died March 19, 1861,) *m.* first, in 1819, Elizabeth, *dr.* of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Heron Maxwell, of Springkell, baronet, issue, one son, John Charles, 3d baronet, born Feb. 11, 1821, capt. R. N., *m.* with issue; and 2dly, in 1823, Anne, *dr.* of George Hathorn, Esq.; issue, 3 sons and 5 *drs.*

Hay of Rannes, Aberdeenshire, see Leith Hay.

Alexander Hay of Easter Kennet, of the house of Park, was in March 1564 nominated clerk of the privy council, and in 1577 was appointed director of the chancery. In 1579 he obtained the office of clerk register, and made a lord of session, when he took the title of Lord Easter Kennet. In the same year he was nominated a commissioner anent the jurisdiction of the Kirk, and in 1581 a member of the commission for the visitation and reformation of hospitals. He was also an arbiter in the deadly feud then existing between the families of Gordon and Forbes. In 1589 he accompanied King James to Denmark, as interim secretary for the Scottish language. He died Sept. 19, 1594. His younger son, Sir Alexander Hay of Newton and Whitburgh, was also a lord of session (1610), under the title of Lord Newton. Appointed clerk register July 30, 1612, he died in 1616, when Sir George Hay, afterwards earl of Kinnoul, succeeded him in the latter office.

Of the family of Hay of Braco, in Banffshire, was Lieutenant-general James Hay, C.B., who died 10th March 1854. During the Peninsular war he served in the 16th lancers, and was present at the passage of the Douro, and the capture of Oporto; and also in the affair with the French rear-guard at Salamonde; at the battle of Talavera, and the actions at Redinha, Condeixa, Fox d'Avace, and Sabugal; and at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor. In an affair with the 'Lancers de Berg,' near Especia, General (then Captain) Hay commanded the regiment, and took their colonel, a 'chef d'escadron,' and seventy-nine men prisoners. In reference to this the duke of Wellington in his despatches, mentions that "Captain Hay greatly distinguished himself." At the commencement of the action at Salamanca his right arm was broken, and he was several times engaged with the enemy during the siege of Burgos, and on the retreat to Portugal. He was also in command at the battles of Vittoria, the Nivelle, and the Nive, the passage of the Bidassoa and the Adour, and the entry into Bordeaux. He commanded the 16th lancers at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, at which latter he was so severely wounded as to render it necessary that he should be left for eight days on the battle-field before he could be removed into Brussels. For his services in the Peninsula, and in the field generally, he was nominated a commander of the Bath, and promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy. For Vittoria and Nive he obtained a gold medal and clasp; and for Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, and Nivelle, the silver war medal and three clasps; and for the battle of Waterloo was gazetted a companion of the Bath, and in 1851 promoted to be lieutenant-general. At the time of his death he was colonel of the 79th or Cameronian Highlanders.

HEADRICK, James, the Rev., an able agriculturist and mineralogist, was born in 1758. Having studied for the ministry, in 1809 he was presented to the parish of Dunnichen, in Forfarshire. Before his induction to the parochial charge, he had travelled over the three kingdoms in pursuit of the knowledge of agriculture and mineralogy. He planned out and superintended many large and valuable estates; contributed an able analysis of lime to the Farmer's Magazine; gave to the public in 1807 an excellent description of the Island of Arran; and published, in 1813, an extended account of the husbandry of Forfarshire. He was the author of the account of the parish of Dunnichen, inserted in the New Statistical Account of Scotland. Edinburgh, 1845. He there derives the name of Dunnichen from *Dun-achan*, two Gaelic words, signifying the hill or fort of the valley. Mr. Headrick died at the manse of Dunnichen, March 31, 1841, aged 83. His works are

View of the Mineralogy, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Fisheries of the Island of Arran; with Notices of Antiquities, and suggestions for improving the Agriculture and Fisheries of the Highlands and Isles of Scotland. Edin. 1807.

General View of the Agriculture of the County of Angus, or Forfarshire; with Observations on the means of its improvement. Published under the auspices of the Hon. the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. 1813, 8vo.

Some Mineralogical and Geological Observations, made in the Isle of Arran. Inserted in Nicholson's Journal for 1807.

A Treatise on Chemistry, commonly attributed to him, was published by a John Headrick, at London, in 1697, under the title of 'Chymical Secrets.'

HENDERSON, Alexander, one of the most eminent ministers of the Church of Scotland in the most important period of her history, namely, previous to the middle of the seventeenth century, was born in 1583. Of his parents and the circumstances of his early life we have no authentic information; but he is supposed to have been de-

scended from the Hendersons of Fordel, in Fifeshire. He completed his studies at the university of St. Andrews, where he took the degree of M.A.; and some time previous to 1611 he was elected regent, or professor, of philosophy, in that ancient seminary. Ambitious of preferment, he early adopted the principles of the prelatical party, then dominant in the church, and having completed the usual course of attendance on the divinity classes, he was, through the patronage of Archbishop Gladstanes, presented to the parish of Leuchars, in Fife. His settlement, which took place previous to 1615, was so unpopular, that, on the day of ordination, the church-doors were shut and secured by the people, and the ministers who attended with the presentee were obliged to enter by the window. He was at this time strongly prejudiced in favour of Episcopacy.

Mr. Henderson at first showed but little concern for the spiritual interests of his people; but his sentiments and character soon underwent a complete change. Having learned that the celebrated Presbyterian preacher, Mr. Bruce of Kinnaird, was to assist at a communion in a neighbouring parish, Mr. Henderson, desirous of hearing him, went to the place, and, to prevent being recognised, concealed himself in a dark corner of the church. Mr. Bruce chose for his text these remarkable words, "He that entereth not in by the door, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber." This passage, so applicable to his situation, and the sermon which followed, made such an impression on his mind as led to an entire change in his views and conduct. He now became thoroughly convinced that the proceedings of the prelatical party were injurious to the interests of religion, and he resolved at once to take part with the Presbyterians. An opportunity of publicly declaring his change of sentiments did not present itself till August 1618, when the obnoxious Five Articles of Perth having been carried at a packed Assembly held in that city, Mr. Henderson was among those ministers who had the courage to oppose them as episcopal innovations, though the utmost wrath of the Government was threatened against all who persisted in rejecting them. In the month of August 1619 he and two of his brethren were cited before the court of high commission at St. Andrews, charged with having composed and published a book against the validity of the Perth Assembly. On their appearance, Mr. Henderson answered the accusation with so much eloquence and truth, that the bishops could gain no advantage over him and his friends, and were obliged to dismiss them with threatenings. From this period till 1637 he seems to have lived retired in his parish, employed in the sedulous discharge of his pastoral duties, and taking no part in any of the public transactions of the period.

The rash and ill-judged attempt of Charles the First, in 1637, to force the liturgy or service book on the Church of Scotland, recalled him from his retirement, and caused him to take that leading part in the affairs of the church which has made his name so celebrated. In common with other ministers, he had been charged to purchase two copies of the liturgy for the use of his parish within fifteen days, under the pain of rebellion. He immediately went to Edinburgh, and, August 23, presented a petition to the privy council, representing that the service book had not received the sanction of the General Assembly, nor was recognised by an act of parliament, and praying a suspension of the charge. To this remonstrance the council returned a favourable answer, and the reading of the liturgy was ordered to be suspended until the king's farther pleasure should be known. Charles, however, only the more peremptorily insisted that the service book should be received; and from this time forward Mr. Henderson took a prominent share in all the proceedings of the nonconformists. A great number of the nobility, gentry, clergymen, and representatives of burghs, with others, had assembled in Edinburgh from all parts of the country; and after another supplication had been presented to the privy council, praying them to bring the matter again before the king, a proclamation from his majesty was made, requiring all persons to depart to their homes within twenty-four hours, on pain of being denounced rebels. Instead of dispersing, the leaders of the popular party, after some farther ineffectual petitions to the king, resolved to appeal to the people, and the result was the renewal of the National Covenant of 1580 and 1581, with only some slight

changes adapted to the circumstances of the times. It was prepared by Mr. Henderson, assisted by Archibald Johnston, afterwards of Warriston, an advocate in whom, we are told, the suppliants chiefly confided, and was sworn and subscribed in the Grey Friars' church of Edinburgh, on February 28, 1638, by thousands of the nobility, gentry, ministers of the gospel, burgesses, and others. Mr. Henderson addressed the vast multitude assembled with great fervour and eloquence, and the enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds. He was subsequently sent with several noblemen, and Messrs. Cant and Dickson, to Aberdeen, to prevail on the inhabitants of that city to take the Covenant, and, after urging upon them the strongest arguments in favour of the document, no less than 500 persons subscribed it, many of them being of the highest respectability.

At the memorable General Assembly which met at Glasgow the same year, November 21, 1638, the first that had been held for a long period, Mr. Henderson, now the acknowledged leader of the clergy, was unanimously chosen moderator. And in that difficult and trying situation, he conducted himself with a resolution and prudence, and at the same time with a forbearance and moderation, befitting the occasion. After the deposition and excommunication of the bishops, and the formal abolition of Episcopacy, Mr. Henderson terminated the proceedings with an eloquent and impressive address to the members of the Assembly, concluding with these striking words:—"We have now cast down the walls of Jericho; let him that rebuildeth them beware of the curse of Hiel the Bethelite!"

Before the rising of the Assembly two supplications were given in, the one containing a call to Mr. Henderson from St. Andrews, and the other from Edinburgh. Being much attached to his own parish of Leuchars, of which he had been minister for eighteen years, he expressed his unwillingness to remove from it, pleading that he was now too old a plant to take root in another soil. It was carried, however, by seventy-five votes, that he should be translated to Edinburgh; to which he consented, on condition that when old age should overtake him, he should again be removed to a country charge.

In 1639 he was one of the commissioners appointed by the Church to treat regarding the articles of pacification with the king; and during the whole of the difficult negotiations that ensued, he behaved with great prudence and candour. At the subsequent meeting of the Assembly, in August of that year, the earl of Traquair, commissioner from his majesty, earnestly desired that Mr. Henderson might be re-elected moderator, a proposition strenuously opposed by Mr. Henderson himself, and rejected by the Assembly, a constant moderatorship being contrary to the constitution of the Church. On the 31st of the same month, he was called upon to preach at the opening of parliament, on which occasion he delivered an excellent discourse, in which he treated, with consummate ability, of the end, duties, and utility of magistrates.

In 1640 the town council of Edinburgh, with the view of rendering the system of education at the university more efficient, resolved to appoint annually a rector of that institution, and unanimously elected Mr. Henderson to the situation. He was empowered to superintend all matters connected with the conduct of the principal and professors, the education of the students, and the disposal of the revenues. In this office, which he appears to have enjoyed, by re-election, to his death, he exerted himself sedulously to promote the interests of that learned seminary. Besides devoting his especial attention to the education of candidates for the ministry, he instituted a professorship of oriental languages, a department previously much neglected.

The king having refused to ratify some of the points agreed upon at the late pacification, suddenly prorogued the parliament, denounced the Covenanters as rebels, and prepared again to invade Scotland. But the successes of the Scots army, which entered England in August 1640, compelled him to accede to another proposition for peace; and a conference was begun at Rippon, which, in a short time after, was transferred to London. Mr. Henderson was appointed one of the commissioners, on the part of the Church, to conclude the treaty, and during all the time of his residence in London, which was protracted for nine months, he exerted himself, by preaching and

otherwise. to promote the views of the commissioners; and wrote a variety of able tracts and papers, some of which were published without his name, while others were laid before the commissioners and parliament of England. Before he left London he was admitted to a private conference with the king, the special object of which was to procure assistance to the Scottish universities from the rents formerly appropriated to the bishops, when he was graciously received by his majesty.

On his return to Edinburgh, in July 1641, he was again chosen moderator of the General Assembly. Having delivered in a letter from a number of ministers in London, requesting advice as to the proper form of church government to be adopted, several of their brethren being inclined towards Independency, the Assembly instructed him to answer it; and in his reply he earnestly urged a uniformity of church government in the two kingdoms. The Assembly unanimously approved of a motion which he brought forward, to the effect that they should take steps for drawing up a Confession of Faith, Catechism, Directory of Worship, and Form of Government; and remitted to him to prepare the necessary drafts of these documents. On the 14th of August the king arrived at Edinburgh to be present at the parliament; on which occasion, wishing to conciliate the presbyterian party, he appointed Mr. Henderson his chaplain. During his majesty's residence in Edinburgh he performed family worship every morning and evening at the palace, and frequently preached before him in the chapel-royal at Holyroodhouse. At this parliament the revenues of the bishoprics were divided; and by Mr. Henderson's exertions, what belonged to the bishopric and priory of Edinburgh were bestowed on the university. As a recompence for his own laborious and expensive services in the cause of the public, the emoluments of the chapel-royal, amounting to about 4,000 merks a-year, were conferred upon him.

Some reports injurious to his character having been industriously circulated, in the ensuing Assembly he entered into a long and impassioned vindication of his conduct. His brethren unanimously expressed their sympathy, and assured him of their continued confidence; on which we are told he recovered his cheerfulness.

During the year 1642 Mr. Henderson was employed in managing the correspondence with England respecting ecclesiastical reformation and union. He was soon after chosen one of the commissioners appointed to proceed to that country, but was for some time delayed by the civil war. Anxious to effect a reconciliation between Charles and his English subjects, he joined with some other leading men in an invitation to the queen to come to Scotland; but this proposition was rejected by the king. Accompanied by the other commissioners, he next went to Oxford, where his majesty then was, to offer him the mediation of Scotland; but the infatuated monarch, instead of making some concessions for the sake of peace, endeavoured to convince him of the justice of his cause, defended all his proceedings, and expressed his high indignation at the interest which the Scots took in the reformation of the church in England. On Henderson's return to Edinburgh, his conduct throughout this delicate negociation was pronounced by the General Assembly to have been "faithful and wise."

In 1643 he was, for the third time, chosen moderator of the General Assembly—an occasion which was rendered remarkable by the presence of the English commissioners sent down by the parliament to crave their aid and counsel in the then critical circumstances of both kingdoms. He was appointed one of the commissioners who soon after went to London to attend the Assembly of divines at Westminster, to represent there the Church of Scotland, and to obtain the ratification of the Solemn League and Covenant by that Assembly and by both houses of parliament; which was accordingly done on the 25th of September. During the three following years he remained in London, unremittingly engaged in assisting the Westminster Assembly in preparing the public formularies for the religious union between the three kingdoms.

In the beginning of 1645 he was appointed to assist the commissioners of the parliaments of England and Scotland in conducting the treaty between them and the king at Uxbridge. On the breaking off of the treaty he returned to London.

In the spring of 1646, when the king had thrown himself into the hands of the Scottish army, he sent for Mr. Henderson, who was considered the most competent person to deal with his majesty in his then circumstances. He arrived at Newcastle about the middle of May, and received a welcome reception from the king, but soon perceived that Charles was as unwilling as ever to consent to the establishment of presbyterianism. It was agreed that the scruples which the king entertained should be discussed in a series of papers between his majesty and Mr. Henderson. These continued from May 29 to July 15. They are eight in number, five by the king, who was assisted by Sir Robert Murray, and three by his reverend opponent. Mr. Henderson's health being much impaired, he was obliged to remove by sea to Edinburgh, where he died, August 19, 1646, in the 63d year of his age. His body was interred in the Greyfriars churchyard, where a monument was erected by his nephew to his memory

Subjoined is Henderson's portrait·

HENDERSON, Thomas, an eminent astronomer, whose name is connected with the discovery of the parallax of the fixed stars, was the son of a tradesman at Dundee, where he was born December 28, 1798. He received his education in his native town, and both at the grammar school and the academy was distinguished for his attainments, and for the propriety and modesty of his demeanour. At the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed, for six years, to a writer (attorney or solicitor) in Dundee. During this period he began in his leisure hours the study of practical astronomy, and the history and literature of that science, to which he was so much attached that he prosecuted it often to the injury of his health. In 1819, at the age of twenty-one, he went to Edinburgh, and obtained a situation in the office of a writer to the signet. His intelligence and abilities procured for him the patronage of Sir James Gibson Craig, baronet, by whose recommendation he was appointed clerk to the celebrated John Clerk, advocate, afterwards a lord of session, under the title of Lord Eldin. On his lordship's retirement from the bench, he was for a time private secretary to the earl of Lauderdale, and subsequently clerk to the lord advocate, Jeffrey. In these employments he continued till 1831, still prosecuting in his leisure hours the study of astronomy. Having procured an introduction to Professor Wallace, he had free access to the Observatory on the Calton Hill, at that period a small establishment, but sufficiently equipped with instruments to afford valuable opportunities to a learner.

In spite of weak health and a tendency to disorder in the eyes, Mr. Henderson soon brought himself into notice as an astronomer. His first contribution to astronomical science was a method of computing an occultation of a fixed star by the moon, communicated in 1824 to Dr. Young, then secretary to the Board of Longitude, of which the latter thought so highly as to cause it to be published in the Nautical Almanac (of which he was superintendent) for 1827 and the four following years. About the same time he also contributed other papers on kindred subjects to the Quarterly Journal of Science. In 1827 he sent a paper to the Royal Society of London, 'On the Difference of Meridians of the Observatories of London and Paris,' in which he pointed out a small error that had crept into one of the observations, and which, without greatly affecting the result, yet exposed the whole to much doubt. In the following year,

in conjunction with Mr. Maclear, he furnished the Astronomical Society with an ephemeris of the occultations of Aldebaran by the moon, in 1829, calculated for ten different observatories in Europe. He subsequently furnished other lists of lunar occultations computed for the meridian of Greenwich, these phenomena being of much use in determining longitudes.

On the professorship of practical astronomy in the university of Edinburgh becoming vacant in 1828, by the death of Dr. Blair, the government,—the appointment being in the Crown,—were strongly urged by Dr. Young and other astronomers to name Mr. Henderson to the chair; but at that time no nomination took place. At Dr. Young's death the following year, it was found that that gentleman had placed in the hands of Professor Rigaud a memorandum to be communicated to the admiralty, recommending Mr. Henderson as the most competent person to be appointed his successor in the superintendence of the Nautical Almanac. The government, however, confided the trust to Mr. Pond, the astronomer royal, who offered Mr. Henderson employment, on terms of remuneration, for a great part of his time, but this offer he did not accept.

In 1831, on the death of Mr. Fallows, he was appointed by the admiralty to succeed him in charge of the observatory then recently completed at the Cape of Good Hope, principally with a view to the determination of the places of the southern stars, for the aid of navigation. He arrived at the Cape in April 1832, and from that date he must be considered as a professional astronomer. During the thirteen months that he remained there he accumulated a large mass of valuable observations, having devoted himself assiduously to his duties, but finding his health suffering, and being far removed from his friends, he resigned his situation in May 1833, and embarked for England. After his return to Edinburgh, having no official engagements, he began the laborious task of reducing the observations he had made at the Cape. In 1834, by an agreement between the government and the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh, the latter gave up their observatory to the university, government agreeing to appoint and provide for an astronomer, who was also to hold the professorship of practical astronomy in the university. On the recommendation of the Astronomical Society of London, to whom Lord Melbourne, then prime minister, applied for advice, Mr. Henderson was appointed the first astronomer royal for Scotland, being thus placed in the chair of practical astronomy, which had remained vacant since 1828. His regular duty did not interrupt the reduction of his Cape observations, and in 1837 he gave to the Astronomical Society a catalogue of the declinations of 172 principal fixed stars, chiefly in the southern hemisphere. The most remarkable result of his labours was the discovery of the annual parallax of one of the fixed stars, by which the distance of these bodies from our globe has been brought within the reach of calculation. In comparing his observations of a particular star, which, being near the south pole, is always above the horizon at the Cape, he found that they indicated that change of position or parallax which astronomers had been so long in search of. In 1839, after testing the accuracy of his result in various ways, he announced it in a paper read to the Astronomical Society, and the attention of astronomers being thus directed to it, the subsequent observations of Mr. Maclear, his successor in the post of astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, and others, tended to confirm the accuracy of this important discovery.

Thus, in the position which, of all others, he would have chosen for himself, and at a time when he was beginning to enjoy that fame and reputation which his research, application, and talents had earned for him, he was suddenly cut off, by disease of the heart, his death having taken place on 23d November, 1844. He had married in 1836, a daughter of Mr. Adie, the well-known optician of Edinburgh, but his wife died in 1842, a few weeks after the birth of their only child.

A very full account of Mr. Henderson's astronomical labours, with a memoir of his life, was inserted in the Annual Report of the Astronomical Society for 1845. The list of his writings consists of upwards of seventy communications, of different degrees of magnitude and importance, to various scientific publications, some of them in foreign astronomical periodicals. He also published at

Edinburgh five quarto volumes of 'Astronomical Observations made at the Royal Observatory,' of that city, comprising the years 1834 to 1839. A sixth volume, left nearly ready for publication, was subsequently added. These six volumes are much valued by astronomers, and have conferred on the observatory a high reputation among the similar institutions of Europe. In his astronomical career, he brought to his subject the most methodical habits of business, and as the author of the memoir of his life in the Proceedings of the Astronomical Society observes, "his name will go down to posterity as an accurate observer, an industrious computer, a skilful manipulator, and an improver of the methods in that department to which he devoted himself." He was well acquainted with astronomical literature and other branches of science, and at different times supplied the places of the professors of mathematics and of natural philosophy in the university of Edinburgh. His desire to be informed of all that was doing abroad, made him collect an astronomical library, which, for a man of his limited means, was of extraordinary extent and value. In his private character and social relations, he was modest and retiring, yet cheerful and communicative, and distinguished by great warmth of affection and amiability of disposition

HENNING, John, an eminent modeller and sculptor, the discoverer of intaglio, son of Samuel Henning, a house carpenter and cabinet-maker from Galloway, was born at Paisley, on 2d May, 1771. His education was simple enough, consisting only of reading, writing, and arithmetic, and at the age of thirteen he was put to the trade of a carpenter. He acquired a knowledge of history by reading the works of Rollin and Hume to his mother while she sat beside him sewing. The voyages of Cook, Anson, and Byron made him anxious to be a sailor, and to qualify himself for a seafaring life, he studied geometry, trigonometry, and navigation. When nearly seventeen years old, he had packed up his clothes for flight, when his mother's illness caused him to delay his departure, and his bundle being discovered, his father lectured him so severely that he entirely abandoned the idea of going to sea. He had ere this time begun to attempt the pencil, his efforts being confined to that small degree of architectural drawing required by his father's business He was first led to try that peculiar art, namely of modelling, in which he afterwards excelled, from the following circumstance. Having previous to his marriage gone to visit Edinburgh, as he himself informs us, on August 16th, 1799, he got lodgings with a carpenter who was then working for Mr., afterwards Sir Henry Raeburn, the eminent painter, and accompanied him to the house of the latter on the following day. Being ushered into a room he recognised a portrait of General Macdowall, but on looking at it again, it did not strike him so forcibly as a likeness. He resolved to attempt a portrait himself, and try to model a head in wax On his return to Paisley, he took for his first model a bench comrade, A. Woodrow by name. It turned out a strong though a coarse likeness, and he was teased by some of his acquaintances to model their portraits. He did so, working in the evening, and thus gradually improved in his finish. In his own immediate neighbourhood the fame of the untaught artist soon began to spread. Sitters came to him, tradesmen of Paisley, country farmers, and afterwards country squires. Of these he took medallion portraits in wax. He still worked, as a carpenter, under his father, whose business fell off, in consequence of the war, until, out of fifteen or twenty journeymen, the only one that Samuel Henning had remaining was his steady and diligent son, who worked at the same business till he was nearly thirty years old. In the following year happened the circumstance which decided his fortune, of which the following is his own simple account: "Early in 1800, being in Glasgow, on business for my father, I had been obliged to stay the night at the house of a friend. Modelling being my hobby at the time, I always carried wax and tools in my pocket. I did medallions of my friend and his wife during the evening. He showed them to his master, James Monteith, Esq., whereupon Mr. Monteith proposed to sit to me. I wrote stating that having no intention of following modelling as a profession, I felt sick at the idea of being dragged into public notice, by practising an art to which I was not competent." These objections were overruled by Mr Monteith,

who appointed a day for the sitting. "This," he continues, "was the 2d of May, my birthday. I took my way to Glasgow in a very uneasy state of mind. On seeing me, Mr. Monteith said, 'I am too engaged to sit, but I have nine sitters ready for you.' At this my trepidation increased, and I went away with him, feeling very miserable. As we trudged along, a gentleman accosted Mr. Monteith, and while they stood talking, I slipped into a close. It was not a thoroughfare, or I think, from the humour I was in, that I should have run away, and so have done with modelling for ever." But this was not to be. The turning point in John Henning's career was his introduction to Mr. Monteith. From that time he relinquished the carpenter's tools for those of the sculptor. About 1802, he removed to Edinburgh, where he remained for nine years, and his proficiency in his art as a modeller of busts and medallions, his attainments as a linguist, his general literary taste and extensive information, secured him the patronage and esteem of many of the most distinguished philosophers and literary men of that time. In the list of afterwards celebrated characters whom Henning numbered among his sitters were a set of young lawyers then just rising into notice, Lord Jeffrey, Lord Murray, Lord Brougham, and Francis Horner. Mrs. Siddons, also, when visiting Edinburgh, had a medallion taken by Mr. Henning, probably one of the best likenesses extant of this great actress. From this portrait we may date an after-phase of the sculptor's fortune. Among his acquaintances and friends he ranked Sir Walter Scott, Adam Fergusson, Dugald Stewart, the Rev. Archibald Alison, father of Sir Archibald Alison, baronet, Mrs. Grant of Laggan, Professor Wilson, and many of the most eminent members of Edinburgh society at that period.

In July 1811, Mr. Henning visited London for the first time, being then in his 41st year. His friend, Francis Horner, took him to the galleries of the marquis of Lansdowne and Earl Grey, where he made various drawings and studies. As he was preparing to return to Scotland, a casual street meeting induced him to visit the Elgin marbles, then newly brought over from Greece, and placed in a stable-like apartment in the corner of Burlington House. They struck him with wonder, and having procured a letter of introduction to Lord Elgin for permission to draw or model from the marbles, he thus relates the result: "His lordship called on me, saying it was customary to bring a letter from an academician. I answered: 'My lord, I cannot understand why noblemen or gentlemen should not dare to allow an individual to draw or model from works of art in their possession; I call this the popery of art, and I protest against such slavery.' His lordship left me. The following morning he came again, accompanied by President West, who praised my drawings and models very much. Lord Elgin then said he was going to give me leave to draw from the marbles. Mr. West replied, 'To allow Mr. Henning to draw from your lordship's marbles would be like sending a boy to the university before he had learned his letters.' This produced a solemn pause. Lord Elgin coloured; the president looked abashed, and I mustered my dancing school science, and bowed them out right gladly. His lordship then returned, in a few minutes, and said good-humouredly, 'You are a very odd man not to comply with custom.' I said, 'My lord, I never will to what seems to me absurd custom; it has long been my confirmed opinion, that academies, from their selfish spirit of exclusion, have not always been promoters of art, but sometimes have actually retarded willing students: to-day has shown me an instance of this which I never can forget.'" This frank reply appears to have pleased Lord Elgin, for Mr. Henning received a cordially-granted permission to copy from the marbles. "I began to draw," he says, "on August 16, 1811, which fixed me in the mud, dust, and smoke of London. I was so fascinated with the study, that I was there by sunrise every morning except Sunday, and even the cold of winter did not mar my darling pursuit."

In 1812, his medallion of Mrs. Siddons was brought by that lady under the notice of the princess of Wales, afterwards the unfortunate Queen Caroline, and in consequence he had many interviews with her royal highness and the Princess Charlotte, the latter of whom he modelled repeatedly. When looking over his drawings from the Elgin marbles, the Princess Charlotte asked him

if he could reduce a special group in ivory, restoring all the mutilations of the original. He succeeded, and afterwards seventeen more were executed by him in a similar manner for the marquis of Lansdowne, the duke of Devonshire, &c. He then commenced the chief labour of his life, the restored friezes of the Parthenon, which occupied him "twelve long years, from the morning's dawn to the gloaming." At first the material used was ivory, on which he worked in relief, but an incident occurred which caused him to change this plan, while he made, at the same time, a valuable discovery. Poverty obliged him, as he himself expressed it, "to act the dominie" in his own household. One day, when giving his youngest son a lesson in arithmetic, he observed the latter amusing himself by cutting a head in the slate with a tool that he himself used to carve ivory with. "The same acuteness," says his biographer, "which has converted many a child's toy into a mighty instrument in the hand of science, caused John Henning to reason upon, and apply the experiment. The result was the discovery of intaglio. In this manner the friezes were done, first cut in slate, and then cast. Thus, this man, almost uneducated and unaided, save by the powers of his own strong and active mind, produced a work which is known throughout Europe as the best,—indeed, the only effort at reproducing these glorious remains of Grecian art. The value of Mr. Henning's work was early proved by that most unjust but most decisive test—imitation. No sooner were the friezes completed than they were pirated by innumerable modellers, who, buying the original, were enabled to take from it cast after cast, at an expense comparatively trifling. These inferior reproductions were sold everywhere, with Mr. Henning's name appended, by which not only was his name injured, but he was deprived of nearly all the profits of his indefatigable industry. Before long a firm at Paris brought out a series of anaglyptic engravings from Mr. Henning's frieze, the artist's name in the first issues not being even mentioned. This omission was afterwards reluctantly rectified, though the engravings were of a character little likely to do justice to the work; yet, in spite of this inferiority, the firm boasted in 1835 that they had sold 12,000 copies." [Biographical Sketch in *Art Journal* for April 1849.]

Henning's Elgin friezes were succeeded by the Cartoons and the Transfiguration of Raffaelle, engraved in intaglio; works of transcendant merit which, for their minuteness of detail and beauty of execution, elicited the warm encomiums of Canova and Flaxman. In this undertaking he was assisted by his sons, now growing up, and following art as a profession. Other works in relief were executed by the same united hands; among these were the friezes on Hyde Park gate, of which John Henning, jun., furnished the designs; those on the Athenæum clubhouse, London, and a diplomatic box engraved in steel, after Flaxman. These works, together with numberless medallions and busts, occupied the sculptor till 1846. Then, advancing in years, and unequal to much exercise of his art, Mr. Henning began to consider a plan whereby he might reap from his long pirated works the benefit which was his due, and which he unfortunately required. He agreed with his friend, Mr. A. R. Fairbairn, an eminent engraver, to commence an undertaking whereby the latter was to make anaglyptic engravings of the Restoration of the Parthenon friezes, thus securing for Mr. Henning a correct interpretation of his work, as well as the advantage of copyright. The series were to be published by subscription, the sculptor and engraver making an agreement that secured to both due remuneration. Thereupon, Mr. Henning revisited his native place, where he resided for several months with his two sisters. He was received by his townsmen in a manner that might well gladden his heart. Subscribers were quickly obtained. The town council of Paisley unanimously presented him with the freedom of the town, and he was entertained at a public dinner presided over by the provost. On that occasion, his old friend, Professor Wilson, went from Edinburgh to do honour to the man who forty years before had followed his lowly trade of carpenter within the precincts of the town. The engravings were commenced, but before the second plate was finished, Mr. Fairbairn's death put an end to the undertaking. Mr. Henning himself died at London, 8th April 1851, in his eightieth year. In *bas relief*, Count Cignari, an accomplished Italian

nobleman, declared that Mr. Henning surpassed all ancient or modern artists. To Mr. Henning's labours Great Britain is indebted in no small degree for the progress which has been made in the art he cultivated and adorned. For the materials of this sketch we have been mainly indebted to an ably drawn up memoir of Mr. Henning in the Art Journal.

HENRY THE MINSTREL, or BLIND HARRY, as he was familiarly called, who commemorated in vernacular poetry the achievements of Wallace, the champion of Scottish independence, flourished in the fifteenth century. He is stated, by Dempster, to have been living in 1361; but Major, whom Crawford supposes to have been born about 1446, records that when he was in his infancy, Henry the Minstrel composed his metrical history of Wallace. So few memorials, however, have been preserved of him, that we only know the half of his name, and have no means of ascertaining what his surname was. Major farther informs us that he was blind from his birth, and that he gained his livelihood by following the occupation of a wandering minstrel. The only manuscript known to be extant of Henry's heroic poem, which is entitled 'Ye Actis and Deidis of ye Illuster and Vailzeand Campioun Shyr Wilham Wallace,' is preserved in the Advocates' Library, and bears the date of 1488. The first printed edition appeared at Edinburgh in 1570, and the latest and most correct at Perth in 1790. From the poem itself, which abounds in the romantic and marvellous, it would appear that the author had some knowledge of the Latin and French languages, of classical history, of divinity, and even of astronomy. For much of his materials, he followed very strictly a book of great authority, being a complete history of Wallace, written in Latin, partly by John Blair, chaplain to that hero, and partly by Thomas Gray, of which, however, there is now no trace.

HENRY, PRINCE OF WALES, eldest son of James the Sixth of Scotland, by Anne, sister of the king of Denmark, one of the most accomplished princes of the age in which he lived, was born February 19, 1594. He early proved himself an apt scholar, and his attainments were extraordinary for his years. Besides being versant in the learned languages, he spoke the French and Italian fluently. He had likewise made considerable proficiency in philosophy, history, fortification, mathematics, and cosmography. Of the transcendent abilities of Sir Walter Raleigh, he entertained a very high opinion, and in allusion to the long imprisonment of that great man, he is reported to have said that no king but his father would keep such a bird in a cage. Sir Walter Raleigh had designed a second and third volume of his History of the World, and had commenced a discourse on the Art of War by Sea, both of which he intended to dedicate to the prince, but his highness' untimely death discouraged him from proceeding with these works. Prince Henry died in November 1612. His death was occasioned by a violent fever; although it was for some time erroneously believed that he was poisoned. Subjoined is his portrait

HENRY, DAVID, a miscellaneous writer, was born in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, December 26, 1710, and was bred a printer. Early in life he went to London, where a concurrence of circumstances placed him within the notice of Mr. Edward Cave of St. John's Gate, proprietor of the Gentleman's Magazine, whose sister he married

in 1736. After this he began business at Reading, where he started a newspaper, and another at Winchester. In 1754 he became the partner of his brother-in-law, at St. John's Gate, where for many years he took an active part in the management of the Gentleman's Magazine, to which he was a frequent correspondent. Mr. Henry died at Lewisham, June 5, 1792.—He published the following works:

Twenty Discourses, abridged from Archbishop Tillotson, &c. London, 1763.

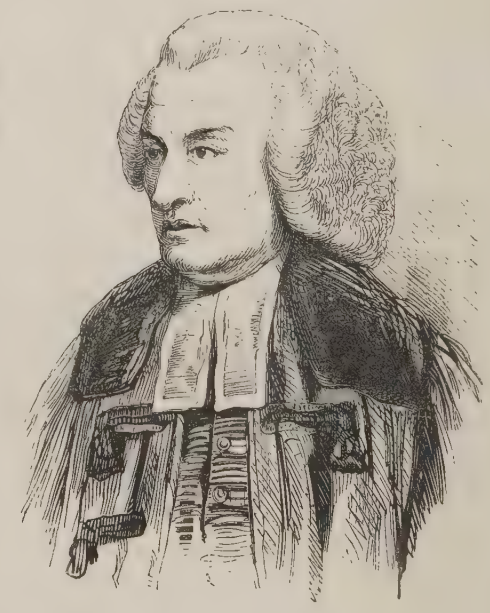
The Complete English Farmer, or a Practical System of Husbandry. London, 1772. Published without his name.

An Historical Account of all the Voyages round the World, performed by English Navigators. London, 1774, 4 vols. 8vo. Also without his name. To this work he added in 1775 a fifth volume, containing Captain Cook's Voyage in the Resolution, and in 1786 a sixth, comprising the last voyage of Captain Cook.

He compiled, besides, a series of useful and popular publications descriptive of the Curiosities and Monuments of Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower of London, &c.

HENRY, Robert, D.D., an eminent historian and divine, the son of a farmer, was born in St. Ninian's, Stirlingshire, February 18, 1718. He received the rudiments of his education at the parish school of his native village, and at the grammar school of Stirling, and completed his studies at the university of Edinburgh. He was afterwards appointed master of the grammar school at Annan, and being licensed to preach in March 1746, he was ordained minister of a congregation of presbyterian dissenters at Carlisle, where he remained twelve years. In 1760 he removed to Berwick-upon-Tweed, to become pastor of a similar congregation in that town. In 1768, through the influence of Mr. Lawrie, then lord provost of Edinburgh, who had married his sister, he was appointed minister of the New Greyfriars church, in that city, from whence, in 1776, he was translated to the collegiate charge of the Old church. In 1770 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Edinburgh.

The first volume of his 'History of England, on a New Plan,' was published in 1771; and on its appearance, the work was assailed, in various publications, with the most acrimonious criticism, chiefly from the pen of Dr. Gilbert Stuart, whose letters on the subject, collected by d'Israeli, the elder, are inserted in the 'Calamities of Authors.' Dr. Henry, however, steadily persevered in the prosecution of his design, and four other volumes were published at successive intervals, the last in 1785. Through the recommendation of the earl of Mansfield, George the Third bestowed on him an annual pension of £100. The property of the work had hitherto remained with himself; but in April 1786, when an octavo edition was intended, he conveyed the copyright to Messrs. Cadell and Strahan, for the sum of £3,300. He had prepared for the press a sixth volume, bringing down the History to the reign of Henry the Eighth, which, edited by Mr. Laing, was published in 1793, with the author's Life prefixed. Dr. Henry died November 24, 1790, in the 73d year of his age. Subjoined is his portrait.



Dr. Henry bequeathed his collection of books to the magistrates of Linlithgow, to form the foundation of a public library, for the use of the inhabitants of that town. He was interred in the churchyard of Polmont, where a monument is erected to his memory. He had married, in 1763, Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas Balderston, surgeon in Berwick, who survived him. The fifth edition of his History appeared in 1823, in twelve volumes 8vo. A French translation was published in 1789–96.

HENRYSON, Robert, a poet and fabulist of the fifteenth century, is usually styled chief schoolmaster of Dunfermline. Lord Hailes conjectures that he officiated as preceptor to the Benedictine convent of that town. He is described by Sir Robert Douglas, in his Baronage of Scotland, as a notary-public. Neither the time nor the place of his birth has been recorded. He is supposed, but on no sufficient grounds, to have belonged to the family of Henryson or Henderson of Fordell. His poetical tale, entitled 'Orpheus Kyng, and how he yeid to hewin and to hel to seik his Quene,' was printed by Chepman and Millar in 1508. His 'Testament of Faire Creseide,' first printed at Edinburgh by Henry Charters, in 1593, is usually appended to the common editions of 'Chaucer's Troilus and Creseide,' of which it is professedly the sequel. His principal work is his collection of 'Fabils,' thirteen in number, printed at Edinburgh by Andrew Hart in 1621. The best of these Fables is considered to be 'The Borrowstoun Mous and the Landwart Mous,' the story of which is borrowed from Æsop, and has been told also by Horace, and by Cowley, and Fontaine. This collection in manuscript is still preserved in the Harleian Library, which is dated in 1571. In the Bannatyne Manuscript 'Henryson's Fabils' also occupy a considerable space. Among his Fables there is an allegorical ballad, called 'The Bluidy Serk,' which is intended, in the form of a legendary tale of chivalry, to illustrate the sublime truths of Christianity. The Fables of Henryson were reprinted in 1832, for the Bannatyne Club, from the edition of Andrew Hart, with an excellent Memoir prefixed by Dr. Irving, the editor.

Henryson wrote a number of other poems, principally of a moral and reflective character, such as 'The Abbay Walk,' 'The Praise of Age,' 'The Ressoning betwixt Deth and Man,' and 'The Ressoning betwixt Aige and Yowth.' His pastoral of 'Robene and Makyne,' which is the earliest specimen of pastoral poetry in the Scottish language, is considered by Dr. Irving to be "superior in many respects to the similar attempts of Spenser and Browne." Favourable specimens of his poetry may be found in Irving's Lives of the Scottish Poets, Hailes' Ancient Scottish Poems, Ellis' Specimens, Sibbald's Chronicle of Scottish Poetry, and similar collections. The period of his death is unknown; but he appears to have lived to a good old age, and to have written most of his poems in the decline of life. Sir Francis Kinaston tells us "that being very old, he died of a diarrhœ or fluxe." His death must have taken place some time before 1508, as we find his name among the latest of the poets, whose decease is lamented by Dunbar in his poem on the 'Death of the Makkaris,' printed in that year.

HENRYSON, Edward, LL.D., a celebrated civilian and scholar of the sixteenth century, was at one period professor of civil law in the university of Bourges, and at another a senator of the college of justice. Previous to 1551 he was a student of law at the above-named university, and about this period he was fortunate in securing the patronage of Ulric Fugger, lord of Kirchberg and Weissehome, a Tyrolese noble of munificent disposition and great wealth, who had previously been the patron of his countryman, Scrimger, and who, besides inviting Henryson to reside at his castle, provided for him an ample supply of books and manuscripts, and conferred on him a pension. Henryson afterwards dedicated his works to this liberal-minded nobleman, who devoted a great part of his fortune to the collection of ancient Greek manuscripts and the encouragement of the learned. While residing in Germany he is said to have translated into Latin Plutarch's 'Commentarium Stoicorum Contrariorum,' but if he did, his translation is now lost.

In 1552 Henryson returned to Scotland, where he practised for some time as an advocate. Soon after he went back to the Continent, where he distinguished himself by writing a pamphlet in favour of a Tractatus on Jurisdiction, published by his former preceptor, Equinar Baro, defending it from the attacks of the civilian Govea. In 1554 he was chosen professor of the civil law at Bourges, where he had studied, and from which university he received the degree of doctor of laws; and the year after he published another work, entitled 'Commentatio in Tit. X. Libri Secundi Institutionem de Testamentis Ordinandis,' which he dedicated to Michael de l'Hôpital, chancellor of France.

Having resigned his professorship, Henryson once more made his appearance at the bar in Scotland, and in 1557 we find him nominated counsel for the poor, an office which had been created shortly after the institution of the college of justice, and which was remunerated by a yearly pension of £20 Scots, being half the sum allowed to the king's advocate. In 1563 he was appointed to the office of commissary, with a salary of 300 merks. In January 1566 he was constituted an extraordinary lord of session. In May of the same year he was nominated one of the commissioners for revising and correcting the laws and acts of the Scots parliament; and in the subsequent June he received an exclusive privilege and warrant to imprint and sell them, the license to continue for ten years. He was the editor of the folio volume published six months thereafter, entitled 'The Actis and Constitutiouns of the Realme of Scotlande; maid in Parliamentis haldin be the Ryct Excellent, Hie, and Mychtie Princeis, Kingis James the First, Secund, Third, Feird, Fyft, Sext, and in the tyme of Marie, now Quene of Scottis, viseit, correctit, and extractit furth of the Registers be the Lordis depute, be hir Majestie's special commissioun thairto.' To this work he wrote the preface. On 19th November 1567 Henryson was removed from the bench, on account of being one of the king's counsel. In 1573 he was one of the procurators for the church. The date of his death has not been recorded. His son, Sir Thomas Henderson, also a lord of session under the title of Lord Chesters, erected a monument to his memory in the Greyfriars churchyard, Edinburgh.

HEPBURN, a surname derived from the lands of Hepborne or Hayborn in Northumberland, in which county several families of the name, in early times, had possessions. The first of this surname who settled in Scotland was Sir Adam Hepburn, said to have been taken prisoner in battle by the earl of March, who, in testimony of his esteem for the signal bravery which he had displayed, conveyed to him by charter several lands and estates in Haddingtonshire. [*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 155.] From Robert the Bruce he obtained the lands of North Hailes and Traprene. He had two sons, Sir Patrick, ancestor of the Hepburns, earls of Bothwell (see BOTHWELL, earl of, vol. i. p. 354), and John, foster brother of the earl of March and Moray, who conferred upon him, by charter, the lands of Over and Nether Merkhill in the sheriffdom of March. He is supposed to have been the ancestor of the Hepburns of Waughton, long a family of the first consequence in the county of Haddington, although Crawford, in his notes to Buchanan, says that this family is older than that of the Bothwell Hepburns.

The Hepburns of Athelstaneford, also in East Lothian, a branch of the Waughton family, held that property feudally of their kinsmen. On 24th November 1569, George Hepburn of Athelstaneford was cited before an assize, for slaying "vmquhile Johnne Geddes, and hurting and wounding diverse utheris," while besieging the place and fortalice of Waughton in January of that year, then held by the king's party, the Hepburns being adherents of Queen Mary. As Geddes was slain by Hepburn's son Andrew, he seems to have been absolved from the charge. Nearly all of his surname in Haddingtonshire, we are told, were concerned in this tumult, under Robert Hepburn, younger of Waughton, who was endeavouring to regain possession of his ancestral house. They broke into the barbican, and took sixteen horses from the stables, but the laird of Carmichael, captain of the tower, sallied forth sword in hand, slew three of the assailants, and caused the rest to retire. From *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials* we also learn that the same George Hepburn was charged with intercommuning with Harry Hepburn of Fortune, and Patrick Hepburn of Kirklandhill, denounced as rebels and traitors for being adherents to their feudal chief, the outlawed earl of Bothwell, duke of Orkney, but acquitted, as he was also of the charge of slaying three of the king's soldiers at the battle of Langside, in the preceding year. He had five sons and several daughters, and at his death—before 1616—his eldest son, also named George Hepburn, succeeded him in the estate of Athelstaneford. His second son, John, was the celebrated Sir John Hepburn, a field-marshal of France under Louis XIII., whose 'Memoirs and Adventures,' in one volume, by James Grant, was published at Edinburgh in 1851.

Sir John Hepburn, considered "one of the best soldiers in Christendom," in his time, was born about the year 1598 or 1600, and is supposed to have studied for a short time at the university of St. Andrews, as in the beginning of 1615 a *Joannes Hepburne* was matriculated at St. Leonard's college, there. "It is extremely probable," says Mr. Grant, "that he was the John Hepburn who studied at St. Leonard's, as that university was founded by one of his family, John Hepburne, prior of the Augustinian monastery, and son of Adam, second Lord Hailes. Many students of his name were studying there during the first twenty years of the seventeenth century; and one of these, James Hepburn, died at Rome, keeper of the Vatican library." In 1615, to improve his mind and obtain a knowledge of foreign languages and manners, with his friend, afterwards Colonel Sir Robert Munro, he visited Paris and Poictiers. Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, says, "Sir Robert Munro and Sir John Hepburn joined the more important advantages of academical study in foreign parts, as well as at home." In the spring of 1620 he joined, as a volunteer, Sir Andrew Gray, a soldier of fortune then recruiting for the cause of the elector palatine, the unfortunate king of Bohemia, who had married the princess Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of their own sovereign, James the Sixth, and had formed a camp on the Monkrig, a property of the Hepburns in East Lothian. About the end of May they sailed from Leith for Holland, and on the 1st October of the same year joined a part of the Bohemian army. Soon after he obtained the command of a company of pikes in Sir Andrew Gray's Scottish band, which was employed to guard the king's person. After the battle of Prague, November 8, 1620, the Scottish companies were employed under Ernest, count of Mansfeldt, in Germany and Alsace, and in 1622, after the commencement of the Thirty Years' War, Captain John Hepburn was one of the defenders of Bergen-op-Zoom, against the strong besieging force of the marquis de Spinola.

The troops, under Mansfeldt, "12,000 strong, horse and foot," all soldiers of fortune, subsequently joined the Dutch, and at the sanguinary battle of Fleurus, in Hainault, on 30th August 1622, fought to prevent them entering Flanders, the Scottish bands, led by Captains John Hepburn, Hume, and Sir James Ramsay, are recorded to have evinced the most determined bravery. Though defeated, they succeeded in entering Holland, which caused the raising of the new siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, and in the following year Mansfeldt's army was disbanded. Under Captain Hepburn the survivors of the Scottish companies went to Sweden, and entered the service of the great Gustavus Adolphus, who had taken up arms in defence of the Protestant cause, then in extreme jeopardy. Although a Catholic, Hepburn did not scruple to serve under so great a commander. On the other hand, several Scots Presbyterian officers of note were fighting under the Austrian banners. His cousin, James Hepburn, younger of Waughton, also joined the Swedish service, and soon attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but was killed in Lorraine in 1637. By his ardour and high military qualities, John Hepburn early acquired the favour of Gustavus, who in 1625 appointed him colonel of one of the auxiliary regiments, composed of his countrymen who had served with him in Bohemia and Holland, and of which the first or Royal Scots regiment of the British line is now the direct representative. It is stated by Mr. Grant that every historian of the wars of Gustavus extols the brave Hepburn as the most famous of his cavaliers, and Defoe, who introduces him prominently in one of his most graphic novels, says, "he was a complete soldier indeed, and so well beloved by the gallant king (Gustavus) that he hardly knew how to go about any great action without him." The Swedish king is said to have ascribed his great victory at Leipsic to Hepburn's Scottish brigade alone. In 1625, Col. Hepburn's regiment formed part of the army which invaded Polish Prussia, and served in that victorious compaign which gave Selburg, Nidorp, Dorpat, and Duneberg to Gustavus, and ended in the total rout of the Polish army on the plains of Semigallia, in the duchy of Courland. "It was," says his biographer, "during this Polish war, that Hepburn began the series of brilliant achievements which marked his career under the banner of Gustavus." Having resolved to effect the relief of Mewe, a town of Western Prussia, where his garrison was closely blocked up, Gustavus sent a force of three thousand Scottish infantry, under Hepburn, and five hundred horse under Count Thurm, to cut a passage over a fortified hill defended by thirty thousand men. By a secret path at night, they gained the summit of the hill, without being discovered, and furiously attacked the Poles, but after a severe struggle, were compelled to retire. Taking up a position beside a rock, where he received a small reinforcement, Hepburn defended himself for two whole days against the entire Polish army, during which Gustavus achieved the relief of the town. He frequently volunteered on desperate duties, and in 1627, with his regiment he accompanied Gustavus into Prussia, where he bore a prominent part in all the operations of that brave and well-disciplined army, which stormed Kesmark, a free town of Hungary, defeated the Poles who were marching to its relief, besieged and captured Marienburg, and again defeated the Poles at Dirschau, a city of the Teutonic knights.

In 1630, previous to which year he had been knighted for his eminent services, he was in the army led by Gustavus in person against the Imperialists in Pomerania, and after the capture of the island of Rugen by Lieutenant-colonel Munro, he was appointed by Gustavus governor of the town and castle of Rugenwalde. Soon after he distinguished himself at the siege of the strong fortress of Colberg, and after the capitulation of that place, he marched to the vicinity of Stettin. In March 1631, with his regiment he encamped at Schwedt, in the province of Brandenburg, and, without any increase of rank, received command of a brigade of four chosen Scottish regiments in the service of the Swedish king, called Hepburn's Scots brigade. The honour of leading the van of the Swedish army was given to this brigade, which, from the colour of the doublets, scarfs, feathers, and standards of its soldiers, was also called the Green brigade. At the siege of Frankfort on the Oder, Sir John was severely wounded above the knee, and, on its surrender, after a terrible slaughter, he joined the force under Marshal Horne, which had blocked up Landsberg, a town on the east bank of the Oder, then held by the Imperialists. On the fall of that place his brigade formed part of the force that invested Berlin, and at Old Brandenburg, 34 miles west of that city, he remained until quite cured of his wound. He was afterwards engaged in numerous sharp skirmishes, outfalls, and other hazardous duties. At the great battle of Leipsic, 7th September 1631, where Tilly's army was almost annihilated, the Scottish troops in the service of Gustavus distinguished themselves beyond all others, and Sir John Hepburn, who, as senior colonel, commanded the reserve, consisting of three brigades, whose advance decided the battle, behaved himself so gallantly that, according to Sir Thomas Urquhart, "unto him, in so far as praise is due to man, was attributed the honour of the day."

At the storming of Marienburg, 5th October following, the Scots brigade were also prominently engaged. After beating down the gate of the keep, they were about to advance into the heart of the place, when, to their great indignation, Gustavus ordered them to retire, sending forward some Swedish regiments to perform this service instead. Soon after, with 800 musketeers, Sir John was sent to defend Ochsenfurt, a town on the Maine, against the Imperialists, and so prevent their vast force, amounting to 50,000 men, from crossing the river. Subsequently he was at the storming of Oppenheim, and at the siege of Mentz which followed. The city of Donauworth, the key to Suabia, was taken by the Scots under his command, after a desperate resistance, as was also the castle of Oberndorff; and they succeeded in forcing the small river Lech, leading the van as usual, after a hard contested battle, in which the count de Tilly, generalissimo of the Imperial troops, was mortally wounded. Sir John was subsequently employed in Bavaria; and on the fall of Munich he was appointed military governor of that capital; but, when Wallenstein advanced with a formidable army, Gustavus found it expedient to evacuate Bavaria. Both armies met at Nuremberg, in the centre of Germany, where Wallenstein, not finding it advisable to risk a battle, remained in his intrenchments, on which an ineffectual assault was made by the Swedish force. At this important crisis a rupture took place between Gustavus and Sir John Hepburn, which led to the retirement of the latter from his service. "Of the exact merits of the dispute," says Mr. Grant, "there is no proper account preserved. Having had high words, Gustavus in his anger was so imprudent as to upbraid Hepburn with his religion, which was Catholic, and also to remark, tauntingly, the extreme richness of his armour and apparel. Schiller adds that the colonel was 'offended with the king for having, not long before, preferred a younger officer to some post of danger; and rashly vowed never again to draw a sword in the Swedish quarrel.'" With the marquis of Hamilton, Sir James Hamilton of Priestfield, and Sir James Ramsay, who had also quitted the Swedish service, Hepburn arrived in London in

the autumn of 1632, and was presented by the marquis to Charles the First, who is said to have knighted him, although it is certain that he had received this honour long previously.

Before the close of that year he offered his services to the king of France, and from Louis XIII. he received a commission, dated 26th January 1633, constituting him colonel of a regiment composed of various old Scots companies which, for some time, had served independently in the French army. On his arrival in France, he obtained the rank of *maréchal-de-camp*. He and his regiment formed part of the force which invaded Lorraine, on the French king declaring war against Austria, and at the siege of La Mothe, from March to 28th July, 1634, he and the young Vicomte Turenne, afterwards the celebrated marshal of that name, distinguished themselves so greatly, that to their exertions and gallantry, the surrender of the town was principally attributed. With the main army, Sir John and the force under him, soon after crossed the Rhine, and advanced to the relief of Heidelberg, then defended against the Imperialists by some Swedish troops. After several sharp conflicts, he drove the enemy completely out of the vale of the Neckar, and effectually relieved the beleaguered garrison, on 23d December 1634, taking possession of that city and fortress, with all their cannon. The French army having formed a junction with a Swedish force under Duke Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, the remnant of his old brigade was again placed under his command, incorporated into one corps, and styled *Le Regiment d'Hebron*, as Hepburn was spelled and pronounced in France. In the subsequent campaign in Germany, under the Cardinal de Valette, he also served with great distinction, but the French army were at last compelled to retreat, pursued and continually harassed by the Imperialists, Hepburn with his corps covering the rear, and fighting incessantly all the way back to France. In the spring of 1636, he served in Lorraine, with the army under the duke of Saxe-Weimar, and so eminent were his services that King Louis ordered the diploma of a marshal of France to be expedited under the great seal for him. Before, however, it could, with his marshal's baton, reach the camp, he was killed at the siege of Saverne, by a ball shot from the ramparts, on 21st June 1636, when he was not more than in his 36th or 38th year. He was buried, with great splendour, in the southern transept of the cathedral of Toul in French Lorraine, and many years afterwards, a noble monument to his memory was erected above his remains by Louis XIV. In 1793 this monument was demolished by the Revolutionary mob, but in 1853, when the cathedral of Toul was undergoing a renovation, in making some excavations, the coffin of Sir John Hepburn was discovered. The coffin, composed of lead, was scrupulously respected, and was again interred. It bears the following inscription:—"Dom Ossa Joannis Hepvrini Scoti Eqvitisavrati Exercitvs Galici Campi Marescalli Qviad Tabernas Sclopeto. Trajectvs Occvbvit viii. idvs ivlii. MDCXXXVI., Reqviescat in Pace."

The principal branch of the Waughton family terminated in an heiress, who married Sir Andrew Ramsay, baronet, of Abbotshall, Fife. The representation of the family in the male line then devolved on the Hepburns of Smeaton, Haddingtonshire, descended from Adam Hepburn, who, in 1538, got from his father, Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, half of the lands of Smeaton, and the whole lands of Smeaton Crux. The direct male line of this house terminated in George Hepburn of Smeaton, who died, unmarried, 1st March 1764, and was succeeded in that estate by the eldest son of Elizabeth his sister, George Buchan, younger of Letham, who thereupon assumed the name and arms of Hepburn of Smeaton, and was appointed one of the barons of the court of Exchequer in Scotland in 1801. He was created a baronet of the United Kingdom May 6, 1815, and died June 26, 1819. His son, Sir John, 2d baronet, had 2 sons and a daughter, and died October 8, 1833.

Sir John's elder son, Sir Thomas, 3d baronet, born Sept. 30, 1804, passed advocate in 1827; M.P. for Haddingtonshire from 1838 to 1847; deputy lieutenant of the county; married in 1835 the daughter of Arch. Little, Esq., of Sheldon Park, Surrey; issue, 2 sons and 4 daughters.

The cadets of the family of Smeaton were Robert Hepburn of Alderston, predecessor of Hepburn of Bearford; and Francis Hepburn of Benistoun.

The Hepburns of Humbie, East Lothian, descend from John Hepburn of Kirklandhill, brother of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, and uncle of Adam Hepburn of Smeaton. His great-grandson, Sir Adam Hepburn of Humbie, was appointed clerk to the committee of Estates elected in June 1640, to oppose Charles I., and accompanied the Scottish army to England in the campaign of that year. He was knighted Nov. 15, 1641, and appointed a lord of session. He was representative in the Estates for the county of Haddington, and Aug. 17, 1643, appointed collector-general and treasurer to the army. He was a member of the various committees of the Estates, and appears to have been among the most zealous and active of his party. In 1650 he attended Charles II. at Perth, and in August of the following year he was taken prisoner by Colonel Aldriche and 500 horse at Alyth, and sent to London. He died, according to Nicol, in 1656, but according to Lamont, in 1658, leaving his estate to his daughter.

Hepburn of Riccarton, Forfarshire, descended from Hepburn of Whitsome in the Merse, brother of Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hailes, about 1450. The Hepburns of Blackhall are a branch of the Riccarton family. See SUPPLEMENT.

HEPBURN, JAMES, fourth earl of Bothwell, see article BOTHWELL, vol. i., p. 357.

HEPBURN, JAMES BONAVENTURA, a celebrated linguist, was born at Oldhamstocks, East Lothian, July 14, 1573. His father, Thomas Hepburn, a disciple of John Knox, was rector of that parish. James was educated in the Reformed religion, and studied at the university of St. Andrews, where he became a convert to Popery. He soon after passed over to France, and from thence proceeded into Italy. He then travelled through Turkey, Persia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Ethiopia, and most of the countries of the East. He is said to have acquired no less than seventy-two different languages. On his return from his eastern travels, he embraced the monastic life, and entered into a convent of Minims in the vicinity of Avignon. After residing there for some time he removed to Rome, and retired into the monastery of the Holy Trinity. The fame of his acquirements soon reached the ears of Pope Paul

V., by whom he was appointed librarian of the oriental books and manuscripts in the Vatican. In this situation he remained for six years. A Hebrew and Chaldaic Dictionary, and an Arabic Grammar, compiled by him, forming one volume quarto, appeared at Rome in 1591. He published also translations from Hebrew manuscripts, and other works, amounting altogether to twenty-nine. About 1620 he went to Venice with an intention of translating some Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldaic writings, and died there in that or the following year.

HEPBURN, Robert, of Bearford, a miscellaneous writer of great promise, was born about 1690 or 1691. After studying the civil law in Holland, he returned to Scotland in 1711; and, when only twenty-one years of age, he brought out at Edinburgh a weekly periodical, entitled 'The Tatler, by Donald Macstaff of the North,' which was a professed imitation of the English work of that name, and, like it, consisted of a series of essays on literature and manners. He appears to have possessed vigorous native powers, and a well cultivated mind; but, from his strong turn for personal satire, his papers seem to have given great offence, and his periodical only reached thirty numbers. In 1712 he was admitted a memoer of the faculty of advocates, soon after which he died. Two little treatises which he left behind him were published at Edinburgh, the one 'Demonstratio quod Deus sit,' in 1714, and the other, 'Dissertatio De Scriptis Pitcarnianis,' in 1715. The same year appeared 'A Discourse concerning the Character of a Man of Genius, by Mr. Hepburn,' supposed to be the subject of this notice.

HERD, David, an ingenious collector of Scottish ballad poetry, was born in the parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire, about 1732. It is surmised that he served his apprenticeship to a writer in the country. He afterwards went to Edinburgh, where he was many years clerk to an accountant. He was editor of a Collection of Ancient and Modern Scottish Songs, Heroic Ballads, &c., published at Edinburgh, in one volume, in 1769, and in two volumes in 1772. Being extensively conversant with the history and biography of his native country, he occasionally contributed to the periodicals of his time interesting observations on Scottish poetry and antiquities. In the introduction to the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' Sir Walter Scott acknowledges himself indebted to Mr. Herd, whom he styles "the editor of the first classical collection of Scottish songs and ballads," for the use of his manuscripts, containing upwards of ninety songs and ballads, published and unpublished, to which frequent references are made in the notes to that work. He died, unmarried, June 25, 1810, at the advanced age of 78. He had collected a well-stored library of books, which, on being sold after his death, yielded the sum of £255, less twopence. He is said to have had a natural son, an officer in the army, to whom was bequeathed the property he had by his industry and frugality accumulated.

Heriot, a surname derived from a legal term, hariot or heriot, being, under the feudal system, a due belonging to a lord at the death of his tenant, consisting of his best beast, either horse, ox, or cow. In some manors, the best goods, piece of plate, &c., are called hariots. The word heriot, in the Saxon, also meant a provider of furniture for the army.

The name is old in Scotland. According to Buchanan, in the time of Edward Baliol's brief usurpation, William, John, and Gilbert Heriot, safely conducted Robert the Steward out of the reach of his enemies, when eagerly sought after by the English. The lands of Trabrown in East Lothian were granted by the earl of Douglas to John Heriot about 1423, and they continued in the possession of his descendants till the end of the reign of Charles the First. Of this family was the celebrated George Heriot, founder of Heriot's Hospital, of whom a memoir follows in larger type. The lands of Elphinston in East Lothian afterwards came into their possession, and these they called Trabrown. The Heriots of Niddrie-Marischal belonged to the same family.

HERIOT, George, founder of a magnificent hospital at Edinburgh, was the son of a goldsmith of high respectability in that city, a descendant, as already stated, of the Heriots of Trabrown. He is supposed to have been born in June 1563. Being bred to his father's business, to which in that age was usually added the occupation of a banker, he was, May 28, 1588, admitted a member of the incorporation of goldsmiths. At the age of twenty-three he married Christian, daughter of Simon Marjoribanks, a substantial burgess of Edinburgh, with whom he received a portion of 1,075 merks, but who appears to have died a few years after, without children. In 1597 he was appointed goldsmith to Queen Anne, consort of James VI., and soon after he was constituted goldsmith and jeweller to the king.

On the accession of James to the English throne

Heriot followed the court to London, and, by diligent application to business, he amassed considerable riches. Several of the accounts of jewels furnished by him to the queen are given in Constable's Memoirs of Heriot, published in 1822. He took for his second wife Alison, eldest daughter of James Primrose, clerk to the Scottish privy council, grandfather of the first earl of Rosebery. By this lady, who died April 16, 1612, he had no issue. His own death took place at London, February 12, 1624, and on the 20th of that month he was buried at St. Martin's in-the-fields. By his will, dated January 20, 1623, he bequeathed the greater part of his wealth to the clergy, magistrates, and town-council of Edinburgh, to found and endow an hospital in that city for the maintenance and education of poor fatherless sons of freemen. He also left legacies to all his relations, and to two natural daughters, with remembrances to many of his friends and servants.

The magnificent Gothic structure of Heriot's Hospital, from a design by Inigo Jones, was begun July 1, 1628. The building was interrupted by the troubles of the period, but was renewed in 1642, and finally completed in 1650, at a cost of £30,000 sterling. It has long formed one of the noblest public ornaments of the city of Edinburgh. After the battle of Dunbar, Cromwell took possession of it as a military hospital. In 1658 General Monk restored it to the governors, and, April 30, 1659, thirty boys were admitted. The number afterwards regularly increased, and in 1854 one hundred and eighty boys were maintained and educated in the Hospital. By the will of the donor the governors were directed to purchase lands in the vicinity of Edinburgh for the benefit of the institution; and, from the great rise in the value of such property in that neighbourhood, the revenues have very much increased, particularly within the present century. In 1837 the annual income amounted to £14,355, and the expenditure to £11,235. The Governors having procured an act of parliament for the purpose, applied the surplus to the erection of schools in various parts of Edinburgh for the education of children of poor inhabitants of that city, those of burgesses having the preference. Certain statutes for the government of the Hospital were drawn up by Dr. Balcanquhal, dean of Rochester. There is a statue of the founder in the court of the institution, and a portrait of him in the Governor's room. A miniature statue of him by Salter was erected at the south-west corner of the Scott monument, Princes Street, Edinburgh, in April 1854. Subjoined is Heriot's portrait:

George Heriot was a great favourite with James the Sixth, who gave him the designation of 'Jingling Geordie,' under which name he figures as a prominent character in Sir Walter Scott's novel of 'The Fortunes of Nigel.'

HERIOT, John, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Haddington, April 22, 1760. His father was the sheriff-clerk of the county of East Lothian. He received the rudiments of his education at the schools of Dunse and Coldstream, and in 1772 was sent to the High school of Edinburgh. He subsequently became a student at the university of that city. In 1778 he proceeded to London, and, having entered the navy, saw a good deal of service on board the Vengeance, 74, and the Elizabeth, which formed one of the fleet under the command of Sir Hyde Parker. In the battle of April 16, 1780, between the British and the French fleets, the Elizabeth maintained for a

considerable time an unequal combat with two line of battle ships, and had nine men killed and sixteen wounded, among the latter Mr. Heriot. He was also in the action of May 19 of the same year. In the subsequent July he exchanged into the Brune frigate of 32 guns, in which he continued till she was paid off.

Having been promoted to a first lieutenancy, Mr. Heriot, towards the end of 1782, embarked on board the Salisbury of 50 guns, and subsequently joined the Alexander, 74; but at the general reduction consequent upon the peace, in 1783, he was placed on the half-pay list. To assist his parents he mortgaged his half-pay, a step which was productive of much subsequent embarrassment to him. The next few years of his life were passed in a mere struggle for existence. He wrote two novels, which produced a small fund, on which he lived for nearly two years. He was afterwards employed on 'The Oracle,' at the same time that Sir James Macintosh was retained to translate the French journals for that paper. He subsequently joined the 'World,' of which he was for a short time the sole editor.

Having, by his writings, recommended himself to one of the secretaries of the treasury, that gentleman proposed to him to undertake the establishment of a daily paper. The funds were supplied by two individuals connected with the government, but wholly from their own resources. Mr. Heriot entered actively into the project, and October 1, 1792, under his management, 'The Sun' evening newspaper appeared; and on January 1, 1793, he started also 'The True Briton.' With the assistance of able coadjutors, he continued regularly his arduous task of editing two papers a-day, until 1806, when he retired, on being appointed a commissioner of the Lottery. In 1809 he was nominated deputy-paymaster to the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands. On his return to England in 1816 he was appointed comptroller of Chelsea Hospital, in which situation he continued till his death, which happened July 29, 1833. In 1798 he published an Account of the Battle of the Nile, drawn up from the Minutes of an officer of rank in the squadron, which has passed through several editions.

His works are:

The Sorrows of the Heart; a Novel. 1787, 2 vols.

The Half-pay Officer; a Novel. 1788, 3 vols. 8vo.

Historical Sketch of Gibraltar; with an Account of the Siege of the Fortress, by the combined Forces of France and Spain. Lond. 1792, 8vo.

Account of the Battle of the Nile. 1798.

HERON, Robert, a voluminous miscellaneous writer, the son of a weaver, was born in the burgh of New Galloway, Kirkcudbright, November 6, 1764. His grandmother, Margaret Murray, was the aunt of the celebrated linguist, Dr. Alexander Murray. He was educated at home till he was nine years of age, when he was sent to the parish school. When very young he became master of the parochial school of Kelton, in which he continued two years. In 1780 he entered as a student at the university of Edinburgh, with the view of studying for the church; supporting himself principally by private teaching and by translating for the booksellers, chiefly from French works. In 1784 he published 'Letters of Literature,' and in 1789 he edited a small edition of 'Thomson's Seasons,' with a critique on the genius and writings of that eminent poet; which, at a subsequent period, was extended into an elaborate treatise, prefixed to a splendid edition of the same work, published at Perth.

In 1790-91 Mr. Heron read lectures on law, and on municipal jurisprudence, intended to assist unprofessional persons in what he called "The Understanding of History," but not succeeding, they were soon discontinued. He afterwards published a syllabus of the entire course. From his imprudent habits and extravagant style of living he contracted a number of debts, which led to his incarceration. With the view of obtaining his release, he engaged to write a 'History of Scotland,' in six volumes, for Messrs. Morrison of Perth, at the rate of three guineas a sheet; and by the intercession of some of his friends, his creditors agreed to liberate him for fifteen shillings in the pound, to be secured on two-thirds of the copyright. The first volume, nearly the whole of which was written in gaol, was published in 1794, and a volume came out every year successively, till the work was completed. In 1797 he brought out at Edinburgh an interesting 'Memoir of Robert Burns,' which has been much quoted; and in 1798 'A New and Complete System of Uni-

versal Geography,' in 4 vols. Besides these and a variety of other works, a list of which is given below, he contributed a variety of papers to the Edinburgh Magazine and other periodicals. A Comic Drama, in Two Acts, which, he says, he wrote in great haste, called 'St. Kilda in Edinburgh, or News from Camperdown,' was produced at the theatre in that city, but summarily condemned for its licentiousness. He afterwards published his unlucky play, with an angry preface, in which he imputes the blame of its rejection to the stupidity of the audience. It met, however, with no sale. Mr. Heron was long engaged by Sir John Sinclair in the management of 'The Statistical Account of Scotland,' and executed his task with fidelity and judgment.

In 1799 he went to London, where, at first, he found constant occupation, and applied himself to his labours with unremitting industry. He wrote a great multiplicity of articles in almost every branch of literature, and his communications appeared in most of the principal magazines and other periodical works of that period. He also became editor of different newspapers, including the Globe and British Press, and was for some time employed as a reporter of the debates in parliament. Unfortunately, however, his success had but the effect of leading him into his former habits of extravagance. When in possession of money he spent his days in idleness and recreation, and only resumed his pen when compelled by hard necessity to provide for his daily subsistence.

In his latter years he was reduced, as he himself tells us, "to the very extremity of bodily and pecuniary distress." Being consigned by his creditors to the jail of Newgate, he was induced, February 2, 1807, to make an appeal to the Literary Fund for aid. His pathetic petition on the occasion will be found inserted in 'D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors.' Reduced by want and sickness to nearly the point of death, he was removed to the Fever Hospital, in St. Pancras, where, in the course of a week, he died, April 13, 1807.—His publications are.

Letters of Literature. Lond. 1784, 8vo.

Travels through Arabia and other Countries in the East, performed by M. Niebuhr, in the service of the King of Denmark; with notes, maps and engravings. London, 1792, 2 vols. 8vo.

Arabian Tales; or a Continuation of the Arabian Nights Entertainments. Translated from the French into English. Edin. 1792, 4 vols. 12mo.

Elegant Extracts of Natural History; with a Preface containing some Hints on Education. Edin. 1792, 2 vols. 8vo.

Observations made in a Journey through the Western Counties of Scotland, in 1792. Perth, 1793, 2 vols. 8vo.

A New General History of Scotland. Perth, 1794-99, 6 vols. 8vo.

Letters which passed between General Dumourier and Pache, Minister at War to the French Republic, during the Campaign in the Netherlands in 1792. Translated from the original French. Lond. 1794, 12mo.

Information concerning the Strength, Views, and Interests of the Powers presently at War. Edin. 1794, 8vo.

Account of the Life of Muley Liezet, late Emperor of Morocco. Translated from the French. Edin. 1797, 12mo.

Elements of Chemistry and Natural History. To which is prefixed, The Philosophy of Chemistry, by A. F. Fourcroy. Translated from the fourth edition of the original Work. Lond. 1797, 4 vols. 8vo.

Letter to Sir John Sinclair, Bart., on the necessity of an instant Change of Ministry, &c. Edin. 1797, 8vo. Published under the name of Ralph Anderson.

A New and Complete System of Universal Geography. To which is added, A Philosophical View of Universal History. 1798, 4 vols. 8vo.

Elements of Chemistry; comprehending all the new and improved Facts and Discoveries in that Science. London, 1800, 8vo.

A Letter to William Wilberforce, Esq., M.P., on the Justice and Expediency of Slavery and the Slave Trade, and on the best means to improve the Manners and Condition of the Negroes in the West Indies. Lond. 1806.

HERRIES, Baron, a title in the peerage of Scotland, attainted in 1716, in the person of William earl of Nithsdale and Lord Herries, but the attainder reversed as to his descendants by act of parliament in 1848, and the title restored to William Constable Maxwell of Nithsdale, the direct descendant, by decision of the house of lords in 1858. The title was first conferred on Sir Herbert Herries of Terregles in 1489, and was subsequently held by the Maxwells of Nithsdale, through the marriage of Lady Agnes Herries, eldest of three daughters of William Lord Herries, with Sir John Maxwell, 2d son of Robert Lord Maxwell, before 1st Feb. 1549–50.

The original bearers of this name and title are said to derive their descent from a son of the count of Vendôme in France, whose arms, three hedgehogs (in French *herissons*), were carried by them. Chalmers (Caledonia, vol. i. p. 135) states that a branch of the Anglo-Norman family of Heriz, who had their chief residence at Wyverton (Worton) in Nottinghamshire, came into Scotland during the reign of David the First (1124—1153). William de Heriz witnessed two charters by Earl Henry, son of David I., before 1152; one to the monks of Wederdale, and the other to the abbey and monks of Holmcolteram [*Dugdale's Mon. Angl.*, vol. i. pp. 399 and 886]. William de Heriz witnessed a charter by William the Lion to the monks of Melrose in the period from 1175 to 1199; also in the same reign he witnessed two charters to the monks of Melrose by Walter the son of Alan the Steward and William the son of John de Rasawe [*Liber de Melros*, tom. i. pp. 38, 52, and 123]; also one of Robert de Brus, the competitor, between 1183 and 1190. Many other

persons of the name existed in Scotland and in England in the 12th century [*Dugdale's Mon. Chart. of Melrose, &c.*].

Nigel de Heriz witnessed two charters granted to the monastery of Melrose by Walter the son of Alan the Steward (domini regis dapifer), in the reign of William the Lion [*Lib. de Melros*, tom. i. pp. 65 and 71]. He is also witness to two charters of lands in the territory of Molle about 1190 [*Reg. Cart. de Kelso*, pp. 128 and 145]. He was forester in the southern districts to Alexander II., who directed a precept to him and to the sheriffs of Edinburgh and Traquair, to ascertain the extent and value of the pasture of Lethanhope in Tweeddale. He seems to have had lands on the Ettrick; for in a charter by Alexander II. to the monks of Melrose, the lands granted are described as going up "from the river Etreyich by the rivulet of Timeye, as far as the marches of Nigel de Heriz" [*Lib. de Melros*, p. 235].

Henry de Heris, forestarius regis, is witness to a donation to the monastery of Newbottle by Alexander II. William and Gilbert, said to be his sons, are witnesses to a charter to monastery of Newbottle in 1266 [*Cart. of Newbottle*, p. 300].

William de Heris swore fealty to Edward I. for his lands in Dumfries-shire in 1296 as per Ragman Roll.

Robert de Herris, in an original charter of Robert the Bruce, is designated dominus de Nithsdale in 1323.

Sir John Herice had a charter of the lands of Travereglis (Terregles) from David II. on the resignation of the same by Thomas earl of Mar in 1359. The name is given as Travereglis in 1215, in an agreement to which the abbot and convent of Kelso were parties [*Reg. Cart. de Kelso*, p. 266]. The word *traver* appears in early topography as Traverflat (Trailflat), Travernent (Tranent), Travequer (Traquair), &c. It is not unlikely a short form of *ter*, land, and *aber*, beyond (the Latin being mixed with and corrupted by the native tongues), and in the case of Travereglis may imply the land beyond the church. The word Treabher Eglais is Gaelic, and implies the same as Kirkton, and is by some preferred. Sir John Herice also in 1368, received a grant of the lands of Kirkgunzane (anciently Kirkwinny), which had belonged to the abbey of Holmcolteram in Cumberland. He was one of the commissioners to negotiate affairs of importance with England in 1361 and 1369.

Sir John Herries of Terregles, his son, witnessed a charter of King Robert III. in 1393. In 1405 he had a safe conduct to go to England to negotiate some affairs with that court.

Sir Herbert Herries of Terregles was one of the barons arrested with Murdoch, duke of Albany, and afterwards sat as one of his jury. He accompanied the princess Margaret of Scotland to France in 1436, on her marriage to the dauphin, and is said to have died in 1440. One of his brothers, Sir John Herries, who possessed lands in Annandale, was hanged by the earl of Douglas.

Sir John Herries of Terregles, his son, succeeded. He had safe conduct going into England in 1451—got charters of lands in Kirkcudbright and Dumfries-shire from 1465 to 1469. He became *non compos mentis*, and his son, Sir David Herries, afterwards of Terregles, was appointed his curator, but becoming unfit for the duty, his son, Sir Herbert Herries, and John, Lord Carlyle, were, in 1478, appointed in his place.

Sir David Herries of Terregles, as son and heir of Sir John Herries, his father, had sasine in the baronies of Terregles, Kirkgunzeon, &c., on 7th December 1484.

Sir Herbert Herries of Terregles, his son, succeeded before 1489, in which year he was created a lord, and sat in parliament accordingly. He died before 28th June 1505.

Andrew, the second Lord Herries, his son, succeeded, and was slain at Flodden, with four of his brethren, on 9th Sept. 1513. He had a brother, Roger Herries of Maidenpaup, who survived him, and as nearest agnate was tutor to his children.

William, the third Lord Herries, his only son, succeeded when a minor. He died 26th Sept. 1543, leaving three daughters, co-heiresses. The eldest, Agnes Lady Herries, married in 1549 Sir John Maxwell, second son of Robert Lord Maxwell; the second daughter, Katherine Herries, married Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies; the youngest daughter, Janet Herries, married Sir James Cockburn of Skirling.

Sir John Maxwell, called of Terregles after his marriage with Lady Agnes, also the master of Maxwell as heir presumptive of his nephew, John Lord Maxwell, was, on 20th March 1551, appointed warden of the west marches, and was one of the commissioners to treat of peace with the English on 9th Dec. 1552. On 29th Aug. 1553, he temporarily resigned the wardenship, on the ground that he was "becum under deidlie feid wt divris clanis of ye samyn (west marches), or at the leist ye maist part of yame, quhairthrow he was not sa habill to serve as of befoir," into the hands of his uncle, James Douglas of Drumlanrig, until matters were put right. In Feb. 1560 he was one of the ambassadors sent from the lords of the congregation to arrange a treaty with the duke of Norfolk on the part of Queen Elizabeth, and on 23d Sept. 1563 he concluded another treaty with the English. In right of his marriage with Agnes Lady Herries, he became possessed of one-third of the baronies of Terregles and Kirkgunzeon, and subsequently acquired the two-thirds which had belonged to her sisters. On 8th May 1566, King Henry and Queen Mary granted a charter to Sir John Maxwell of Terregles, and Agnes Herries his wife, and their heirs male, whom failing, to the heirs male of the said Sir John Maxwell. This charter was ratified in parliament on 19th April 1567, when as a favour the holding of the lands was changed from ward and relief to blench. Previous to this, and at least as early as 12th March 1566–7, he had taken the title of Lord Herries. Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon, writing however long after the time, states that he was created Lord Herries at the baptism of Prince James, on 17th Dec. 1566. It was inferred from this statement, and other circumstances, that a new peerage was created in the person of Sir John Maxwell, and limited to heirs male. This, however, after a lengthened investigation, the house of lords found not to have been the case (23d June 1858). They found the original peerage created in the person of Sir Herbert Herries in 1489 was to heirs general, and that Agnes Lady Herries, the eldest daughter of William Lord Herries, was a peeress in her own right. She was found to have been often called by herself and others Agnes Lady Herries. There is no instance of her being called Lady Terregles from her husband's title, although her sisters are found to have been called Lady Garlies and Lady Skirling. Archibald Herries of Maidenpaup, the heir male, the son of Roger Herries before-mentioned, and grandson of Herbert the first Lord Herries, claimed no right to the title, nor did any of his descendants, although they possessed the paternal property down to 1629; and the Lords Herries, descended from Agnes, Lady Herries, sat in parliament ranking from the original creation of Herbert Lord Herries in 1489, claiming that place, which was awarded to them under the decreet of ranking of 1606, and shown to have been retained by a testificate from the clerk-register in the parliament of Jan. 1661. John Maxwell, Lord Herries, had therefore been as a favour called to the dignity of Lord Herries in right of his wife, a custom not uncommon at the time; and as representing his wife, was the fourth Lord Herries.

After her marriage with Darnley, Queen Mary was led to suppose that Sir John Maxwell, then warden of the west

marches, but not yet styled Lord Herries, had joined the earl of Moray and the other lords against her. When, however, she came to Dumfries, causing them to fly before her, she was met by Sir John Maxwell, who made his submission, and convinced her of his fidelity; and there is no reason to think she ever afterwards distrusted him. In order publicly to proclaim her confidence, Queen Mary and her husband, on 1st Jan. 1565–6, after an examination by the lords of the secret council into all that was alleged against him, granted him a full pardon and exoneration, declaring that they understood the charges against him "to be perfectly untrue and grounded upon particular malice," and as to some of the charges, "they understood right perfectly the plain contrary; he has been and is our true servant and our good justiciar, and in execution of our service has taken great travails and pains, bearing a weighty charge in the common service of this our realm many years bypast, and execute the laws upon the many and notable offenders, defending our good subjects from such enormities and oppressions as is laid to his charge, nor has received no augmentation of any reversion as is unjustly alleged, nor no gold from England, neither has nor will discover our secrets to them nor others to the hurt of us his sovereign, this our realm nor subjects" [*Eviden. Herries Peerage*, p. 215].

Lord Herries is said to have strongly dissuaded Queen Mary from marrying Bothwell. This however is scarcely reconcilable with the facts that he was on the assize which acquitted Bothwell, that he subscribed the paper recommending him to Mary for a husband, and was one of the witnesses to the marriage contract subscribed by them on 14th May 1567, the day before the marriage took place [*Ibid.* p. 224].

At the battle of Langside, 13th May 1568, Lord Herries and his followers were on the side of Queen Mary, and with their assistance she escaped, and came by Sanquhar to Terregles, whence she went to the abbey of Dundrennan, and embarked for England on 16th May 1568. Previous to her embarkation Lord Herries earnestly implored her not to confide in Elizabeth's generosity. Lord Herries was forfeited in the Estates of Scotland, 19th August 1568, but sentence was deferred. In the following month he was one of the commissioners on the part of the unfortunate Mary, to go to England, when he discharged his duty with zeal and ability. A speech which he made on her behalf before the English commissioners at York on the 1st December will be found printed in Sadler's State Papers.

In February 1569, the earl of Arran, duke of Chatelherault, who claimed the regency as his right by blood, arrived in Scotland from France, accompanied by Lord Herries and the abbot of Kilwinning, and in virtue of a commission from Queen Mary, constituting him lieutenant-general of the kingdom, began to assemble an army in opposition to the regent Moray. A meeting took place at Glasgow between the duke and the regent, when the former agreed to resign his pretensions as lieutenant-general for the queen, and acknowledge King James' authority, the regent, on his part, binding himself to get the forfeiture taken off all those who had supported the queen's interest, their estates to be restored, and to call a convention, to be held at Edinburgh on the 10th April, to settle all differences. For the faithful performance of this treaty, hostages were given, and, in the meantime, the duke, the earl of Cassillis, and Lord Herries, set out for Stirling, on a visit to the young king, and were splendidly entertained by the regent and his friends. On going to Edinburgh, to attend the convention in April, he ordered Lord Herries and the duke of Chatelherault to be arrested, and committed them prisoners to the castle of Edinburgh; but on the assassination of the regent soon after, Kirkcaldy of Grange, the governor of the castle, considering himself no longer justified in detaining them, set them at liberty. On their release, Lord Herries and the duke had a meeting with the other chiefs of the queen's party at Niddry-Seton, the result of which was, that they all assembled, with their friends and followers, at Linlithgow, about the middle of April, and marched to Edinburgh, the governor of the castle espousing their cause. But the advance of an English army from the borders having alarmed the inhabitants of the capital, the duke and his friends retired, first to Linlithgow and afterwards to Glasgow, where they dispersed different ways.

In 1571 Lord Herries was again actively engaged in the queen's service, being one of those who attended the parliament held in her name by the lords in her interest, on 12th June of that year, but seeing no prospect of an agreement betwixt the opposing parties, he laboured earnestly at Edinburgh with the regent Mar, Randolph the English ambassador, Sir William Drury, the marshal of Berwick, and others, to bring about a pacification, which was at last effected in February 1572.

On the 15th of March 1578, having now entered into the service and confidence of the king, Lord Herries was sent with Lord Glammis, the chancellor, to the earl of Morton, by King James, then in his twelfth year, to require his resignation of the regency, with the castle of Edinburgh, the palace of Holyroodhouse, and the coin house and jewels therein. Two days thereafter, Lord Glammis was slain at Stirling, and Lord Herries was one of the new members of council chosen consequent on that event. Soon after he was one of the commissioners from the council to the General Assembly. After the raid of Ruthven in 1582, he was one of the lords, favouring the duke of Lennox, (against whom and Arran, it was directed,) who repaired to that nobleman at Edinburgh, and with the lairds of Kilsyth and Corstorphine, he was sent by him to the king, but all private conference was denied to them. They, however, returned with answer from the king that the duke must depart out of Scotland within fourteen days. Upon the Lord's day, the 20th January 1582, according to a notice in Calderwood's History (Appendix, vol. viii. p. 232), the Lord Herries died suddenly, in time of the afternoon's preaching, going to an upper chamber in William Fowler's lodging, "to see the boys bicker." He said before dinner, he durst not trust himself to go to the afternoon's preaching, because he found himself weak. Leaning to a wall, he fell down by little and little, saying to the woman that followed, "Hold me, for I am not weale." He had five sons: William Lord Herries, his successor; Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottes; Edward Maxwell, commendator of Dundrennan and laird of Lamington; James Maxwell and John Maxwell of Newlaw (the two last were probably illegitimate); and seven daughters.

The elder son, William, fifth Lord Herries, and second of the Maxwell name, by favour of the crown, succeeded to the title of Lord Herries immediately on the death of his father On 26th January 1582, William Lord Herries was made a privy councillor in place of his father. In 1587, he was one of the noblemen complained of in parliament by the commissioners of the General Assembly for maintaining papists and idolaters. On the 6th February 1588 a proclamation was made at the market cross of Edinburgh to the effect that Lord Herries, warden of the west marches, had not only been negligent in discharging the duties of that office, but had also erected mass, taken up the houses of sundry of the king's councillors, and driven the ministers from Dumfries; he had been charged to answer to these offences, but had disobeyed. The lieges were therefore commanded to repair to Edinburgh

on the 5th of March, to accompany his majesty in person to the west borders. On the 16th February the Lords Hamilton, Herries, Huntly, and other nobles of that party, assembled with their forces at Linlithgow, but that same night first Huntly, and then Lord Herries, came to Holyroodhouse and had a conference with the king. In the following year, when James departed for Norway, and governors were appointed to rule the kingdom in his absence, Hamilton was named for the west, to remain at Dumfries, and to take the advice of Herries and other lords of that district. In the end of October 1595, he and several of the surname of Maxwell, and their retainers, to the number of about 400 men, came out of Dumfries to seek some of the Johnstones, with whom they were at deadly feud, at Lockerbie. In the conflict that ensued about twenty of the Maxwells were slain, the laird of Newark deadly hurt, and several other gentlemen wounded, besides many taken prisoners by the Johnstones. On 26th Nov. 1601, William Lord Herries, John, master of Herries, and others, were denounced for contravening the acts of parliament "against saying and hearing mass and entertaining priests," and appeared before the privy council on 24th December following. In 1602, among the ministers appointed by the General Assembly to wait upon the Popish lords, we find "for the Lord Herries, Mr. Robert Wallace," and in 1606, among the noblemen suspected of popery ordained by the assembly to be confined in certain towns, the earl of Home and Lord Herries are mentioned for Edinburgh. He died in 1603. He had five sons and four daughters.

The eldest son, John, sixth Lord Herries, died in 1631. By his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John, 7th Lord Maxwell, he had eight sons, John, seventh Lord Herries, James Maxwell of Brakenside, William, Alexander, Robert, Frederick, Edward, and Michael, and a daughter.

John, seventh Lord Herries, joined the marquis of Montrose when he took up arms for Charles the First, for which he was excommunicated by the General Assembly, 26th April 1644. He was one of those proposed to be excepted from pardon by the articles of Westminster in July 1646, which Charles refused to ratify. In 1667 he succeeded to the titles of earl of Nithsdale and Lord Maxwell (see NITHSDALE, earl of). Died in 1677. He had Robert, his successor, and John and William.

Robert, 4th earl of Nithsdale, and 8th Lord Herries, died in 1696. He had an only son, William, his successor, and a daughter, Mary, married to Charles, earl of Traquair.

William, fifth earl of Nithsdale, and ninth Lord Herries, took part in the insurrection of 1715. Tried by the house of peers on 19th January 1716, and found guilty of high treason, he had sentence of death pronounced against him, but escaped from the Tower by the contrivance of his countess, and died 20th March 1744. His only son, William Maxwell of Nithsdale, usually called earl of Nithsdale, succeeded on his father's decease to the fee of the estates of Nithsdale and Terregles, which had been disponed to him in 1712. He married Catherine, daughter of Charles, earl of Traquair, and died in Aug. 1776. He had only two daughters: 1. Mary, who died in infancy, and 2. Winifred Maxwell, who succeeded.

Lady Winifred Maxwell, as she was always called, married William Haggerston Constable of Everingham, Yorkshire, 2d son of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, of Haggerston, Northumberland, and had Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, two other sons, and two daughters. She died July 1801.

Marmaduke Constable Maxwell of Nithsdale and Everingham married Teresa Apolonia Wakeman of Beckford, Gloucestershire, and had: 1. William Constable Maxwell; 2. Marmaduke C. Maxwell; 3. Peter C. Maxwell; 4. Henry C. Maxwell; 5. Joseph C. Maxwell; and two daughters. On 16th May 1814, he executed a deed of entail by which he disponed the Nithsdale estates, or those which had belonged to the family of Maxwell, to his eldest son, William Constable Maxwell, now Lord Herries, and the Terregles estate, which had belonged to the Herries family, to his second son, now the Hon. Marmaduke Constable Maxwell. He died in 1819

William Constable Maxwell, now Lord Herries, succeeded to the estates of Nithsdale and Everingham on his father's death in 1819. He petitioned for a reversal of the attainder, and the title of Lord Herries, as the lineal descendant and heir of Herbert, first Lord Herries. An act of parliament being passed in 1848, reversing the attainder as regards the descendants of William, earl of Nithsdale, forfeited in 1716, he claimed the title of Lord Herries, which was decided in his favour, June 23, 1858, by the house of lords, William Maxwell of Carruchan, the heir male, having opposed. He may, therefore, but for the attainder, be considered the 13th Lord Herries. He married Marcia, daughter of Hon. Sir Edward M. Vavasour, Bart., of Hazlewood, Yorkshire, with issue: Hon. Marmaduke, master of Herries, 6 other sons, and 8 daughters

HEUGH, HUGH, D.D., an eminent divine of the United Presbyterian Church, son of Rev. John Heugh, minister of the General Associate congregation, Stirling, was born in that town on 12th August, 1782. His paternal grandfather was minister of the parish of Kingoldrum, Forfarshire. His great-grandfather was also a minister. He was the youngest except one of ten children. Educated at the grammar school of his native town, in his 15th year he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, where he studied logic and moral philosophy, while his theological studies were conducted at Whitburn under the superintendence of Professor Bruce. On 22d February 1804, he was licensed to preach by the General Associate presbytery of Stirling, when he was only 22 years of age. Soon after he received calls from Greenloaning, Hawick, and Stirling, the last to be colleague to his father. The ecclesiastical court, which then decided on competing calls, gave the preference to Stirling, and he was ordained on 14th August 1806.

His ministry was very successful, being a working as well as a preaching minister. "With more than the ordinary vivacity of youth," says Dr. Brown, in his Funeral Sermon, "he had much of the sagacity of age, and so conducted himself, both in public and private life, that no man could despise his youth. He was a diligent student, and a faithful laborious minister. The congregation in every sense of the word, flourished under him; and his ministry was fruitful as well as acceptable." He remained 15 years in Stirling, and long before the close of his pastorate there, had

established for himself a high standing in the denomination to which he belonged. After the union of the two sections of the Secession church, the Regent Place congregation, Glasgow, gave him a unanimous call in July 1821, being the third that they had sent to him within two years. Another call was presented to him at the same time from Nicolson Street congregation, Edinburgh. The Synod decided in favour of Glasgow, and his induction to his new charge took place on 9th October 1821.

From the outset of his residence in that city, he ranked high as a preacher, and in 1831, the college of Jefferson, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He took a prominent part in the management of all matters connected with the Secession church, and in the discussion of the various public questions of the day. On account of his health, he spent the summer of 1834 in Geneva, and after his return, a colleague to him was chosen by his congregation. Dr. Heugh died 10th June 1846, in his 64th year. His Life, with a Selection from his Discourses, by his son-in-law, Hamilton M. MacGill, minister of the United Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, and a portrait, was published in 1850, in 2 large volumes 8vo.—Dr. Heugh was the author of

Christian Beneficence, a Sermon. Stirling, 1815. Published at the request of the Stirling Female Society for relieving aged and indigent women, for whose benefit it was preached.

Sermon to the Young. Glasgow, 1852.

Considerations of Civil Establishments of Religion; with an Appendix, containing Remarks on Dr. Inglis' 'Vindication.' 3d edit. Glasgow, 1833, 12mo.

Civil Establishments of Religion Unjust in their Principle, and Injurious in their Effects. Glasgow, 1835, 12mo.

Friendly Reply to Friendly Address to Dissenters by Ministers of the Established Church. 1841.

Statement of Principles held by the Associate Synod; on the Controversy as to the extent of the Atonement, in the case of the Rev. J. Morrison of Kilmarnock. 1841.

Notices of the State of Religion in Geneva and Belgium. Glasgow, 1844, 16mo.

Irenicum. Glasgow, 1846.

HILL, George, D.D., an eminent divine, born in St. Andrews in June 1750, was the son of Rev. John Hill, one of the ministers of that town. He showed a singular precocity of talent, and when only nine years old is said to have written a sermon. At the age of 14 he took his degree of M.A., and in his 15th year commenced the study of theology. By his uncle, Dr. M'Cormick, the biographer of Carstairs, he was introduced to Principal Robertson, on whose recommendation he was appointed tutor to the eldest son of Pryce Campbell, M.P., then one of the lords of the treasury. He repaired, in consequence, to London in November 1767, and on the death of Mr. Campbell, returned to Edinburgh with his pupil, and for two sessions attended the divinity class in that city. In May 1772 he was elected joint professor of Greek in the university of St. Andrews. In 1775 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Haddington, and for two years thereafter was assistant in the church of St. Leonard's, St. Andrews. In 1779 he was elected second minister of that town, and was admitted to his charge June 22, 1780. He had previously sat in the General Assembly as an elder, and after his appearance as a minister, he succeeded Dr. Robertson as leader of the moderates. In 1787 he received from St. Andrews university the degree of D.D., and was appointed dean of the order of the Thistle. In 1788 he was chosen professor of divinity in St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, and three years after became principal of the university. He was also one of his majesty's chaplains for Scotland, and a dean of the chapel royal. In 1808 he became first minister of his native town. He died Dec. 19, 1819.—His works are:

The Present Happiness of Great Britain. A Sermon. Edin. 1792. 8vo.

Sermons. London, 1795, 8vo.

Theological Institutes. 1803. 8vo.

Lectures upon Portions of the Old Testament, illustrative of the Jewish History. London, 1812, 8vo.

Lectures on Divinity. Edited by his son, the Rev. A. Hill, D.D. London, 1825, 3 vols. 8vo.

HISLOP, James, a minor poet, the son of persons in humble life, parish of Kirkconnell, Dumfries-shire, was born in 1798. When a boy he was sent to herd sheep and cattle at the farm of Dalblair, in a neighbouring parish. He next became a shepherd boy at the farm of Boghead, parish of Auchinleck, Ayrshire, and some years afterwards removed to Corsebank, and subsequently to Carcoe, near Sanquhar. He now obtained private instructions in grammar and Latin, to which he added French and mathematics. After trying an evening school, he removed, towards the end of 1819, to Greenock, and opened a school in that town. But not succeeding, he returned to Carcoe, where he devoted himself to the study of French and Italian literature. His 'Cameronian

Dream' first appeared in the Edinburgh Magazine for February 1821. Several others of his poems were published in the same periodical. He was now induced to open a school in Edinburgh, but soon after was appointed schoolmaster in the Doris frigate. Three years after, he visited his relations at Carcoe, where he resumed his contributions to the Edinburgh Magazine, in a series of 'Letters from South America.' In 1825 he proceeded to London, and was engaged, for a short period as a reporter for one of the London newspapers.

In 1826 he was appointed head master of an academy in the neighbourhood of London, and in the following year he joined, as schoolmaster, the Tweed man-of-war, ordered to the Mediterranean, and afterwards to the Cape of Good Hope. Among the numerous poems which he composed at sea at this time, that entitled 'The Scottish Sacramental Sabbath,' after the manner of Burns' 'Cottar's Saturday Night,' is perhaps the best. While the Tweed was cruising off the Cape de Verd islands, with one of the officers, the whole of the midshipmen, and the surgeon of the ship, he went to visit the island of St. Jago. With the exception of the officer, who swam back to the ship, they all slept on shore in the open air, and were, in consequence, all seized with fever, which, in the case of six of them, including the surgeon and four midshipmen, proved fatal. After lingering for twelve days, Hislop died 4th December 1827, in his 29th year.

HOG, Sir Roger, Lord Harcarse, described by Laing as "a learned and upright judge," the son of William Hog of Bogend, advocate, was born in Berwickshire about 1635. He was admitted advocate on 25th June 1661, and in November 1677 was appointed a lord of session, when he was knighted by Charles the Second. On 18th November 1678 he succeeded Sir John Lockhart of Castlehill as one of the lords in the justiciary court. At this period he represented the county of Berwick in the Scottish parliament. In 1688 he was removed from the bench by James the Seventh, for his non-compliance with the wishes of government, in a cause regarding the tutors of the young marquis of Montrose. In 1689 Mr. Robert Pitilloch, advocate, published a pamphlet against Lord Harcarse, entitled 'Oppression under Colour of Law, for improper judicial interference in favour of his son-in-law, Aytoun of Inchdairnie. This curious production was reprinted by Mr. Maidment, advocate, in 1827 His lordship spent his latter years in retirement, and died in 1700, leaving a Dictionary of Decisions from 1681 to 1692, which was published in 1757.

HOGG, William, an ingenious translator into Latin of English poems, lived in the seventeenth century, and was a native of Gowrie, in Perthshire. To better his condition he went to London, but being disappointed in his views, he was reduced to great distress. Dr. Birch states that he died of want in the streets. In 1690 he published at London 'Paraphrasis Poetica in tria Johannis Miltonis viri clarissimi Poemata, viz. Paradisum Amissum, Paradisum Recuperatum, et Samsonum Agonistem,' an edition of which was printed at Rotterdam in 1699. Of this version of Milton the notorious Lauder made considerable use in his dishonest attempt against the reputation of that great poet. The other principal translations of Hogg are, 'Liber Primus Principis Arcturi,' (a Rich. Blackmore, Esq. Aur.) Latine red. 1706; 'Paraphrasis in Jobum Poetica,' 1682; 'Satyra Sacra, sive Paraphrasis in Ecclesiasten Poetica.' Part of his sacred poetry is reprinted in the 'Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ.'

HOGG, James, the Ettrick Shepherd, one of the most remarkable of Scotland's self-taught poets, was born in a cottage on the banks of the Ettrick, Selkirkshire, January 25, 1772, the anniversary of the natal day of Burns. His progenitors were all shepherds, an occupation which his father, like himself, followed for many years. He received but a scanty education, and spent only about half a year at school. At seven years of age he was sent to herd cows, and his boyhood was devoted to keeping sheep upon the hills. Among the first books that he read were 'The Life of Wallace,' and 'The Gentle Shepherd,' which he was disappointed were not written in prose instead of verse. He also read Bishop Burnet's 'Theory of the Conflagration of the Earth,' which he states nearly "overturned his brain." His first attempts at versification were made in the spring of 1796; and his first published song was 'My name it is Donald M'Donald,' composed, in

1800, on the threatened invasion of Bonaparte, which soon became very popular. In 1801, when attending the sheep market at Edinburgh, he ventured to publish a small volume of poems, which, however, was soon consigned to oblivion. The attention of Sir Walter, then Mr. Scott, being drawn to the poetical talent of Mr. Hogg, by his advice he published, in 1807, a volume of ballads, under the title of the 'Mountain Bard.' These compositions, emanating from a rough untutored mind, bore many latent indications of that high poetical imagination which afterwards shone out so brightly in 'Kilmeny;' and the work being successful, with its profits and a premium which he gained from the Highland Society for an 'Essay on Sheep,' published the same year, he was tempted to embark in an agricultural speculation, which unfortunately proved a failure.

Disappointed in his views, he now determined upon settling in Edinburgh, and following the precarious calling of an author. Accordingly, he arrived in that city in February 1810, and the same year he published a volume of songs, called 'The Forest Minstrel,' from which, however, he derived no pecuniary benefit. At this period, when poverty was pressing hard upon him, he found kind and steady friends in Messrs. Grieve and Scott, hatters, whose well-timed benevolence, we are told, supplied all his wants. His next adventure was a literary publication called 'The Spy,' chiefly devoted to moral essays, tales, poetry, and sketches of life. But Hogg at this time knew nothing of men and manners, and very little of contemporaneous literature; and his periodical did not outlive the year of its birth.

In the spring of 1813 he produced his 'Queen's Wake,' a legendary poem, which consists mainly of a series of metrical tales written in imitation of the old Scottish ballads, and connected and diversified by a fiction of considerable ingenuity, in which the bards and minstrels of Scotland are represented as contending for prizes before Mary Queen of Scots and her court at Holyrood. Overlooking a few defects of style, the 'Queen's Wake' is undoubtedly one of the finest poems in the language; and by far the best and most imaginative piece in the volume is the beautiful episodical tale of 'Kilmeny,' which for sweetness and simplicity cannot be excelled. In the course of a short time the 'Queen's Wake' went through several editions, and at once secured for the author a degree of popularity and fame that has seldom fallen to the lot of a modern writer. His portrait is subjoined.

In 1815 Mr. Hogg published 'The Pilgrims of the Sun,' a poem of unequal merit, although in some passages worthy of his now established reputation. In 1816 appeared 'Mador of the Moor,' in the Spenserian stanza, which is greatly inferior to its predecessor. The Shepherd next applied himself to collect original pieces from the principal living poets of Great Britain, but the refusal of Sir Walter Scott to assist him in the project, with other untoward circumstances, caused him to change his plan, and write imitations of the whole himself. The 'Poetic Mirror,' published anonymously, was the result of this bold attempt. It comprised many pieces of great excellence, and soon passed into a second edition. It was followed by 'Dramatic Tales,' in two volumes, a work which, with the exception of 'The Hunting of Badlewe,' a tragedy previously printed separately, contains little surpassing the ordinary standard. In 1818 he published 'The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales in Prose,' 2 vols.

In 1819 he brought out the first volume of the 'Jacobite Relics,' the second volume of which appeared in 1821. In 1820 'Winter Evening Tales, collected among the Cottagers in the South of Scotland,' made their appearance. This work was one of his most successful publications. In 1822, when George IV. visited Scotland, Hogg welcomed his sovereign in 'The Royal Jubilee, a Scottish Masque,' which took no permanent hold of public attention.

In 1814 the Shepherd had received, at a nominal rent, from the duke of Buccleuch, the small farm of Altrive Lake, in the wilds of Yarrow, which continued to be his residence till his death. After his marriage, in 1820, he determined once more to farm on a large scale, and accordingly took a lease for nine years of the adjoining farm of Mount Benger. Having lost about £2,000 by his agricultural speculations, to raise money, he wrote, in a few months, two extravagant Border romances, each in three volumes, the one entitled 'The Three Perils of Man,' for which he received £150; and the other 'The Three Perils of Woman,' which produced the same sum. In 1824 he published anonymously a book abounding in horrors, called 'Confessions of a Fanatic,' which had a tolerable sale, though he reaped no benefit from it. In 1825 he gave to the world 'Queen Hynd,' an epic poem, by no means one of his happiest efforts. About this time he wrote, for Blackwood's Magazine, a series of interesting prose sketches under the title of 'The Shepherd's Calendar,' published separately in two volumes in 1829.

In 1832, in which year appeared his 'Queer Book,' Mr. Hogg visited London, and during his short sojourn in the metropolis, he was "the observed of all observers," and was honoured with a public dinner. In 1834 he produced a volume of 'Lay Sermons,' and shortly after 'Domestic Manners of Sir Walter Scott.' In the following year, during the short period that the conservatives were in power, Sir Robert Peel transmitted to him £100 as an earnest of an annual pension to that amount, which he did not live to enjoy. His constitution had been long sinking under the united effects of pecuniary embarrassments and intense literary labour, and he died at Altrive Lake, November 21, 1835. He had married, in 1820, Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. Philips of Longbridgemoor, Annandale, who, with five children, survived him. In 1854, his widow received a pension from government of £50, in consideration of her husband's services to literature.

Hogg was fond of all athletic exercises and field sports, and was long made to figure conspicuously in the 'Noctes Ambrosianæ' of Blackwood's Magazine, which gave his name a celebrity beyond that acquired by his own writings. He wrote two interesting autobiographies of himself, which will be found published with his works.

HOLYBUSH, John, the principal mathematician of his time, better known as Johannes de Sacrobosco, or Sacrobusto, called also Holywood and Hallifax, flourished in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The place of his birth is a subject of dispute. Leland, Bale, and Camden, contend that he was a native of Halifax in Yorkshire, while Stainhurst asserts that his native place was Holywood, near Dublin. On the other hand, Dempster maintains that he was born in Scotland, and derived his name from the monastery of Holywood in Nithsdale. Mackenzie states that after residing a few years in that monastery, as a canon regular of the order of St. Augustin, he went to Paris, and was admitted a member of the university there, June 5, 1221, under the syndics of the Scottish nation. According to Sibbald, he was for some time a fellow-student of the monks of Dryburgh, and afterwards studied philosophy and mathematics in the university of Oxford. He was appointed the first professor of mathematics in the university of Paris. Mackenzie affirms that he died in 1256, but Bulæus fixes the date of his death in 1340.—His works are:

De Anni Ratione, seu de Computo Ecclesiastico; and De Algorismo. Paris, 1498.

The Newe Testament, both in Latyne and Englyshe, eche correspondente to the other, after the vulgare Texte, communely called S. Jeromes. Faythfullye translated by J. H. Southwark, 1538, 4to. Printed by James Nicholson.

An Exposicion vpon the Songe of the Blessed Virgine Mary, called Magnificat. Whereunto are added, The Songes of Salue Regina, Benedictus, and Nunc Dimittis. Translated out of Latine into Englysh. South. 1538, fol. Another edition, same year and place, in 8vo.

A most Excellent and Perfecte Homish Apothecarye; or, Homely Physick Booke, for all the grefes and diseases of the bodye. Translated out of the Almaine Speche, into English. Collen, by Arn. Birckman, 1561, fol.

He left also in manuscript a treatise De Sphæra Mundi,

first published at Padua in 1475, and repeatedly reprinted with the illustrations of various mathematicians of that period. An edition was published at Paris in 1550, with a preface by Melancthon.

HOLYROODHOUSE, LORD, a title in the Scottish peerage, now extinct. See BOTHWELL, vol. i. p. 363.

HOME, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, dating from 1605, possessed by the distinguished family of Home, descended from the ancient and potent earls of Dunbar and March (see page 74), originally sprung from the Saxon kings of England and the princes or earls of Northumberland. Patrick, second son of Cospatrick, third earl, had a son, William, who, in the early part of the 13th century, took for his second wife his cousin Ada, daughter of Patrick fifth earl of Dunbar and March, and widow of a gentleman named De Courtenay, on her marriage with whom she had obtained from her father, "in liberum maritagium," the lands of Home in the west of Berwickshire. These lands her second husband became possessed of in her right, and in consequence assumed the name of Home. He also carried the armorial bearings of the earls of Dunbar, being a white lion in a red field, with a green field for difference, as relative to his estate of Greenlaw, which with other lands in Berwickshire had been bestowed on his father by his grandfather, Earl Cospatrick. This William de Home made a grant of various lands to the monastery of Coldstream. He died in 1266.

His son, William de Home, in many authentic writings styled lord of Home, confirmed in 1268, a grant made by his mother, Ada, to the monastery of Kelso, prior to the year 1240. He had a son, Galfridus or Geoffrey de Home, who was one of the barons who found it expedient to swear allegiance to Edward I. in 1296. The son of this Geoffrey, Roger de Home, had a son, Sir John de Home, a gallant border chieftain, who, from his successful forays across the border, always fighting in a white jacket, acquired from the English, the nickname of "Willie with the white doublet."

His son, Sir Thomas de Home, in the reign of Robert the Third married Nicholas Pepdie, heiress of Dunglass, and got with her the lands of that name in Berwickshire. He had three sons, Sir Alexander, who carried on the principal line; David, the first of the family of Wedderburn, ancestor of the earls of Marchmont (see MARCHMONT, earl of); and Patrick Home of Rathburn. He had also two daughters.

Hitherto this warlike family acknowledged as their feudal lords the earls of March, whose vassals they were. When, however, George earl of March sided with the English against his countrymen, they abandoned his banner, and rallied round the standard of the Douglases. Sir Alexander Home, of Home and Dunglass, fought at the head of his clan at the battle of Homildon, 5th May 1402, against Henry Percy and their former chieftain, George earl of March, but was taken prisoner. On obtaining his liberty he accompanied the earl of Douglas to France, and was slain with him at the battle of Verneuil in 1424. He married Jean, daughter of William Hay of Locharret, ancestor of the marquis of Tweeddale, and had three sons, namely, Sir Alexander, his heir; Thomas, ancestor of the Homes of Tyninghame, the Homes of Ninewells, of which family was David Hume the historian, and other families of the name; and George, progenitor of the Homes of Spott.

On the forfeiture of the earldom of March in January 1435, the family of Home ceased to be vassals, and became manorial tenants under the crown. As they had risen on the fall of their chiefs, they were often appointed conservators of the peace with England. In 1449, Sir Alexander Home, the eldest son above mentioned, was one of the guarantees of a treaty with England, and warden of the marches. He died in 1456.

The eldest of his five sons, Sir Alexander Home, was, in 1459, one of the ambassadors extraordinary to treat with the English. On 2d August 1465 he was appointed by the prior and chapter of Coldingham, to the office of bailie of the lands belonging to the convent, an office which had been held both by his uncle and his father, but which, in his case, was made hereditary. The same year he sat in the Estates among the barons. He was created a lord of parliament, by the title of Lord Home, 2d August, 1473, and from 1476 to 1485, he was employed in various negotiations with the English. Using with stringent vigour his power as bailie of Coldingham to make the property of the convent his own, when James III., in 1484, obtained the Pope's consent to annex the revenues of the priory to the chapel royal at Stirling, he resented this attempt to wrest them from himself by joining, with all his strength, the party of disaffected nobles who had conspired against him, and took an active part in the rebellion that ended in the death of that unfortunate monarch. Lord Home died betwixt 14th May and 16th June 1491. He married first, Mariota, daughter and heiress of Landales of Landales in Berwickshire; and, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Alexander, master of Montgomery. By the former he had, with a daughter, three sons, namely, Alexander; George, ancestor of the Homes of Ayton; and Patrick, ancestor of the Homes of Fastcastle. By his second wife he had a son, Thomas Home of Lainshaw, Ayrshire. Alexander, the eldest son, predeceased his father before 1468, leaving two sons, namely, Alexander, second Lord Home, and John of Whiterigs and Ersiltain, ancestor of the present earl and of the Homes of Bassenden, and a daughter, Elizabeth.

Alexander, second Lord Home, is frequently mentioned in the public records after his grandfather was created Lord Home, under the designation of Alexander Home of that ilk. In May 1488, he was one of the ambassadors sent to England by the disaffected nobles, and immediately after the assassination of James III. in the following month, he got the office of steward of Dunbar, and obtained a joint share of the administration of the Lothians and Berwickshire, during the minority of James IV. He was sworn a privy councillor, and constituted great chamberlain of Scotland for life, 7th October 1488. He was served heir to his grandfather in 1492. He had been appointed warden of the east marches for seven years, 25th August, 1489, and at the same time he was nominated captain of the castle of Stirling and governor of the young king. He had committed to him the tuition of the king's brother, John, earl of Mar, 10th January 1490. On the 12th of the same month he had a charter of the office of the bailiary of Ettrick forest, and on 28th April 1491, he was appointed by the Estates to collect the king's rents and dues within the earldom of March and barony of Dunbar. He also obtained various lands in the constabulary of Haddington. In 1493, in accordance with the superstitious feeling of the age, he made a pilgrimage to Canterbury, for which he got a safe-conduct to pass through England, from Henry VII. From 1495 to 1504 he was employed in several negotiations with the English.

In 1497, when James IV. invaded England in support of the pretensions of Perkin Warbeck, the Homes formed part of his army on the occasion. After devastating the counties of Northumberland and Durham, James, on learning that a superior force, under the earl of Surrey, was marching against him, slowly retreated into Berwickshire, closely pursued by

Surrey, who, in retaliation of his ravages south of the Tweed, overthrew Ayton castle and several other of the strongholds of the Homes, as well as various places belonging to other families in the Merse. Ford, in his dramatic Chronicle of 'Perkin Warbeck,' makes Surrey thus taunt the Scots for allowing these places to be demolished:

> ——— ——— ——— "Can they
> Look on the strength of Cundrestine defac't;
> The glory of Heydon-hall devasted, that
> Of Edinton cast downe; the pile of Fulden
> Overthrowne; and this the strongest of their forts,
> Old Ayton castle, yielded and demolished,
> And yet not peepe abroad?"

And in Marmion, Sir Walter Scott makes his hero say,

> "I have not ridden in Scotland since
> James backed the cause of that mock prince
> Warbeck, the Flemish counterfeit
> Who on the gibbet paid the cheat;
> Then did I march with Surrey's power,
> What time we razed old Ayton tower."

The second Lord Home died in 1506. He had, by his wife Nicolas Ker of Samuelston, a daughter and seven sons. Of these, Alexander, the eldest, was third Lord Home, and George, the second, was fourth lord; David, the third son, was prior of Coldingham, and William, the second youngest son, was arrested and tried with his elder brother, and executed at Edinburgh, 9th October 1516. The rest died without issue.

Alexander, third Lord Home, succeeded to the great power and vast estates of his family, and in 1507 was appointed to the office of lord chamberlain. In 1513, in the midst of King James' preparations for a war with England, Lord Home, as warden of the eastern marches at the head of 8,000 men crossed the border, and after laying waste the country, carried off a large booty of cattle and other property, but was surprised and defeated, with great slaughter, at a pass called the Broomhouse, by Sir William Bulmer. Five hundred of the borderers were slain upon the spot, and their leader compelled to flee for his life, leaving his banner on the field, and his brother, Sir George Home, and 400 men, prisoners in the hands of the English. Incensed at this defeat, James levied one of the finest armies which Scotland ever sent forth, at the head of which he invaded England. The disastrous battle of Flodden was the result. Jointly with the earl of Huntly, Lord Home led the vaward or advance of the Scots army, and commenced the battle by a furious charge on the English right wing under Sir Edmund Howard, which, after some resistance, was thrown into confusion, and totally routed. Although he himself escaped the carnage of that dreadful day, a considerable number of his clan were slain, with Cuthbert Home, the lord of Fastcastle, the baron of Blackader, David Home of Wedderburn, and his son George. Lord Home has been blamed by some historians, and even accused of cowardice and treachery, for not hastening to the relief of his sovereign when he saw him contending with his nobles against the superior force of the earl of Surrey, and in the utmost danger; but he seems to have been the only leader on the Scots side that acted the part of a prudent general in that fatal battle, and the reserve of the English cavalry rendered it impossible for him to go to the aid of the king, to whose impetuosity of temper and chivalrous valour, as well as to the mistimed and precipitate courage of the main body of the Scots, may be attributed his defeat and death. The subsequent inroads of the English across the border were retaliated by Lord Home with equal promptitude and destructiveness.

In March 1514, six months after the battle, he was declared one of the standing councillors of the queen-mother, who had been appointed regent, and constituted chief justice of all the territories lying south of the Forth. In 1515, when the regency was withdrawn from Queen Margaret and conferred upon the duke of Albany, Lord Home (erroneously styled an earl by Tytler, in several instances, see *History of Scotland*, vol. v. pp. 76, 108, and 112) joined the party of the queen-mother, and plotted with her and her husband the earl of Angus, with whom he had previously been at deadly feud, to deliver the young king and his infant brother to their uncle the king of England. This intrigue was defeated by the vigilance of the new regent, and on the royal children being demanded from the queen-mother by the authority of the Estates, she named Lord Home as one of the four barons to whom she proposed that the charge of them should be committed. This being deemed an evasion, Albany, among other measures, commanded Home, who was then provost of Edinburgh, to arrest Sir George Douglas, Angus' brother, which he indignantly refused to do, and under cover of night, fled to Newark, a border tower on the Yarrow. In a private conference with Lord Dacre, the English agent, he now concerted measures of resistance to Albany's authority, and requested the assistance of an English army. Assembling a powerful force, he commenced hostilities by retaking the castle of Home, which had been seized by the regent, and securing the strong tower of Blacater, on the borders, within five miles of Berwick. To this stronghold, at the head of an escort of forty soldiers, he conveyed the queen-mother, in consequence of which Albany, at the head of a large force, marched into Berwickshire, and after razing Lord Home's fortlet of Fastcastle, and capturing the castle of Home, he overrun and ravaged his estates. Lord Home afterwards made predatory incursions into Scotland, and Albany, having caused the French ambassador to offer him an amnesty and pardon, with the request of a conference, he agreed to meet the regent at Dunglass, where he was instantly arrested, and committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, then under the charge of the earl of Arran. He had the address, however, to prevail on Arran, who was his brother-in-law, to let him escape, and to accompany him in his flight to England, whither he was soon after followed by the queen and Angus.

In March 1516, he made his peace with Albany, and was restored to his possessions; but renewing his intrigues with England, and encouraging disorders on the border, Albany resolved to make an example of him as soon as he got him within his power. Inveigled by the regent's promises, Home and his brother William imprudently visited the court at Holyrood palace in September 1516, when they were arrested, tried for treason, and convicted. Lord Home was executed on the 8th and his brother on the 9th October, and their heads placed on the tolbooth or public prison of Edinburgh, where they remained till 1521, when their kinsman, Home of Wedderburn, had them taken down, and buried with funeral honours in the Greyfriars churchyard. Lord Home's title and estates were forfeited to the crown. Soon after, another brother, David Home, prior of Coldingham, was assassinated by the Hepburns. For Albany's treachery towards his chief, Home of Wedderburn took fearful revenge. Pretending to besiege the tower of Langton in the Merse, he drew Antony Darcy, styled the *Sieur de la Beauté*, whom Albany had made his lieutenant and warden of the marches, into an ambuscade, and put him to death under circumstances of savage ferocity, on 9th September 1517.

Lord Home, having only daughters, was succeeded by his brother George, fourth Lord Home, who had at first taken refuge in England, but by means of his kinsman, Home of Wedderburn, was brought back to his own castle of Home, and put in possession of the family estates. He had charters of several lands forfeited by his brother in 1517, and was restored to the title, and to such of the estates as were held by the crown, 12th August 1522. Conciliated by the clemency manifested to their chief, the Homes deserted Angus, whose cause they had hitherto supported, and taking part with the regent, exerted their influence towards ejecting Prior Douglas from the monastery of Coldingham, in which, however, they were never successful.

In 1524, when Albany finally left Scotland, Angus usurped the regency, and for his hostility towards himself and his kinsman, Prior Douglas, summoned Lord Home to answer a charge of treason before the Estates, by whom, however, he was acquitted. It would appear that he fought on Angus' side, in 1526, when an unsuccessful attempt was made by Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch to rescue the young king from his hands, on his return from the borders to Edinburgh. In 1528, after James had made his escape from the Douglases, he assisted the earl of Argyle in expelling Angus from the priory of Coldingham, and driving him across the borders. In the arrests that subsequently took place, Home was one of the border chiefs who were imprisoned for not enforcing the laws against thieves and marauders on the borders. In 1542 he did good service, first, by jointly with the earl of Huntly and at the head of four hundred spears, repulsing at Haddenrig, an incursion of the English under Sir Robert Bowes and the exiled earl of Angus, and, next, by opposing and harassing, with Huntly and Seton, the more formidable army which, in the subsequent October, invaded Scotland under the duke of Norfolk. In the following year he joined the party of Cardinal Bethune, and with Bothwell and Scott of Buccleuch mustered his feudal array upon the borders against the English alliance. In a skirmish with the English at Fauside, the day preceding the battle of Pinkie, 9th September 1547, he was thrown from his horse and severely injured. He was carried to Edinburgh, where he died. His son and heir being at the same time taken prisoner, Home castle, after a stout resistance by Lady Home (Mariota, second daughter and coheiress of the sixth Lord Halyburton of Dirleton) fell into the hands of the protector Somerset, on the 22d of the same month, and was garrisoned by a detachment of his troops. Lord Home had two sons and a daughter.

Alexander, fifth Lord Home, the elder son, distinguished himself in the campaigns against the English of 1548 and 1549, and retaking his family castle by stratagem, he put the garrison to the sword. He had a charter of the office of bailie of Coldstream, 31st December 1551. He had also the appointment of warden of the east marches, and was one of the Scots commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Upsettlington, 31st May 1559. He supported the Reformation, and sat in the parliament which abolished popery in 1560. In 1565 he attached himself to the party of Mary and Darnley, and in 1566 that unfortunate princess, with a splendid retinue, visited the castles of Home, Wedderburn, and Langton. At this time Randolph, the English ambassador, wrote that it was expected that Lord Home would be created earl of March. He was one of the nobles who signed the bond in favour of Mary's marriage to Bothwell; but in 1567 he joined the association in favour of the young king, James VI., and in June of that year he was one of those who signed the order for imprisoning Mary in Lochleven castle. After the queen's escape, he led 600 of the border spearmen against her to the battle of Langside, where, though wounded in the face and leg, he is said to have decided the fortune of the field In 1569 he deserted the party of the regent and joined the queen's friends, and on 16th June, 1571, he was taken prisoner in a skirmish with the earl of Morton in the suburbs of Edinburgh. He assisted Kirkaldy of Grange and Maitland of Lethington in holding out the castle of Edinburgh, which, however, surrendered in May 1573, and on 27th October following, he was tried in parliament and convicted of treason, but was pardoned and restored to his estates. He died 11th August, 1575. Melvil says, "He was so true a Scotsman that he was unwinnable to England, to do any thing prejudicial to his country."

His son, Alexander, sixth Lord Home, stood high in the favour of King James VI., and in 1589, when that monarch sailed to Denmark to marry the princess Anne, he was named among those nobles to whom the conservation of the public peace was confided. He was very instrumental in suppressing the insurrection of Francis earl of Bothwell in 1592, for which service he had a grant of the dissolved priory of Coldingham. In 1599, being a Roman Catholic, he was sent by the king on a suspicious embassy to the papal court. In 1603, when James VI. departed for England, he staid a night on his way at Lord Home's castle of Dunglass, and was accompanied by his lordship to London. He was sworn a privy councillor, and was there naturalized. On 4th March 1605 he was created earl of Home and Lord Dunglass, the patent being to him and his heirs male whatsoever. He died 5th April 1619.

His only son, James, second earl of Home, was twice married, but died without issue, in February 1633. He had two sisters, Margaret, married to Lord Doune, afterwards fifth earl of Moray, and Anne, duchess of Lauderdale. These ladies were served heir to him in the greater part of his estates. In him ended the male line of the first son of Alexander, first Lord Home. The titles devolved on the heir male, Sir James Home of Coldingknows, the sixth in descent from John Home of Whiterigs and Ersilton, second son of Alexander, master of Home, son of the first lord.

Sir James Home of Coldingknows, third earl of Home, obtained from Charles I. a ratification of all the honours, privileges, and precedencies formerly enjoyed by the two earls of Home, his predecessors, to him and his heirs male, 22d of May 1636, by patent dated at Hampton court. He joined the association in favour of Charles I., at Cumbernauld, in January 1641, and during the civil wars that succeeded he maintained a steady loyalty. In 1644 he violently dispossessed Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, of Fastcastle and the adjacent lands of Wester Lumsdean, for which he was fined in the sum of £20,000 Scots. In 1648 he was colonel of the Berwickshire regiment of foot in the celebrated "Engagement" set on foot by the duke of Hamilton to attempt the rescue of Charles I. His firm adherence to that unfortunate monarch rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to Cromwell, who, in 1650, immediately after the capture of Edinburgh castle, despatched Colonel Fenwick, at the head of two regiments, to seize the earl's castle of Home. In answer to a peremptory summons to surrender, sent him by the colonel at the head of his troops, Cockburn, the governor of the castle, returned two missives, which are worthy of being quoted for their humour. The first was: "Right Honourable, I have received a trumpeter of yours, as he tells me, without a pass, to surrender Home castle to the Lord General Cromwell. Please you, I never saw your general. As for Home castle, it stands upon a rock. Given at Home castle, this day, before 7 o'clock. So resteth, without prejudice to

my native country, your most humble service, T. Cockburn." The second was expressed in doggerel rhymes, which have long been familiar in the mouths of Scottish children:

"I, Willie Wastle,
Stand firm in my castle,
And a' the dogs o' your town
Will no pull Willie Wastle down."

Cockburn, however, notwithstanding these two doughty epistles, was obliged to surrender the castle, which was garrisoned by the soldiery of Cromwell.

In 1661 earl James was reinstated in his estates. He died in December 1666. By his countess, Lady Jane Douglas, fourth daughter of William, second earl of Morton, he had three sons, Alexander, fourth earl, who died, without issue, in 1674; James, fifth earl, who died without issue in 1687; and Charles, sixth earl. The latter was in 1678 imprisoned in Edinburgh castle for his accession to the clandestine marriage of the heiress of Ayton to the laird of Kimmerghame. In 1681 he was chosen a member of the Estates for Berwickshire, but his election was not sustained. He did not concur in the Revolution, and took a principal lead in the opposition to the Union, but died during the pendency of that treaty, 20th August, 1706. Lockhart of Carnwath, in his Memoirs (p. 215) gives a high character of him as a true patriot. With three daughters, he had three sons, Alexander, seventh earl; Hon. James Home of Ayton, who engaging in the rebellion of 1715, had his estate forfeited, and died 6th December 1764, and the Hon. George Home.

Alexander, seventh earl, was chosen one of the sixteen representative peers at the general election of 1710, and the following year was appointed general of the mint. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, he was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, but released at the expiry of the act suspending the habeas corpus bill, 24th June, 1716. He died in 1720. He had six sons and two daughters, most of whom, with Charles, Lord Dunglass, the eldest son, died young. William, the second son, succeeded as eighth, and Alexander, the fifth son, as ninth earl.

William, eighth earl, a captain in the 3d regiment of foot guards, (commission dated in July 1743,) served on the continent, but was in Scotland in 1745 when the rebellion broke out. He joined Sir John Cope at Dunbar in September of that year, and was at the battle of Preston, where he endeavoured, but in vain, to rally the dragoons. Having taken the command of the Glasgow regiment of 600 men, with it he joined the royal army at Stirling on the 12th of the following December. After passing through the subordinate grades, on 29th April 1752 he was promoted to be colonel of the 25th foot, and on 16th April 1757 was appointed governor of Gibraltar, where he died 28th April, 1761, being then a lieutenant-general in the army. He was elected one of the sixteen Scots representative peers at the general elections of 1741, 1747, and 1754, also on 5th May 1761, a week after his death, which was not then known in Scotland. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Alexander, ninth earl, a clergyman of the Church of England. This nobleman died at the family seat of Hirsel, Berwickshire, 8th October, 1786. He was thrice married: first, to Primrose, second daughter of Charles, ninth Lord Elphinstone. and by her, who died 18th December, 1759, had a son, William, Lord Dunglass, a lieutenant in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, which he accompanied to America, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Guildford, 15th March, 1781. He died soon after, unmarried. They had also a daughter, Lady Eleonora Home, married to Major-general Thomas Dundas of Fingask, M.P., who fell a victim to pestilential disease on public service in the West Indies in 1794, and to whose memory a monument was erected by a vote of the House of Commons, in St. Paul's cathedral, London. The earl's second wife, his cousin, Marion, daughter of the Hon. James Home of Ayton, died without issue, 30th Oct. 1763. By his third wife, Miss Ramey of Great Yarmouth, he had two sons and two daughters. The eldest son died in infancy. Alexander, the second son, became tenth earl. Lady Caroline, the elder daughter, died unmarried 30th April 1794. Lady Charlotte, the younger, married Rev. Charles Baillie, archdeacon of Cleveland and rector of Middleton, 2d son of Hon. George Baillie of Jerviswoode, with issue.

Alexander, tenth earl, born at Hirsel, 11th Nov. 1769, married Elizabeth, 2d daughter of Henry, third duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, and had three sons: 1. Cospatrick Alexander, Lord Dunglas; 2. William Montagu Douglas, born 22d Nov. 1800, died 22d July 1822; and 3. Henry Campbell, born 1801, died in infancy. His lordship, a representative peer, died 21st October 1841.

His only surviving son, Cospatrick Alexander Ramsey-Home, 11th earl, born at Dalkeith House 27th October 1799, was under secretary of state for foreign affairs from June 1828 to Nov. 1830, elected a representative peer in 1842, and keeper of the great seal of Scotland from Feb. to Aug. 1852 He married in 1832, Hon. Lucy Elizabeth Montagu, eldest daughter and co-heir of the last Lord Montagu (a title in the English peerage extinct in 1848), issue, six sons and three daughters. On the death of her cousin, the 4th Lord Douglas, without issue, 6th April 1857, the countess of Home succeeded to his estates, estimated worth £55,000 per annum.

The Homes of Wedderburn were descended from Sir David Home of Thurston, in East Lothian, second son of Sir Thomas Home of Home. He got from Archibald earl of Douglas a grant of the barony of Wedderburn, county Berwick, in 1413, which received a royal confirmation 19th April 1430. He and his wife, Alice, had an additional charter from the superior, Archibald, 4th earl of Douglas, confirmed by royal charter, dated at Stirling, 16th May 1450. He had a son, David, who predeceased him, leaving two sons, George, who succeeded his grandfather, and Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, immediate ancestor of the earls of Marchmont (see MARCHMONT, earl of), also, of the Homes of Kimmerghame, Castle Hume, &c.

The grandson, George Home of Wedderburn, was killed by the English near his own house in 1497. His son and successor, Sir David Home, was slain at Flodden, with his eldest son, George. He had seven sons altogether, who were called "the spears of Wedderburn." The second son, David, inherited the estate. The third son, Alexander Home of Manderston, was ancestor of the Homes, earls of Dunbar (see page 75 of this volume), the Homes of Renton, and the family of Home Drummond of Blair Drummond in Perthshire. The fourth son, John, was progenitor of the Homes of Blackadder, who possess a baronetcy. The younger son, Patrick, was styled of Broomhouse.

The second son, Sir David Home, was the energetic baron of Wedderburn, who revenged the execution of his chief, Lord Home, and his brother, by the assassination of Anthony de la Bastie in September 1517 as above related, when he was assisted by his brothers, John and Patrick. With Cockburn of Langton and others who had been accessary to the murder, they were cited to appear before the court of justiciary at Edinburgh on 19th February following, but disregarding the citation, they were declared by parliament rebels and

traitors, and their estates confiscated. When the earl of Arran, at the head of a strong force, entered Berwickshire against him, Sir David shut himself up in the castle of Edrington, about three miles from Berwick, and defied all his attempts to take him prisoner. That nobleman at length returned to the capital, after having placed garrisons in the castles of Home, Langton, and Wedderburn. Sir David, however, still possessed so much power in the Merse, that it is stated "none almost pretended to go to Edinburgh, or any where else out of the country, without first both asking and obtaining his liberty." Blackadder, prior of Coldingham, alone refused to submit to him, and having accidentally met one day while following the chase, they fought with such obstinacy that the prior and his six attendants were slain on the spot. He soon recovered the castles which had been garrisoned by the regent's forces, his own fortress of Wedderburn being the first that surrendered to him. He and his kinsmen, the Homes of Ayton, Fastcastle, and Manderston, swelled, with their retainers, the forces of the earl of Angus in the famous street encounter, "Cleanse the Causeway," against the Hamiltons at Edinburgh in 1520. On the return of Albany from France in the following year, with Cockburn of Langton and others concerned in the death of De la Bastie, they put their respective fortresses of Fastcastle, Wedderburn, Buncle, and Billie, into a strong condition. They were again declared traitors, but a compromise was, in August 1522, entered into with Albany, and as the Homes were restored to their estates, they were thenceforth found on the side of the regent. With three daughters, he had three sons.

The eldest son, Sir George Home, with his chief, Lord Home, and his kinsmen of Ayton, Renton, and Fastcastle, were among the number of those who were taken prisoners at Solway Moss in 1542. He was slain at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and was succeeded by his next brother, Sir David. His youngest brother, John, was styled of Crumstane.

Sir David Home of Wedderburn was taken prisoner at Pinkie. With the Homes of Ayton and Manderston, the latter of whom was slain, he fought under the banners of his chief, against Queen Mary at the battle of Langside. He died in 1574. He had, with three daughters, four sons, namely, George, his heir; David, of Godscroft, the well-known author of a 'History of the House and Race of Douglas and Angus,' a memoir of whom is given under Hume.

The eldest son, Sir George Home of Wedderburn, was appointed warden of the east marches in 1578, and comptroller of Scotland in 1597. He died 24th November 1616. He had an only son, Sir David Home of Wedderburn, slain at the battle of Dunbar in 1650, with his son, George Home, whose son, also named George, inherited the estate, and died before 1715. With a daughter, he had two sons, George, his heir, and Francis Home of Quixwood, from whom the claimant of the Marchmont peerage derives his descent.

The elder son, George, was put in possession of the family estate in 1695, and engaging in the rebellion of 1715, was taken at the battle of Preston, tried and condemned, but obtained a pardon, and died at Wedderburn in 1720. By his wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Patrick Home, baronet, of Lumsdean, he had nine children. David, the eldest son, died laird of Wedderburn, in 1762. His next brother, George, having predeceased him in 1758, he was succeeded by the third son, Patrick, who died in 1766. John and James, the two youngest sons, were captains in the royal navy, and both died, unmarried, in 1758, the latter killed in action with the French. Margaret, the eldest daughter, married in 1732, Ninian Home of Billie, and was mother of Patrick Home, who succeeded to the estate of Wedderburn, and was a member of parliament. Isabella, the second daughter, married Alexander Home of Jardinfield, and was mother of Ninian Home of Paxton, in the parish of Hutton, Berwickshire, governor of Grenada, who was murdered there by Fedon, in 1795, and of George Home, who succeeded to the estates of Wedderburn and Paxton, and resided for many years at his seat of Paxton. He was a member of the celebrated literary circle of Edinburgh which included Henry Mackenzie, the author of the Man of Feeling, Lord Craig, &c., and several of his papers appeared in the Mirror and Lounger. Jean, the youngest daughter, married the Rev. John Tod, minister of Ladykirk, and had three sons and three daughters. None of these married except the eldest daughter, Margaret, who, in 1799, became the wife of John Foreman, Esq., and died in 1820. With a daughter, Jean, married to the Rev. Dr. Smith, she had three sons, John Foreman Home, born 29th January 1781, who succeeded to the estate of Wedderburn, and married Mademoiselle Adelaide Rocharde, without issue; William Foreman Home, of Paxton House, born 24th April 1782, married in January 1811, Jean, daughter of the Rev. George Home of Gunsgreen, and had four daughters, of whom the eldest, Jean Foreman, now of Wedderburn and Paxton, married 30th July 1832, David Milne, Esq., eldest son of Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B., with issue a son, David, and five daughters. Ninian, the third son, died young.

The Homes of Blackadder are descended from John Home, fourth son of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, and one of "the seven spears." By his marriage with Beatrix Blackadder, eldest daughter of one of the two heirs portioners of Robert Blackadder of that ilk, he acquired that estate, and was thereafter designed John Home of Blackadder. He had one son, also named John, whose son, Sir John Home, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1671. He distinguished himself much by his loyalty and patriotism. By his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir James Dundas of Arniston, he had two sons, Sir John, his successor, and Sir David.

The latter, Sir David Home of Crossrig, was admitted advocate 3d June 1687, having studied the civil law on the continent, and was amongst the first judges in the court of session nominated by King William at the Revolution. He took his seat on the bench 1st November 1689, by the title of Lord Crossrig, and was appointed a lord of justiciary 27th January 1690. Shortly afterwards he was knighted by King William. In November 1700, he presented a petition to parliament respecting the loss of his papers at the great fire in the meal market, Edinburgh, 5th February of that year. The fire broke out in the lodging immediately under his house, while part of his family were in bed, and his lordship was going to bed, and the alarm was so sudden that he was forced to escape in his night clothes, with his children undressed. Only a small portion of his papers were recovered. In a letter from Duncan Forbes of Culloden to his brother, giving him an account of the fire, he says, "Many rueful sights, such as Corserig naked, with a child under his oxter, happing for his life." His petition was remitted to a committee of three, upon whose report an act of parliament was passed 31st January 1701, entitled "An act for proving the tenor of some writs in favour of Sir David Home of Crossrig." The writs related chiefly to the lands of Crossrig, which were adjudged to Sir John Home of Blackadder, and his son James, by Elizabeth Home, &c., of Crossrig, and came afterwards to Lord Crossrig by disposition of the above-mentioned James Home, designed of Greenladean. His lordship died 13th April 1707. He was twice married; his second wife was a

daughter of Sir Alexander Swinton of Swinton, by whom he had issue.

From Lord Crossrig's eldest surviving son, Mr. Home of Eccles, advocate, author of several works professional and historical, descended the Homes of Cowdenknows, the first of that family, Dr. Francis Home, an eminent physician of Edinburgh, being his grandson. The latter, who was the third son of Mr. Home of Eccles, was born 17th November 1719. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and was among the few who founded the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. As surgeon of a regiment of dragoons he served in Flanders during the whole of the seven years' war. After studying for some time at Leyden, at the termination of the war he settled in Edinburgh, and graduated there in 1750. The subject of his inaugural dissertation was the remittent fever, which had prevailed very severely in the army, a treatise yet quoted as one of the best on that disease. In 1768 he was appointed professor of materia medica in the university of Edinburgh, and continued in that chair for thirty years, having contributed, with his eminent colleagues, to maintain the high character of that university as a medical school. He was also one of the king's physicians for Scotland. He died a bachelor on 15th February 1813, at the advanced age of 94. Dr. Home was the author of several valuable medical works. His 'Principia Medicinæ,' written in correct and elegant Latin, contains an excellent scientific history of diseases. It went through several editions, and on the continent was soon adopted by several professors as a text-book. He was the first who described the croup as a separate and distinct disease. His works entitled 'Medical Facts and Experiments,' and 'Clinical Experiments, Histories, and Dissertations,' form valuable collections of very important facts regarding the history of diseases and their treatment. In 1751 he published a treatise on the Dunse Spa, which brought that mineral spring into notice. For a work entitled 'Experiments on Bleaching,' he obtained a gold medal from the Honourable Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Manufactures in North Britain. It was published in 1756 by request of the Board. His essay on the Principles of Agriculture long continued to be the most scientific account of that most important art, and obtained for him in 1790, when it was founded, the first professorship of agriculture in the university of Edinburgh.

Lord Crossrig's elder brother, Sir John Home, 2d baronet of Blackadder, married his cousin, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir James Dundas, 2d of Arniston, and had 2 sons, Sir John, who succeeded him, and William, a colonel in the army.

The eldest son, Sir John Home, 3d baronet, had, with a daughter, 4 sons. The eldest, Sir John, 4th baronet, dying without surviving issue, was succeeded by his next brother, Sir James, 5th baronet, who died before 1755. The son of the latter, also Sir James, a clerk to the signet, had, with a daughter, 1 son, Sir George, 6th baronet, who, entering the navy early, became vice-admiral. He died in 1803.

His eldest son, Sir James, 7th baronet, born March 17, 1790, was in the East India Company's civil service, and died in 1836. He had two sons, Sir John, 8th baronet, born August 4, 1829, who also entered the navy, but died, unmarried, March 26, 1849, and Sir George, 9th baronet, advocate, born Sept. 23, 1832, married, in 1858, Ann Oliphant, only child of Graham Speirs, Esq., Sheriff of Mid-Lothian; captain of the city of Edinburgh volunteer rifles, 1859.

The Homes of Renton were descended from Patrick Home of Kill-know, Coldingham, second son of Sir Alexander Home of Manderston, and ancestor of the earls of Dunbar. Patrick obtained the lands of Renton, and other estates, by his marriage in 1558 with Janet, daughter and sole heiress of David Ellem of Renton, sprung from an ancient family in the county of Berwick.

His son, Sir Alexander Home of Renton, was appointed sheriff principal of Berwickshire in 1616, on the resignation of Alexander earl of Home, and continued in that office till 1621. He was very rigorous against those accused of witchcraft, and as we learn from a letter from his son to Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, sheriff, dated May 15, 1624, burned seven or eight witches at Coldingham. His son, Sir John Home of Renton, was bred to the law. In 1633 he was one of the commissioners in parliament for the county of Berwick. For his adherence to Charles I., his lands and property were pillaged to the value of £8,000 sterling, for which, after the Restoration, he was rewarded with a grant of the crown feu duties payable out of his estate. He was knighted, sworn a privy councillor, and appointed a lord of session, 4th June 1663, and took his seat on the bench, the 20th, with the judicial title of Lord Renton. He was also constituted justice-clerk for life by patent of the same date; and general and master of the ceremonies; his commission for the latter office being dated 10th December 1663. He died in the summer of 1671. According to Wodrow, (vol. i. p. 256,) he was one of the greatest zealots for the prelates in Scotland. He married Margaret, daughter of John Stewart, commendator of Coldingham, son of Francis, the turbulent earl of Bothwell, and had three sons, namely, 1st, Sir Alexander Home of Coldingham, whose male line terminated at the death of his grandson, Sir John Home, in January 1788; 2d, Sir Patrick Home of Renton, created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1682. He sat in the Union parliament, and adhered to the protest of the duke of Argyle against that measure. His male line is said to have expired at the death of his grandson, Sir James Home, third baronet, in 1785. 3d, Henry Home of Kames, Berwickshire, whose grandson was the celebrated Henry Home, Lord Kames, of whom a memoir is given at page 486.

The old Homes of Kimmerghame and Redhaugh (which lands were exchanged for those of Houndwood and Ferneyside) terminated in an heiress, Elizabeth Home, married first to William Macfarlane Brown of Dalgowrie and Kirkton, and second, on 23d December 1778, to her cousin-german, Robert Robertson of Brownsbank and Prenderguest, Berwickshire. Mrs. Robertson died 9th July 1785, leaving her estate of Ferneyside to her distant relative, Sir Abram Hume of Wormleyburgh, baronet, and it is now possessed by his descendant, Earl Brownlow, who assumes the name of Hume and Egerton, as heir of line of the marriage of Sir Abram Hume with Amelia, sister of John, earl of Bridgewater, and granddaughter of Henry de Grey, duke of Kent. Robertson of Prenderguest, on whose second son the estate of Ferneyside had been settled previously to the deed of Mrs. Robertson in favour of Sir Abram Hume, is represented by Robert Bruce Robertson Glasgow, Esq. of Montgreenan, Ayrshire, Ensign 27th foot, 13th in descent from Alexander, 1st Lord Home.

From the Homes of Greenlaw castle, also in the county of Berwick, descended Sir Everard Home, baronet, an eminent surgeon, born at Hull 6th May 1746, died at London, 31st August 1832. His sister, Anne Home, authoress of a volume of poems printed at London in 1802, was married in July 1771, to the celebrated anatomist, John Hunter.

A David Home, a Protestant minister educated in France, was employed by James VI. to reconcile the differences be-

tween Tilenus and Dumoulin on the subject of Justification; and if possible to induce the Protestants throughout Europe to agree to one single form of doctrine. He is often confounded with David Hume of Godscroft, to whom some of his works have been ascribed.

His chief work is,—Apologia Basilica; seu Machiavelli Ingenium Examinatum. Paris, 1626, 4to.

There are also attributed to him, De Unione Insulæ Britannicæ, Tractatus. Lond. 1605, 4to.

Lusus Poetici. Lond. 1605, 4to.

Le contr' Assassin; ou Reponse à l'Apologie des Jesuites. Geneve, 1612, 8vo.

Lettres et Traictez Chrestiens, pleins d'Instructions et Consolations Morales et Sainctes. Bergerac, 1613, 12mo.

Illustrissimi Principis Henrici, Justa. Lond. 1613, 4to.

Regi suo, Scotiæ Gratulatio. Edin. 1617, 4to.

L'Assassinat du Roi; ou Maximes du Viel de la Montague, Pratiquées en la personne de defunt Henri le Grand. 1617, 8vo.

Poemata Omnia. Paris, 1639, 8vo.

He is likewise the author of several compositions in the Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum.

HOME, or HUME, LADY GRIZEL, better known as Lady Grizel Baillie, celebrated for her amiable, prudent, and exemplary conduct as a daughter, wife, and mother, as well as for her poetical talents, was the eldest daughter of the first earl of Marchmont, and was born at Redbraes castle, Berwickshire, December 25, 1665. When only twelve years of age, she acted a most heroic and courageous part on two remarkable occasions. Her father, then Sir Patrick Hume, and that eminent patriot, Mr. Robert Baillie of Jerviswood, were very intimate friends, and on the imprisonment of the latter, Sir Patrick sent his daughter Grizel from Redbraes to Edinburgh, to endeavour to convey a letter to Mr. Baillie in prison, and bring back what intelligence she could. In this difficult enterprise she succeeded, and having, at the same time, met with his son, George Baillie, afterwards of Jerviswood, a friendship was formed, which, after the Revolution, was completed by their marriage, on September 17, 1692. During her father's concealment in the vaults of Polwarth church, she went every night alone at midnight, carrying victuals to him, which, to prevent the suspicions of the servants, she conveyed from off her own plate into her lap, while she was at dinner. In their subsequent exile in Holland, she managed all the family matters, and by her prudent conduct and cheerful disposition lightened the gloom and hardships of their lot. At the Revolution she was offered the situation of maid of honour to the princess of Orange, which she declined, preferring to return to Scotland with her family. Her daughter, Lady Murray of Stanhope, wrote a very interesting account of her life and character, which is appended to Rose's Observations on Fox's Historical Work, in 1809, and was also published separately by Thomas Thomson, Esq., Advocate, in 1822. One or two of Lady Grizel Baillie's ballads were printed in the Tea Table Miscellany, and other collections of Scottish song. One of these is the well-known humorous song, 'Were na my heart light I wad dee.' Lady Murray says, that she possessed a book of songs of her mother's writing when in Holland, "many of them interrupted, half writ, some broke off in the middle of a sentence," &c. Lady Grizel died December 6, 1746, in the 81st year of her age, and was buried beside her husband at Mellerstain. An elegant inscription by Judge Burnet, engraved on marble, was placed on her monument. She had one son, who died young, and two daughters, Grizel, married to Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope, baronet, and Rachel, who became the wife of Charles Lord Binning.

HOME, HENRY, LORD KAMES, a judge distinguished for his profound knowledge of law, and for his numerous legal and metaphysical writings, was born in 1696. He was the son of George Home of Kames, in Berwickshire, and received his education at home, under a private tutor. In 1712 he was apprenticed to a writer to the signet, and assiduously studied the law at Edinburgh, with the view of practising at the bar. In January 1724 he was admitted advocate. In 1728 he published his collection of 'Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session from 1706 to 1728,' which at once brought him into practice. In 1732 appeared 'Essays on several Subjects in Law;' and in 1741 'Decisions of the Court of Session from its first Institution to the year 1740,' in the form of a dictionary; to which two volumes were afterwards added by his friend and biographer, Lord Woodhouselee. During the rebellion of 1745 he employed himself in writing 'Essays upon several Subjects concerning British antiquities,' which were published in 1747. These subjects are, Introduction of the Feudal Law into Scotland; Cou-

stitution of Parliament; Honour, Dignity; Succession or Descent, with an Appendix on the Hereditary and Indefeasible Rights of Kings. In 1751 appeared 'Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion, in two parts.' The latter work, in which he advocates the doctrine of philosophical necessity, was believed to have a tendency to infidelity, and it was accordingly attacked in two able pamphlets, by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, who also brought the subject before the church courts, but his death soon after put an end to the controversy.

In February 1752 Mr. Home was raised to the bench of the court of session, when he took the title of Lord Kames. In 1755 he was appointed a member of the board of trustees for the encouragement of the Fisheries, Arts, and Manufactures of Scotland, and shortly after one of the commissioners for the management of the forfeited estates. In 1757 he published, in one volume 8vo, 'The Statute Law of Scotland abridged, with Historical Notes,' which has gone through several editions, and is still among the books consulted by practitioners. In 1759, with a view of improving the law of Scotland by assimilating it as much as possible to the law of England, and after corresponding on the subject with Lord-chancellor Hardwicke, he published 'Historical Law Tracts;' which was followed in 1760 by a work, with a similar object, entitled 'The Principles of Equity.' In 1761, quitting professional subjects, he brought out a small volume on the elementary principles of education, styled 'Introduction to the Art of Thinking,' which was originally written for the use of his own family. In 1762 he published, in three volumes, his 'Elements of Criticism,' a valuable and ingenious work, which, of all others, established his reputation in England.

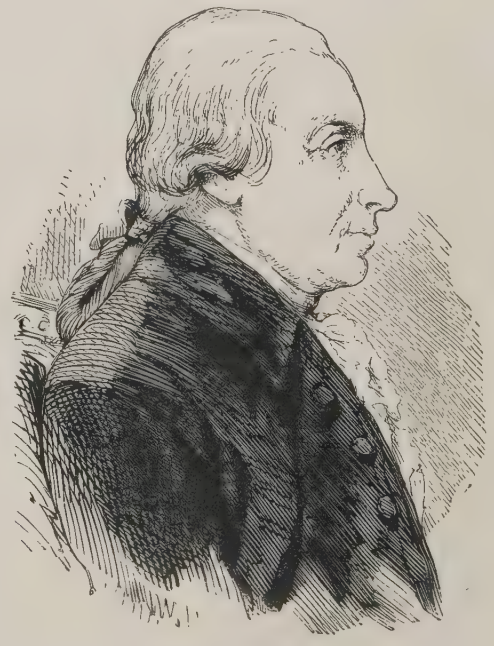
In April 1763 Lord Kames was appointed one of the lords of the justiciary court, and uniformly distinguished himself in the trial of criminals by his strict impartiality, diligence, and ability. At all times remarkable for his public spirit, his lordship took an active part in promoting every measure calculated for the improvement of the country. In 1765 he published a small pamphlet on the progress of Flax-Husbandry in Scotland, with the patriotic design of stimulating his countrymen to continue their exertions in a most valuable branch of national industry. In the year following appeared his 'Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session from 1730 to 1752;' which includes the period of his own practice at the bar. In 1772 he produced 'The Gentleman Farmer, being an attempt to improve Agriculture by subjecting it to the test of Rational Principles;' a very useful work, characteristic of the genius and disposition of the author. In 1773 he published, in two volumes, his 'Sketches of the History of Man,' containing some curious metaphysical disquisitions concerning the nature and gradations of the human race.

The subjoined woodcut of Lord Kames is from a portrait by D. Martin, in the Scots Magazine for July 1801 (vol. lxiii.), engraved by Beugo:

Even after he had attained his 80th year, his mind had lost none of its vigour, and he continued his usual pursuits with unabated ardour and perseverance. In 1777 he published 'Elucidations respecting the Common and Statute Law of Scotland,' and in 1780, 'Select Decisions of the Court of Session, from 1752 to 1768.' He closed his literary labours with 'Loose Hints upon Education, chiefly concerning the Culture of the Heart,'

published in 1781, when the venerable author had reached his 85th year. He died of extreme old age, December 27th, 1782. He had married, in 1741, Agatha, daughter of Mr. Drummond of Blair, by whom, in 1766, he acquired the extensive estate of Blair-Drummond in Perthshire. His son in consequence assumed the name of Home Drummond.

HOME, JOHN, an eminent dramatic poet, the son of Mr. Alexander Home, town-clerk of Leith, of the ancient family of Bassenden, lineally descended from Alexander first Lord Home, was born in the parish of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, September 22, 1722. He was educated at Edinburgh for the Church of Scotland. In April 1745 he was licensed to preach the gospel, and the same year, when the rebellion broke out, he joined a volunteer corps on the side of the government, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk, but contrived, with some others, to escape from Doune castle, where he was confined. In 1746 he was ordained minister at Athelstaneford, in East Lothian, vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Blair, author of 'The Grave.' Having written a tragedy, named Agis, he went to London in 1749, and offered it to Garrick, then manager of Drury Lane, who refused it. In February 1755 he again visited the metropolis, taking with him his tragedy of Douglas, which was also rejected by Garrick. It was, however, performed at Edinburgh with the most enthusiastic applause, December 14, 1756, the author and several other ministers being present at the first representation. For this bold violation of the rules of clerical propriety, his friends were subjected to the censures of the church, which he himself only escaped by resigning his living in June 1757. By the influence of the earl of Bute, the tragedy of Douglas, the plot of which is taken from the beautiful old ballad of 'Gil Morice,' was brought out at London with great success, and became a stock piece. His tragedy of Agis was now acted, but with temporary success, while the Siege of Aquileia, another play of his, represented in 1759, was a complete failure. In 1760 he published his three tragedies in one volume, dedicated to the prince of Wales, who, soon after his accession to the throne, granted him a pension of £300 a-year. The sinecure situation of conservator of Scots privileges at Campvere was likewise conferred on him, and, in 1763, he was appointed one of the commissioners of Sick and Wounded Seamen. In 1769 was produced The Fatal Discovery; in 1773, Alonzo; and in 1778, Alfred, tragedies which were all unsuccessful. In 1770 Mr. Home married a lady of his own name, by whom he had no children. In 1779 he removed to Edinburgh, where he spent the latter years of his life. Soon after his return the duke of Buccleuch raised a regiment of Fencibles, in which Mr. Home accepted of a captain's commission, which he held till the disbandment of the corps on the succeeding peace. In 1802 appeared his History of the Rebellion of 1745, which universally disappointed public expectation. Home died September 5, 1808, in his 86th year. His portrait is subjoined.



HONYMAN, the surname of a family in Orkney, which possesses a baronetcy, descended from Bishop Andrew Honyman, who married Mary Stewart, heiress of Græmsay, and representative of the earls of Orkney of that name. In 1643 he was made colleague to Mr. Robert Blair in St. Andrews by the presbytery of that city. He was afterwards archdeacon of St. Andrews, and succeeded Bishop Sydserf in the see of Orkney in 1664, being consecrated on 10th April of that year. On 11th July 1668, when stepping into the coach of Archbishop Sharp on the High-street of Edinburgh, he received a shot in his wrist with a poisoned bullet, intended for

Sharp, fired by a preacher of the name of James Mitchell, who had been at the rising of Pentland and had been excepted from the indemnity. On the cry arising that a man was killed, the people began to rush to the spot, but some one saying that "it was only a bishop," the crowd quietly dispersed. Mitchell escaped at the time, but ten years afterwards was executed for the deed. The wound never healed, and greatly impaired the bishop's health. He died in February 1676, and was buried in the cathedral church of Kirkwall. He was the author of a work called 'The Survey of the insolent and infamous libel entitled Naphtali,' small 4to, 1678, in which he attempts to refute the statements contained in that famous presbyterian publication.

His great-great-grandson, William Honyman, Lord Armadale, eldest son of Patrick Honyman of Græmsay by his wife, Margaret, daughter and heiress of M'Kay of Strathy (cousin of Lord Reay), was a distinguished judge of the court of session. Born in December 1756, he was admitted advocate 15th February 1777, and appointed sheriff-depute of Lanarkshire in 1786. On being promoted to the bench, he took his seat, 7th February 1797, with the judicial title of Lord Armadale, from an estate of that name which he inherited from his mother in the county of Sutherland. On 29th June, 1799, he was named one of the lords of justiciary, and created a baronet, 11th May, 1804. He resigned his seat on the bench in 1811, and died at Smyllum Park, his residence in Lanarkshire, June 5th, 1825. He had married in 1777, Mary, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Macqueen, Lord Braxfield, lord-justice-clerk, and had three sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Sir Richard Bemptde Johnston Honyman, second baronet, at one time an officer in the 28th light dragoons, died 23d February 1842, without issue, and was succeeded by his next brother, Sir Ord John Honyman, third baronet, a colonel in the army and major in the grenadier guards (1846); married in 1818 the daughter of Admiral Bowen; issue, two sons and one daughter.

Another son of the first baronet. Lieutenant-colonel Robert Honyman, 18th foot, distinguished himself in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope under Sir David Baird, and in the island of Jamaica, where he died of fever Nov. 20, 1809, aged 27

HOPE, a surname of standing in Scotland since at least the 13th century. Among those who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, were two barons of the names of Adam le Hoip and John de Hope. Nisbet (*System of Heraldry*, Appendix, vol. ii., p. 96), says that those of this name are said to be descended from the families *des H'Oublons* in Picardy. The French word *Oublon* means a hop, and when assumed as a surname it became in Scotland Hope. In the Saxon, the word hope indicated the *sheltered* part of a hill.

John de Hope, the immediate ancestor of the Hopetoun family, is said to have come to Scotland from France in the retinue of the princess Magdalene, queen of James V., in 1537. He married in France Elizabeth or Bessie Cumming, a Scotch lady, and had a son, Edward Hope, one of the principal inhabitants of Edinburgh in the reign of Queen Mary. Being a great promoter of the Reformation, Edward Hope was chosen one of the commissioners for that city to the General Assembly of 1560. His son, Henry Hope, merchant in Edinburgh, having frequent occasion, in the course of business, to visit the continent, married a French lady, named Jaqueline de Tott, or Joanna Juvitot, and had two sons, Sir Thomas of Craighall, the celebrated jurisconsult, a memoir of whom is given in larger type at page 484; and Henry, ancestor of the great and opulent branch of the Hopes, long settled in Amsterdam, a descendant of which, Mr. Thomas Hope of Deepdene, Surrey, author of Anastasius and other works, died in 1831.

Sir Thomas Hope, the elder son, acquired the estate of Craighall, in the parish of Ceres, Fifeshire. The ruins of Craighall house, built by him, are situated in the high ground, above a deep and beautifully wooded den, about a mile to the south-east of the village of Ceres. A view of these splendid ruins is subjoined.

In this building, says Mr. Leighton, we have, what was then rare in Scotland, in private mansions, an attempt to combine the graces of Italian architecture with the strength at that time considered necessary in domestic architecture. The elegant mansion had been erected immediately adjoining the old castle of Craighall, which forms a wing on the south side of the building. The arms of the family still remain emblazoned on the front, and the following motto, in allusion to the family name, is still legible, "*Spero suspiro donec.*"

Sir Thomas was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1628. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Binning or Bennet of Wallyford, Haddingtonshire, and had nine sons and five daughters.

The eldest son, Sir John Hope, second baronet of Craighall, was knighted and admitted one of the ordinary lords of the court of session, 27th July 1632, when he assumed the judicial title of Lord Craighall. In 1638 he refused to take the king's covenant until it should be explained by the General Assembly. In 1640 he was one of the committee of Estates chosen to oppose the designs of Charles I. In 1644 he succeeded his brother, Sir Thomas Hope, of Kerse, as a commissioner for the plantation of kirks. In the following year he was sworn a privy councillor, and in 1646 he succeeded his father as second baronet. He was a member of the various committees of estates constituted during the subsequent years of Charles I. and the first years of Charles II. In January 1651 his brother, Sir James Hope of Hopetoun, was arrested, by order of Charles II., for advising his majesty to surrender England, Ireland, and part of Scotland to Cromwell, in order to preserve the rest; and on being examined, he declared that it was his brother Lord Craighall's advice to the king, namely, "to treat with Cromwell for the one halff of his cloacke before he lost the quhole." Lord Craighall was, in consequence, cited to attend the committee, but nothing seems to have followed this citation. He was appointed one of the commissioners for the administration of justice, and from an entry in Nicol's Diary, he seems to have acted as president of the court. In August 1653, he was elected one of the Scottish members of the Protector's parliament. He died at Edinburgh, 28th April 1654. He had, with six daughters, two sons, Sir Thomas, and Sir Archibald of Rankeillour, of whom afterwards.

The elder son, Sir Thomas Hope, third baronet of Craighall, born 11th February 1633, had a son, Sir Thomas Hope, fourth baronet, who married Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Sir William Bruce of Kinross, baronet, and by her had three sons. The eldest son, Sir William Hope, fifth baronet of Craighall, predeceased his mother, and was succeeded by his next brother, Sir Thomas Bruce Hope of Kinross, sixth baronet of Craighall, who sold the latter estate in 1729 to the earl of Hopetoun. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his youngest brother, Lieutenant-general Sir John Bruce Hope of Kinross, seventh baronet, who married, first, Charlotte, daughter of Sir Charles Halkett, baronet, by whom he had three sons, who all predeceased himself. He married, secondly, Mariamne Denune, of the family of Denune of Cadboll, Ross-shire, by whom he had one daughter. He died in 1766, when the baronetcy devolved upon his cousin, Sir Thomas, eighth baronet.

Sir Archibald Hope of Rankeillour, the second son of Lord Craighall above mentioned, born 9th September 1639, was admitted advocate 30th June 1664. Having been absent from the king's host at Bothwell Bridge in 1679, on 6th July 1681 he was cited before the privy council to answer for his absence, when he pleaded his privileges as an advocate, and that he sent a man and a horse in his stead. The privy council repelled this, but they remitted to a committee to consider how far his sending a horseman should alleviate the charge. Fountainhall, in his Decisions, ascribes this proceeding of the privy council to political motives, "because he had voted against the duke (of York, afterwards James VII.) and the court faction in the election of the commissioners of Fife" (vol. i. p. 146). At the Revolution he was appointed a lord of session, and took his seat on the bench, 1st November 1689, as Lord Rankeillour. On 27th January following he was constituted a lord of justiciary, and about the same time was knighted by King William. He died 10th October 1706, aged 67. His eldest son having predeceased him without issue, his second son, Sir Thomas Hope, admitted advocate in 1701, succeeded his cousin, Sir John Bruce Hope, as eighth baronet on his death in 1766; of whom afterwards.

The second son of Sir Thomas Hope, the eminent lawyer and statesman, was Sir Thomas Hope of Kerse, born 6th August, 1606, who was called to the bar on 17th July 1631, and received the honour of knighthood from Charles I. at Innerwick 16th July 1633. He was commissioner in parliament for the county of Clackmannan in 1639, 1640, and 1641, and was also speaker for the barons or freeholders. In 1640 he was constituted colonel of the troop of horse raised by the college of justice to attend General Leslie as his lifeguard when he marched into England at the head of the Scots army. Appointed on 13th November 1641, a lord of session, he was also constituted lord-justice-general; and was afterwards nominated one of the commissioners to treat with the parliament of England about the most effectual method of suppressing the Irish rebellion. He died at Edinburgh 23d August 1643, in the 37th year of his age. He was the author of two treatises, namely, 'Law Repertorie;' and 'Commentarius in libros digestorum nempe XVIII. ad XXIV., et in alios nonnullos juris civilis libros;' the first in one, the latter in two volumes folio, MS. His son, Sir Alexander Hope of Kerse, born 12th December 1637, was created a baronet, 30th May 1672. His son, Sir Alexander Hope of Kerse, second baronet of this branch of the family, born 13th August, 1663, married 14th April 1690, the Hon. Nicholas Hamilton, only daughter of William second Lord Bargeny, and had a son, Sir Alexander Hope of Kerse, born 3d January 1697, and died 24th February 1749. His son, Sir Alexander Hope, fourth baronet of Kerse, sold his paternal inheritance to Sir Lawrence Dundas, thereafter designed of Kerse, baronet, M.P.

Sir Alexander Hope of Grantoun, Linlithgowshire, the fifth son of the first Sir Thomas Hope, born 12th March 1611, was cupbearer to King Charles I. He married an English lady of fortune, and purchased the estate of Grantoun. He died without issue, 13th February 1680, aged 69.

The sixth son was Sir James Hope of Hopetoun, born 12th July 1614, an eminent lawyer and mineralogist. He practised as an advocate for several years with great success, and having, in 1638, acquired by marriage with Anne, only daughter and heiress of Robert Foulis of Leadhills, Lanarkshire, that valuable mineral estate, he applied himself to working the lead mines of the district, a subsequent manager of which was Allan Ramsay's father, and where the poet himself was born. In 1641 Sir James Hope was appointed general of the cunzie-house, or governor of the mint at Edinburgh; to which office was afterwards annexed, by act of the Estates, a civil and criminal jurisdiction within the Mint house. He was admitted a lord of session on 1st June 1649. In the same year and 1650 he was elected a commissioner to parliament for the county of Stirling, and named one of the committee of Estates, a commissioner for public accounts and

for revising the laws. He had an active share in the parliamentary transactions of 1650, and was one of the commissioners sent to command the marquis of Montrose to attend before the Estates to receive sentence. He was president of a committee named to investigate and report on the case of the prisoners taken in the course of the civil wars, and parliament seems to have rewarded him with six of them to work in his lead mines. Having voted at Perth against levying an army to oppose Cromwell, who was then advancing to invade Scotland, he was accused by the marquis of Argyle on 25th November 1650, as an enemy to the king and country, and as a principal plotter and contriver of all the mischief that had befallen both. Shortly afterwards he applied for a pass to leave the kingdom, which was denied, unless he would give in a petition stating his reasons for desiring it. He endured a short imprisonment in the beginning of 1651 for being implicated in the affair of his brother, Lord Craighall (see preceding page), and on his release was ordered to retire to his country seat. In May 1652 he was appointed one of the commissioners, under Cromwell, for the administration of justice in Scotland, and in 1654 he was constituted a commissioner for the sale of the forfeited estates. In July of the same year he was laid aside from the administration of justice, in consequence of not conducting himself to the satisfaction of the Protector at the dissolution of "the little parliament." He died at his brother's house of Granton, 23d November 1661, in the 48th year of his age, two days after he had landed from Holland, whither he had gone regarding his lead business. The disease of which he died was then known as "the Flanders sickness." He was buried in the churchyard of Cramond, where a well-executed marble bust of him was erected, with a suitable Latin inscription. He married a second time, Lady Mary Keith, eldest daughter of the seventh earl Marischal, and had issue by both wives. He acquired the lands of Hopetoun in Lanarkshire, which name was transferred by his descendants to lands in Linlithgowshire.

John Hope of Hopetoun, his seventh child and only surviving son, born 16th June 1650, purchased in 1678 the barony of Abercorn, with the office of heritable sheriff of the county of Linlithgow from Sir Walter Seton, and about the same time the barony of Niddry and Winchburgh in Linlithgowshire from the earl of Wintoun. He fixed his residence at the castle of Niddry, and in 1681 was elected M.P. for the county of Linlithgow. Being in London, he embarked on board the Gloucester frigate, with the duke of York, (afterwards James VII.,) and several persons of quality in May 1682, and was lost in that ship, when it was wrecked on the 5th of the same month, in the 32d year of his age. By his wife, Lady Margaret Hamilton, eldest daughter of the fourth earl of Haddington, he had, with one daughter, a son, Charles, first earl of Hopetoun; see HOPETOUN, earl of.

The original designation of the family of Pinkie was Craighall, which was relinquished by Sir Archibald Hope, knight, son of the second baronet, and a lord of session under the title of Lord Rankeillour. His son, Sir Thomas Hope, advocate, eighth baronet, who succeeded his cousin, Sir John Bruce Hope, in 1766, as above mentioned, was a member of the last Scots parliament, in which his father, Lord Rankeillour, also had a seat. Sir Thomas distinguished himself as one of the early promoters of agricultural improvements in Scotland, and having drained and brought into a state of cultivation the marshy piece of ground, on the south side of Edinburgh, anciently the Borough loch, but generally known as the Meadows, it was, in consequence, called from him Hope Park. He died 17th April, 1771. He had five sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Archibald, predeceased him, but left a son, also named Archibald, who succeeded his grandfather in the title and estates.

Sir Archibald Hope, ninth baronet, born in 1735, purchased in 1778, from the marquis of Tweeddale, the estate of Pinkie, near Musselburgh, Mid Lothian, which thenceforth became the family designation. It had formerly belonged to the earls of Dunfermline, a branch of the Setons, and is celebrated for the disastrous battle fought in 1547, during the infancy of Queen Mary, in which the Scots were routed with great slaughter. Sir Archibald was secretary to the board of police in Scotland for life, and on the abolition of that board, he received a compensation for the office which he held under it. He devoted himself to the improvement of his lands, and established extensive and profitable salt and coal works on his estate. He resided chiefly at Pinkie House, and was a member of the Caledonian Hunt, of which honourable club he held the office of president in 1789. In Kay's 'Edinburgh Portraits,' there is a characteristic etching of Sir Archibald Hope, as "Knight of the Turf." He died 1st June 1794. He had married in 1758, Elizabeth, daughter of William Macdowall, Esq. of Castle Semple, Renfrewshire, by whom, with five daughters, he had two sons; Archibald, born in 1762, died a prisoner at Seringapatam in 1782; and Thomas, tenth baronet. Lady Hope died in 1778, and the following year Sir Archibald took for his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Patoun, Esq. of Inveresk, and by her had, with one daughter, three sons; John, eleventh baronet; Hugh, of the Bengal civil service; and William, master attendant at Calcutta, who died, unmarried, in 1837.

The eldest surviving son, Sir Thomas, tenth baronet, born in 1768, died, without issue, 26th June 1801, when the title devolved on his half-brother, John.

Sir John Hope, of Pinkie, 11th baronet, born April 13, 1781, was long convener and vice-lieutenant of Mid-Lothian, and for 8 years M.P. for Edinburgh county. He married June 17, 1805, Anne, 4th daughter of Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness and Ballindean, baronet, and, with 2 daughters, had 8 sons. He died June 5, 1853, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Archibald, 12th baronet, born at Pinkie House in 1808; a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Edinburgh and major of its militia; and as descended from the elder branch, undoubted chief of the name of Hope in Scotland.

The youngest of the five sons of Lord Rankeillour was Robert Hope, a surgeon, who married Marion, eldest daughter of John Glas, Esq. of Sauchie, Stirlingshire, and had two sons, Archibald, and John, an eminent physician in Edinburgh, and professor of botany in the university of that city, a memoir of whom is given at page 493, in larger type. Dr. John Hope married Juliana, daughter of Dr. Stevenson, physician in Edinburgh, and, with a daughter, had four sons. The youngest of these, Dr. Thomas Charles Hope, born in 1766, after receiving his education at the High School and university of Edinburgh, was, in October 1787, appointed professor of chemistry in the university of Glasgow. In 1789 he became assistant professor of medicine in the same college, and afterwards succeeded to that chair as sole professor. In October 1795, he was elected conjunct professor of chemistry with the celebrated Dr. Black, in the university of Edinburgh, and on his colleague's death, in 1799, he became sole professor. Previous to removing to Edinburgh, he had distinguished himself by discovering a new kind of earth, to which he gave the name of Strontites, since known by the name of Strontia. In 1820 he was admitted an honorary

member of the royal Irish academy. In 1823 he was elected vice-president of the royal society of Edinburgh. He was also a fellow of the royal college of physicians, and of the royal society of London. In 1828 he instituted a chemical prize in the university of Edinburgh, presenting £800 to the senatus academicus for that purpose. On completing the fifty-first year of his academic labours, an entertainment was given him, in the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh, on the evening of the 15th May 1838, which was attended by more than 200 gentlemen of rank and learning, Lord Meadowbank, one of the judges of the court of session, in the chair. Dr. Hope died in 1844.

A younger brother of the first earl of Hopetoun, Sir William Hope of Balcomie, born 15th April 1660, was created a baronet 1st March 1698. He was first designed of Grantoun, afterwards of Kirkliston, and in 1705 he purchased the lands of Balcomie in Fifeshire for £7,500. He had served in the army, and for many years was deputy-governor of the castle of Edinburgh. He was celebrated for his skill in fencing and horsemanship, and his gracefulness and agility in dancing; and published 'The Complete Fencing Master, in which is fully described the whole guards, parades, and lessons belonging to the small sword, as also the best rules for playing against either artists or others with blunts or sharps; together with directions how to behave in a single combat on horseback,' Edinburgh, 1686, 12mo; and 'The Parfait Mareschal, or Complete Farrier, translated from the French of the Sieur de Solleyssell,' Edinburgh, 1696, folio. He died at Edinburgh, 1st February 1724, in his 64th year, of a fever, caused by having overheated himself dancing at an assembly.

His son, Sir George Hope, second baronet, of Balcomie, a captain of foot, died in Ireland, 20th November 1729. His only son, Sir William Hope, third baronet, was first a lieutenant in the navy, afterwards a lieutenant in the 31st foot, and was killed in Bengal, a captain in the East India Company's service, in 1763, without issue, when the title became extinct.

HOPE, Sir Thomas, a celebrated lawyer and statesman of the seventeenth century, was the son of Henry Hope, a merchant of eminence, and at an early age was admitted advocate. He first distinguished himself by his conduct on the following occasion. On January 10, 1606, six ministers of the Church of Scotland were tried at Linlithgow for high treason, for resisting the authority of the king in ecclesiastical matters. The procurator for the church, Sir Thomas Craig, and also Sir William Oliphant, refused to plead for them, in opposition to the influence of the king and court, when Mr. Hope boldly undertook their defence, and managed their case with so much resolution and ability, that, though the majority of the jury, from being unlawfully tampered with, found them guilty, he at once secured the confidence of the presbyterians, and was ever after retained as their standing counsel. His practice, in consequence, increased to such an extent, that he was soon enabled to purchase several large estates in different parts of the kingdom. In 1626 he was appointed king's advocate by Charles I., by whom he was, two years afterwards, created a baronet of Nova Scotia. These honours, however, failed to detach him from the presbyterians, whose proceedings were chiefly guided by his advice. In 1638 he assisted in framing and carrying into execution the National Covenant. Previous to the meeting at Glasgow of the famous General Assembly of that year, the king, in his perplexity, required the opinions of the law officers of the crown, respecting the legality of the proceedings of the Covenanters, of their holding an assembly without the royal authority, protesting against his proclamations, and entering into a combination or covenant without his knowledge or concurrence. Sir Thomas Hope, the lord advocate, and Sir Lewis Stewart, gave their opinions "that the most part of the Covenanters' proceedings were warranted by law: and that, though in some things they seem to have exceeded, yet there was no express law against them;" "an opinion," says Stevenson, (*Church and State*, p. 213,) "that could give no satisfaction to his majesty, and in which it was not doubted the two last had crossed their inclination; but their solid judgment, and deep knowledge of the law, would not allow them to say otherwise; and for the former, it was shrewdly suspected that the Covenanters had hitherto acted by his advice in the most intricate steps of their management."

At Sir Thomas Hope's recommendation, a convention of Estates met in 1643 to settle the Solemn League and Covenant with the English parliament. The same year the ill-fated Charles appointed him his commissioner to the General Assembly, a dignity never held by any commoner but himself, and in 1645 he was named one of the commissioners of the Exchequer. Sir Thomas Hope died in 1646. Two of his sons being raised to the bench while he was lord advocate, he was allowed to wear his hat when pleading before them, a privilege which the king's advocate has ever since enjoyed. He was the founder of the noble family of Hopetoun (see Hopetoun, earl of).

Besides his well-known Major and Minor Practicks, he wrote the following works:

In Carolum I. Britanniarum Monarcham Carmen Seculare. Edin. 1626, 4to.

Ro mas hope

Paratitillo in Universo Juris Corpore.

Psalmi Davidis et Canticum Solomonis Latino Carmine redditum, which is still in manuscript.

A Genealogie of the Earl of Mar, also still unprinted.

HOPE, JOHN, an eminent botanist, the son of Mr. Robert Hope, surgeon, and grandson of Lord Rankeillour, one of the lords of session, was born May 10, 1725. He was educated for the medical profession at the university of Edinburgh, and studied his favourite science, botany, under Jussieu, at Paris. On returning to his native city, he became a member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh. He obtained the degree of M.D. from the university of Glasgow, on 29th January 1760, and was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians on November 6th of the same year. In 1761, on the death of Dr. Alston, he was appointed king's botanist in Scotland, superintendent of the royal gardens, and professor of botany and materia medica. The chair of materia medica he resigned in 1768, and, by a new commission, was nominated regius professor of medicine and botany in the university. He was elected a member of the royal society of London, and of several foreign societies, and was enrolled in the first class of botanists by Linnæus, who denominated a beautiful shrub by the name of Hopea. He was also president of the royal college of physicians, Edinburgh. He died there November 10, 1786. He was the first in Scotland who introduced the Linnæan system, and he obtained the removal of the Botanic garden from the low ground east of the North Bridge, Edinburgh, to more suitable ground on the north side of Leith Walk; whence it was again removed in 1822 to a preferable situation at Inverleith Row. Besides some useful manuals for facilitating the acquisition of botany by his students, two valuable dissertations by him, the one on the 'Rheum Palmatum,' a rare plant found in the Isle of Skye, and the other on the 'Ferula Assafœtida,' were published in the Philosophical Transactions, of 1769 and 1785.

HOPE, SIR JOHN, fourth earl of Hopetoun, a distinguished military commander, son of the second earl, was born August 17, 1766. In his fifteenth year he entered the army as a volunteer, and, May 28, 1784, received a cornet's commission in the 10th light dragoons. He was gradually promoted through the various gradations of military rank till April 26, 1793, when he became lieutenant-colonel in the 25th foot. In 1794 he was appointed adjutant-general to Sir Ralph Abercromby in the Leeward Islands, and during the three subsequent years he served in the West Indies with the rank of brigadier-general. In 1796 he was elected M.P. for Linlithgowshire. As deputy-adjutant-general he accompanied the expedition to Holland in 1799, and was wounded at the attack on the Helder. In 1800 he joined the expedition to Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby. He was engaged in the actions of March 8 and 13, 1801, and received a wound at the battle of Alexandria. In June he proceeded with the army to Cairo, where he negotiated the convention for the surrender of that important place. He was made major-general May 11, 1802, and lieutenant-general April 25, 1808. He served with much distinction in the Peninsular war, and conducted a column of the army with success through Spain, in the face of a superior body of the French; and, after a long and harassing march, joined Sir John Moore at Salamanca. In the subsequent memorable retreat, his prudence and intrepidity were, on several occasions, conspicuously shown; and at the battle of Corunna he commanded the left wing of the British army. On the death of Sir John Moore, Sir David Baird being severely wounded, the chief command devolved on General Hope, and under his masterly directions the troops were, after the victory, embarked in good order.

On the arrival of the despatches in England, the thanks of both houses of parliament were unanimously voted to him, and he received the order of the Bath, while his brother, the earl of Hopetoun, was created a baron of the United Kingdom.

Sir John Hope was soon after appointed to superintend the military department of the unfortunate expedition to the Scheldt, and at its termination was constituted commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland. In 1813 he was ordered to the Peninsula, and commanded the left wing at the battle of Nivelle. In the campaign in the Pyrenees he served with great credit; and for his gallant conduct in an engagement with the enemy on the heights opposite Sibour, on the high road from

Bayonne, where he was severely wounded in the head, he was mentioned with honour in the despatches of Lord Wellington. In February 1814, he was left with a division of the army to invest Bayonne, and a sortie being made from the garrison, he was wounded and taken prisoner, near the village of St. Etienne, and conveyed into the citadel, but soon after obtained his liberty.

On May 3, 1814, he was created a British peer, by the title of Baron Niddry, in the county of Linlithgow. He succeeded his half brother as earl of Hopetoun in 1816, and in August 1819 he attained to the rank of general. He died at Paris, August 27, 1823. A bronze equestrian statue of his lordship, by Campbell, stands in the recess in front of the Royal Bank of Scotland, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh. It was erected in 1835.

A beautiful pillar has been erected on the top of the Mount hill of Sir David Lindsay, in Fife, to his memory, another in Linlithgowshire, and a third in the neighbourhood of Haddington.

"As the friend and companion of Moore," says the Edinburgh Annual Register for 1823, "and as acting under Wellington in the Pyrenean campaign, he had rendered himself conspicuous. But it was when by succession to the earldom, he became the head of one of the most ancient houses in Scotland, and the possessor of one of its most extensive properties, that his character shone in its fullest lustre. He exhibited then a model of the manner in which this eminent and useful station ought to be filled. An open and magnificent hospitality, suited to his place and rank, without extravagance, or idle parade, a full and public tribute to the obligations of religion and private morality, without ostentation or austerity; a warm interest in the improvement and welfare of those extensive districts with which his possessions brought him into contact—a kind and generous concern in the welfare of the humblest of his dependents—these qualities made him beloved and respected in an extraordinary degree."

Hopetoun, earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1703 on Charles Hope of Hopetoun, son of John Hope of Hopetoun, mentioned on page 491, and great-grandson of the celebrated lawyer, Sir Thomas Hope, lord advocate in the reign of Charles I., three of whose sons were lords of session. Charles Hope was born in 1681, and when his father lost his life by the wreck of the Gloucester frigate, which had nearly proved fatal to the duke of York, he was only a year old. As soon as he became of age he was, in 1702, elected a member of the Scots parliament for the county of Linlithgow, being heritable sheriff of that county. The following year he was sworn a privy councillor and created a peer of Scotland by the titles of earl of Hopetoun, Viscount Aithrie, and Lord Hope, by patent dated at St. James', 5th April 1703, to him and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to the heirs female. He took the oaths and his seat in parliament July 6, 1704, and gave his zealous support to the treaty of Union. In 1715 he was constituted lord-lieutenant of the county of Linlithgow, and in 1723 lord-high-commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. At the general election of 1722 he was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, and re-elected to every parliament afterwards as long as he lived. In 1738 he was invested with the order of the Thistle. The noble pile of Hopetoun house, Linlithgowshire, commenced under the direction of the famous architect Sir William Bruce and finished by Mr. Adam, was erected by him, and he died there February 26, 1742, in his 61st year. He married 31st August, 1699, Lady Henrietta Johnstone, only daughter of the first marquis of Annandale, and, with four daughters, had three sons.

The eldest son, John, second earl of Hopetoun, was born at Hopetoun house, September 7, 1704. In 1744, two years after succeeding to the earldom, he was appointed one of the lords of police in Scotland, and held that office till 1760. The whole of the salary which he received from it he devoted to the support of charitable institutions. In 1754 he was lord-high-commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. He had the sole management of the estates of his uncle the third marquis of Annandale, as tutor in law of that nobleman, who was insane. The earl died 12th February, 1781, in his 77th year. He married, first, at Cullen house, 14th September 1733, Lady Anne Ogilvy, second daughter of James fifth earl of Findlater and Seafield, and by her he had three daughters and six sons. He married, secondly, Jean, daughter of Robert Oliphant of Rossie, Perthshire, and by her had two daughters and one son, the celebrated military commander, Sir John Hope of Rankeillour, who succeeded in 1816 as fourth earl of Hopetoun.

The eldest son, Charles, Lord Hope, born 9th July 1740, died, unmarried, at Portsmouth, 6th June 1766, in his 26th year, on his return from a voyage to the West Indies, whither he had gone on account of his health.

James, the second son, born in 1741, became third earl of Hopetoun. He entered the army as an ensign in the 3d regiment of foot-guards 9th May 1758, and, when only eighteen years old, was at the memorable battle of Minden in 1759. He continued in the same regiment till 1764, when he retired from the army, in consequence of the declining health of his elder brother, Lord Hope, with whom he travelled for some time on the continent. At the general election of 1784, three years after he had succeeded to the earldom, he was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, and again, on a vacancy, in 1794, and took an active part in parliamentary business.

On the death of his grand-uncle of the half-blood, the third marquis of Annandale, on 29th April 1792, he succeeded to the large estates of that nobleman in Scotland, and to the titles of earl of Annandale and earl of Hartfell, but never assumed either of them, only taking the additional surname of Johnstone. On the breaking out of the French war in 1793, when seven regiments of fencibles were directed by the king to be raised in Scotland, the earl embodied a corps called the Southern or Hopetoun Fencibles, of which he was appointed

colonel, and soon brought his regiment into a state of efficient discipline. The services of the Hopetoun Fencibles, at first limited to Scotland, were afterwards extended to England, and in 1798 the regiment was disbanded after the regular militia had been organized. His lordship was heritable keeper of the castle of Lochmaben, which had once belonged to Robert the Bruce, and the constabulary of which had been, in 1661, transferred to James Johnstone, earl of Hartfell. He was also lord-lieutenant of the county of Linlithgow, in which capacity he embodied a yeomanry corps and a regiment of volunteer infantry, both of which he commanded as colonel, and they were among the first that tendered their services to government. For his patriotic services, and his brother's gallant conduct in the Peninsula, he was created a baron of the United Kingdom, 28th January 1809, by the title of Baron Hopetoun of Hopetoun, in the county of Linlithgow, to him and his heirs male, with remainder to the heirs male of his father. He died at Hopetoun house 29th May 1816, at the advanced aged of 75. He married 16th August 1766, Lady Elizabeth Carnegie, eldest daughter of the sixth earl of Northesk, and had six daughters, who all predeceased him, except the eldest, Lady Anne Hope. She inherited the Annandale estates, and married Admiral Sir William Johnstone, K.C.B. and K.C.H., who in her right assumed the additional name of Hope. Her ladyship died in 1818, leaving, with other issue, John James Hope Johnstone, Esq. of Annandale.

Having no male issue, the third earl was succeeded by his half-brother, the celebrated General Sir John Hope of Rankeillour, then lord Niddry, fourth earl of Hopetoun, a memoir of whom is given on page 493. He was twice married, first, in 1798, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Hon. Charles Hope Vere of Craigiehall (see next article), who died without issue in 1801; secondly, in 1803, to Louisa Dorothea, third daughter of Sir John Wedderburn, of Ballindean, baronet, by whom he had ten sons and two daughters. When George IV. visited Scotland in 1822 he embarked at Port Edgar, on his return to England, having previously partaken of a repast at Hopetoun house with the earl, his family, and a select company assembled on the occasion. The king was accompanied by his lordship from Hopetoun house on his embarkation on the 15th August, and on 1st October 1823 the remains of this gallant and distinguished nobleman were landed at Port Edgar from the sloop of war, Brisk, from France, where he had died on the 27th of the preceding August. His lordship was commander-general of the Royal Archers of Scotland, and acted as such on the day of George the Fourth's arrival at Holyroodhouse. As a memorial of that event, they requested the earl to sit for his picture in the dress which he wore on that occasion. The painting was executed by Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Watson Gordon, and is hung up in the Archer's Hall, Edinburgh.

The eldest son, John, born 15th November 1803, succeeded his father as fifth earl, and died 8th April 1843. He married 4th June 1826, Louisa Bosville, eldest daughter of Godfrey Lord Macdonald, and had a son, John Alexander, sixth earl, born in Edinburgh in 1831, educated at Harrow school; entered the army as cornet and sub-lieutenant in the 1st life-guards in 1851. In 1852 he retired from the army, and the same year was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Linlithgowshire; died 2d April 1873.

Heir-presumptive to earldom (1861), his lordship's cousin, John George Frederick Hope-Wallace, born at Quebec in 1839, son of Hon. James Hope-Wallace of Featherstone castle, Northumberland, born at Rankeillour, Fifeshire, June 7, 1807. On succeeding to the estates of the last Lord Wallace, the latter assumed, under that nobleman's will, the additional surname of Wallace. Appointed captain and lieut.-col. of Coldstream guards in 1837, but retired in 1843; M.P. for Linlithgowshire from 1835 to May 1838. He married, 4th March 1837, Mary Frances, youngest *dr.* of 7th earl of Westmeath, issue, 3 sons and 4 *drs.* Col. Hope-Wallace died Jan. 7, 1854.

The second son of the first earl of Hopetoun was the Hon. Charles Hope, who, on the death of his uncle, James, second marquis of Annandale, inherited the estate of Craigiehall, Linlithgowshire, and on his marriage, in 1730, to Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Sir William Vere, baronet, of Blackwood, Lanarkshire, assumed the arms and surname of Vere. The Veres had held that property from the time of David I. by grant from the abbey of Kelso. Mr. Hope Vere was thrice married, and had a large family. His second son, by his first wife, John Hope, a merchant in London, M.P. for Linlithgowshire, and author of a volume of poems in 8vo, entitled 'Thoughts in Prose and Verse, started in his walks;' Stockton, 1780, married, in 1762, Mary, only daughter of Eliab Breton, Esq. of Fortyhill, Enfield, Middlesex, and Norton, in the county of Northampton, and had three sons.

The eldest son, Charles Hope, of Granton, long lord-president of the court of session, and lord-justice-general of Scotland, was born on 29th June 1763. He received the rudiments of his education at Enfield school, Middlesex, whence he was transferred to the High school of Edinburgh, where he rose to the distinction of being dux of the highest class. He studied for the bar at the university of Edinburgh, and passed advocate 11th December 1784. He was appointed depute-advocate 25th March 1786, sheriff of Orkney 5th June 1792, and lord-advocate in June 1801. Shortly afterwards he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, and a piece of plate of one hundred guineas value, for his services in drawing out and otherwise aiding the magistrates in obtaining a Poor's Bill for the city. At the general election of 1802, he had been chosen M.P. for the Dumfries district of burghs, but in December of the same year, on the elevation of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas to the peerage as Viscount Melville, Lord-Advocate Hope was unanimously elected his successor in the representation of the city of Edinburgh.

Short as was the period during which he sat in the House of Commons, it was distinguished by his successful introduction of one or two bills of local importance, and at least one measure of national concern—the Act for augmenting the salaries of the parochial schoolmasters of Scotland. One act of his official career—the censure which he expressed on the conduct of a Banffshire farmer who discharged his servant for attending the drills of a volunteer regiment—became in 1804 the subject of a great party debate, brought on by a motion of Mr. Whitbread for the production of papers in the case, in which both Pitt and Fox took part. The motion was rejected in favour of Mr. Hope, by a majority of 159 to 82; and the case was rendered remarkable by the striking description which the lord-advocate gave of the multitudinous duties of his office.

On the death of Sir David Rae, Lord Eskgrove, he was appointed lord-justice-clerk, and took his seat on the bench of the court of session, 28th November 1804. In the justiciary court he presided seven years, and in solemn addresses, whether to prisoners at the bar, or to the court on opening or closing the assize, he especially excelled. His charges to juries are described as having been singularly impressive, and most persuasive—grouping evidence with skill, presenting its results with a brevity equalled by its fairness, and adapting himself to the comprehension of the most ordinary minds

while preserving the characteristics of correct and fluent speaking. One or two of his addresses to prisoners sentenced to death are traditionally spoken of as having produced a thrilling effect on the auditors.

On the death of Robert Blair of Avonton, lord-president, in 1811, Mr. Hope was promoted to the president's chair of the court of session, and took his seat as the head of the court on 12th November that year. He held that high office for the long period of thirty years, a tenure to which the legal records of Scotland show but one parallel, in the case of the great Lord Stair, Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, who presided over the same court from the year 1698 to the year 1737. In *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, Mr. Lockhart has portrayed the eloquence and dignified bearing of this judge in a case which he witnessed himself. In 1820 his lordship presided at the Special Commission for the trial of high treason at Glasgow; and his address to the grand jury was published at their request. In 1836, on the death of the late duke of Montrose, the office of lord-justice-general, by virtue of an act of parliament, devolved upon him, and in that capacity, after an absence of a quarter of a century, he returned to preside in the court of justiciary. In 1841, when seventy-eight, he resigned his seat upon the bench, and retired into private life.

When sheriff of Orkney, his lordship enrolled himself as one of the first regiment of Royal Edinburgh volunteers, and served in it as a private and captain of the left grenadiers till 1801, when, by the unanimous recommendation of the corps, he was appointed its lieutenant-colonel, and continued to hold that office until disbanded in 1814. He did much for the discipline and efficiency of the regiment, the privates and noncommissioned officers of which acknowledged their sense of his services, in 1807, by the gift of a handsome sword. He resumed his military duties for a short time in the year 1819, when the political disturbances in the west led to the re-embodying of the regiment. He daily inspected them while doing duty in Edinburgh castle for the regular troops, all of whom were sent to the western counties, where the spirit of disaffection chiefly prevailed.

In 1822, the lord-president was sworn a privy councillor. He was for many years an elder of the Established church of Scotland, a deputy-lieutenant of Linlithgowshire, a commissioner of the Board of trustees for manufactures, &c. His portrait, in the robes of lord-justice-general,—which he wore at the ceremony of proclaiming Queen Victoria in 1837,—painted by Sir John Watson Gordon, at the request of the Society of Writers to the Signet, is placed in the staircase of their library at Edinburgh.

His lordship died in October 1851. He had married on 8th August 1793, his cousin, Lady Charlotte Hope, eighth daughter of the second earl of Hopetoun, and by her ladyship (who died in 1834) had a numerous family. The eldest son, John Hope, born in 1794, passed advocate in 1816, was appointed solicitor-general in 1825, and in 1830 was elected dean of faculty. In 1841 he was raised to the bench as lord-justice-clerk, on the promotion of David Boyle of Shewalton, who had previously held that appointment, to the office of lord-justice-general. At the same time he was sworn a member of the privy council; an official custodian of the regalia of Scotland; married, with issue. He died June 14th, 1858.

The lord-president's next brother, Lieutenant-general Sir John Hope, G C.H., born in 1765, entered the army in 1778, as a cadet in General Houston's regiment of the Scots brigade then serving in Holland. In 1787 he was appointed a captain in the 60th foot. The following year he was appointed to a troop in the 13th light dragoons, and in 1792 he was made aide-de-camp to General Sir William Erskine, whom he accompanied to Flanders, and was present at all the actions in which the cavalry were engaged. On his return he was promoted to be major in the 28th light dragoons. Soon after he was made colonel, and embarked with his regiment for the Cape. On his return in 1799, he was appointed to the 37th foot, which regiment he joined at St. Vincent's, in the West Indies. In 1805 he received the rank of colonel. He was next appointed deputy-adjutant-general to the Baltic expedition, and was present at the siege and capture of Copenhagen. In 1810 he was promoted to be major-general, and placed on the staff of the Severn district, but in 1812 he was removed to that of the army under Lord Wellington in the Peninsula. In 1819 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and died in 1836. He was twice married. By his first wife, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Robert Scott of Logie, he had three daughters. He married, a second time, in 1814, Jane Hester, daughter of John Macdougall, Esq. of Ardintriva, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. The next brother, Vice-admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope, G.C.B., died 2d May 1831, leaving issue.

The president's uncle, of the half-blood, Vice-admiral Sir George Hope, K.C.B., eldest son of the third marriage of the Hon. Charles Hope Vere, and fifth child of his father, born 6th July 1767, was a very distinguished naval officer. He entered the navy at the age of fifteen in 1782, and after passing through the usual gradations attained the rank of captain in 1793, and that of rear-admiral in 1811. During the interval he had commanded, successively, the Romulus, Alcmene, and Leda frigates, and the Majestic, Theseus, and Defence, seventy-fours. At the battle of Trafalgar he was present in the latter vessel. He served as captain of the Baltic fleet during 1808, and the three subsequent years. In 1812 he went to the admiralty, and in the following autumn he was sent to bring over the Russian fleet to England, during the French invasion of Russia. In 1813 he held the chief command in the Baltic, and in the end of that year he returned to the admiralty, where he remained as confidential adviser to the first lord till his death, 2d May 1818.

HORNER, Francis, an able parliamentary speaker and political economist, and one of the early writers in the Edinburgh Review, was the eldest son of a respectable linen merchant in Edinburgh, who was himself a native of England, and was born in that city August 12, 1778. At the High School of his native place, he showed great application and proficiency, and attained the distinction of being dux of the rector's class. His first Latin master was the eccentric William Nicoll, the convivial friend of Burns, but the rector was the learned Dr. Adam, a memoir of whom is given in the first volume. At the university of his native city, under the auspices of the celebrated Dugald Stewart, he made great progress in his studies. Robertson the historian was then the principal, and the respective chairs were filled by Professors Dugald Stewart, Playfair, Joseph Black, John Robison, Blair, Dalziel, Monro, and

Gregory. After leaving the university, he spent some time with a private tutor in England, the Rev. John Hewlett of Shacklewell, for the purpose chiefly of acquiring a purely English accent. After his return to Edinburgh he studied law, physical science, political philosophy and English composition. To improve himself in the latter, he systematically read the purest English classics, and exercised himself in translating from good French authors. He seems to have acquired considerable knowledge of Italian and Spanish without the assistance of masters. The historians, philosophers, and economists stood higher in his favour than the poets and imaginative writers. He became a member of the Literary, Speculative, and other societies, being admitted a member of the Speculative at the same time with Henry afterwards Lord Brougham, and both took an active part in the proceedings of that Society. Among his associates at this time were Lord Henry Petty, afterwards marquis of Lansdowne, Francis, afterwards Lord Jeffrey, Brougham, John Archibald Murray, afterwards a lord of session, his schoolfellow, fellow-student, and friend and correspondent through life, Lord Webb Seymour, a younger brother of the duke of Somerset, and the Rev. Sydney Smith. For one of his subjects in the Speculative Society he chose "the circulation of money;" and in conjunction with Dr. Thomas Brown and some others he engaged, while still a law student, in translating the political and philosophical works of Turgot, which were afterwards published.

In the summer of 1800 he passed advocate, but he very soon acquired a rooted dislike of the practice and usages of the court of session, and after having walked for above a year the boards of the parliament house, his daily attendance in which gave him a constant headach, he resolved to quit practice there and qualify for the English bar. He accordingly entered at Lincoln's Inn. Having joined the whig party in 1806, when Lord Henry Petty was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, he and the earl of Lauderdale exerted their influence on behalf of Mr. Horner, who, through Lord Kinnaird, was returned member of parliament for St. Ives. At the following election, however, he lost his seat, but was returned for St. Mawes, through the Grenville interest. Before this time he had appeared as counsel at the bar of the house of peers in Scotch appeal cases, and he seems to have soon obtained in this department a large share of professional employment. From his first appearance as a member of the house of commons, he was recognised as a man of ability and information, and as one likely to rise. Through the patronage of Lord Minto he obtained the place of one of the commissioners for investigating the claims upon the nabob of Arcot, though without salary.

Having been called to the English bar, he chose the western circuit, and was, though slowly, in the way of obtaining a fair share of business. But his reputation as a member of parliament advanced far more rapidly than his character as a lawyer; and this squared with his inclinations and ambition, which had ever strongly prompted him to figure in public life, whatever became of his pecuniary interests. In the session of 1810 he distinguished himself by his speeches on the state of the circulating medium. He was afterwards placed at the head of the Bullion committee, and made a most elaborate, though unsuccessful, effort for the return of cash payments. In May of the same year, he supported Alderman Combe's motion for a vote of censure on ministers, for having obstructed an address to his majesty from the Livery of London.

He continued to take a prominent part on the opposition side of the house in all the important discussions of the day, particularly in those of the regency question; but by constant application to business, his constitution, never very strong, at last gave way. For several years before his illness assumed the decided character of pulmonary disease, he had occasionally suffered from a complaint which perplexed the physicians whom he consulted, both in London and Edinburgh. An uneasiness amounting to difficulty of breathing was one painful symptom, yet the disease was declared to be neither water on the chest, nor tubercular consumption. Dr. Baillie alone rightly conjectured the real nature of the unwonted complaint to which Mr. Horner, without any apprehension of his end being so near, fell a victim. It was an enlargement of the air-cells of the lungs.

and a consequent condensation of their substance, a form of disease so unusual that Dr. Baillie had known only of three cases of so rare a disorder, and these not in his own practice, but from examining anatomical collections. In company with his brother, Leonard, secretary to the Geological Society, for the recovery of his health Mr. Horner went to France, and afterwards proceeded to Italy, without deriving any benefit from the change. He died at Pisa, February 8, 1817, in the 38th year of his age. A monument was erected to his memory by his friends in Westminster Abbey, and his Memoirs and Correspondence in 2 vols. 8vo, edited by his brother, Mr. Leonard Horner, was published at London in 1843. Subjoined is his portrait from a painting by Sir Henry Raeburn.

HORSBURGH, James, F.R.S., a distinguished hydrographer, was born at Elie, Fifeshire, September 23, 1762. His parents, though in a humble sphere of life, were pious and respectable. At the age of sixteen, having acquired the elements of mathematical science, book-keeping, and the theoretical parts of navigation, he sailed in various vessels, chiefly in the coal trade, from Newcastle and the Frith of Forth, to Hamburgh, Holland, and Ostend. In May 1780 he was captured by a French ship of twenty guns, close to Walcheren, and detained in prison at Dunkirk for a short time. After his liberation he went on a voyage to the West Indies, and on his return proceeded to Calcutta. In 1784 he was made third mate of the Nancy, bound for Bombay, in which trade he continued for about two years. In May 1786, when proceeding from Batavia towards Ceylon, as first mate of the Atlas, he was wrecked upon the island of Diego Garcia, owing to the incorrectness of the charts then in use. On his return to Bombay he joined, as third mate, the Gunjava, a large ship belonging to a respectable native merchant, and bound to China. On the vessel's arrival at Canton, he became first mate, in which capacity he continued to sail, in that and other ships, between China, Bombay, and Calcutta, for several years.

Mr. Horsburgh's experience and observation had enabled him to accumulate a vast store of nautical knowledge, bearing especially on eastern hydrography. By the study of books, and by experiments, he familiarized himself with lunar observations, the use of chronometers, &c. He also taught himself drawing, etching, and the spheres. During two voyages to China, by the eastern route, he constructed three charts, one of the Strait of Macassar, another of the west side of the Philippine Islands, and the third of the tract from Dampier Strait, through Pitt's Passage, towards Batavia, accompanied by a Memoir of Sailing Directions, which were published under the patronage of the court of directors of the East India Company, for the use of their ships.

In 1805 Mr. Horsburgh returned to England, and soon after he published a variety of charts, with Memoirs of his Voyages, explanatory of Indian Navigation. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1810 appeared several of his papers which he had presented to Sir Joseph Banks; while others were inserted in Nicholson's Philosophical Journal. In 1809 he brought out 'Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, the Cape of Good Hope, and the interjacent Ports,' compiled chiefly from original journals and observations made in the Eastern seas during twenty-one years. This invaluable work

has now become a standard authority. In 1810, on the death of Mr. Dalrymple, he was appointed hydrographer to the East India Company. His energies were now devoted to the construction of various valuable charts and works; amongst which were, an Atmospherical Register for indicating Storms at Sea, published in 1816; a new edition of 'Mackenzie's Treatise on Marine Surveying,' in 1819; and the 'East India Pilot.' He also contributed a paper to the Royal Society on the Icebergs in the Southern Hemisphere, which is printed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1830. In 1835 he published a Chart of the East Coast of China, having the names in the Chinese character and in English, translated by himself, which was his last work. He died May 14, 1836. He was married in 1805, and left one son and two daughters. A striking public acknowledgment of his merit is contained in the Report on Shipwrecks of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which refers to the highly valuable labours of the East India Company's maritime officers, and "the zealous perseverance and ability of their distinguished hydrographer, the late Captain Horsburgh, whose Directory and Charts of the Eastern Seas have been invaluable safeguards to life and property in those regions."

HORSLEY, John, an eminent historian and antiquarian, of English parentage, usually described as a native of Northumberland, was born at Pinkie House, in Mid-Lothian, then the property of the earl of Dunfermline, in 1685. After receiving the elementary part of his education at the grammar school of Newcastle, he studied for the ministry at the university of Edinburgh, being admitted master of arts in 1701. Returning to England, he preached for several years without a charge, and, in 1721, was ordained minister of a congregation of protestant dissenters at Morpeth. In 1722 he invented a simple and ingenious mode of determining the average quantity of rain that fell, by means of a peculiarly constructed funnel, and soon after he was elected a member of the Royal Society, and commenced delivering public lectures on hydrostatics, mechanics, &c., at Morpeth, Alnwick, and Newcastle; in connection with which he published a small work on experimental philosophy. His great work, 'Britannia Romana,' or the Roman Affairs of Britain, in three books, folio, illustrated with maps of the Roman positions, &c., appeared in 1732. He had also designed a History of Northumberland, which he did not live to finish. He died at Morpeth, January 15, 1732, aged 46. By his wife, a daughter of Professor Hamilton, at one time minister of Cramond, he had a son, of whom nothing is known, and two daughters, one of whom was married to a Mr. Randall, clerk in the Old South Sea House, London, and the other to Samuel Halliday, Esq., an eminent surgeon at Newcastle. The greater part of Mr. Horsley's unfinished manuscripts, correspondence, &c., fell after his death into the hands of John Cay, Esq., of Edinburgh, and from these was printed at Newcastle in 1831, a small biographical work by the Rev. John Hodgson, vicar of Whelpington in Northumberland.

HOWE, James, a most skilful animal painter, the son of the minister of the parish of Skirling, in Peebles-shire, was born there, August 30, 1780. He was educated at the parish school, and having early displayed a taste for drawing, he was, at the age of thirteen, sent to Edinburgh to learn the trade of a house-painter; and was employed in his spare hours to paint for Marshall's panoramic exhibitions. On the expiry of his apprenticeship he commenced as a painter of animals at Edinburgh, and attracted the notice of various persons of distinction. By the advice of the earl of Buchan he was induced to visit London, where he painted the portraits of some of the horses in the royal stud; but owing to George III. being at this time afflicted with blindness, he was disappointed in his hopes of securing the patronage of royalty, in consequence of which he returned to Scotland. Being considered the first animal painter in his native country, if not in Britain, his cattle portraits and pieces were purchased by many of the nobility and gentry. From Sir John Sinclair he received, some time subsequent to 1810, a commission to travel through various parts of Scotland for the purpose of painting the different breeds of cattle, his portraits of which were of much use to Sir John in the composition of his agricultural works. Various of Howe's pieces were engraved, and among the most popular of these was his Hawking Party, by Turner.

In 1815 Howe visited the field of Waterloo, and afterwards painted a large panoramic view of the battle, which was highly successful. During its representation at Glasgow, he resided there for about two years, but falling into irregular habits, he returned to Edinburgh in bad health and indigent circumstances. Being invited by the Hon. Mr. Maule, afterwards first Lord Panmure, to Brechin castle, to paint some cattle-pieces, he partially recovered his strength, and, after a stay of four months, returned to Edinburgh a richer man than when he left it. About the close of 1821, for the benefit of his health, he removed to Newhaven, a fishing village in the neighbourhood of that city, where, applying himself to his professional avocations, he produced a number of large compositions, many hundred sketches, and countless portraits of single animals. His wonderful skill in depicting animals remained unimpaired by time, but he every day became more negligent as to the proper finishing of his pieces. While he resided at Newhaven, he entered upon the illustration of a work on British Domestic Animals, of which Lizars was the engraver. Several numbers were published, containing pictures of cattle of various kinds and breeds, but the work not succeeding, was soon abandoned. The latter years of his life were spent at Edinburgh, where he died, July 11, 1836.

HOWIE, John, the original compiler of the 'Scots Worthies,' was born at Lochgoin, in the parish of Fenwick, Ayrshire, in 1735. His forefathers had taken up their abode in the moors of Fenwick during the twelfth century. They were of the persecuted Waldenses, so many of whom were about that period forced to flee from France, and seek an asylum in Scotland. Possessed of a predilection for literary pursuits, and gradually augmenting his extensive fund of knowledge by additions to a well-selected library, John Howie opportunely took up the task of recording the lives of the martyrs and confessors of Scotland—"her Worthies." "He was," says Mr. M'Gavin, "a plain unlettered peasant. His ancestors had occupied the same farm for ages, and some of them suffered much in the persecuting period, particularly his great-grandfather, whose house was robbed and plundered twelve times, but he always escaped with his life, and died in peace, three years after the Revolution." The 'Biographia Scoticana, or a Brief Historical Account of the most Eminent Scots Worthies who testified or suffered for the cause of Reformation in Scotland,' compiled by John Howie of Lochgoin, was first published in 1775. An enlarged edition, with notes, by William M'Gavin, Esq., was brought out at Glasgow in 1827. John Howie, who belonged to the religious body named Cameronians, or the Reformed Presbytery, died in 1791, aged fifty-seven, and was buried in Fenwick churchyard.

His son, Mr. Thomas Howie, succeeded him as tenant in Lochgoin. We are informed by a local writer that in a small apartment at the southern extremity of the steading is deposited an extensive library, accumulated chiefly by the author of the 'Scots Worthies.' The visitor of an antiquarian turn of mind, will feel gratified on inspecting many theological works of an early date. There are several specimens of the typography of Christopher Barker, an early printer who has pretty generally obtained the credit of having printed the first newspaper established in Britain. There are also some MS. volumes in the handwriting of the author of the 'Scots Worthies.' His books are interspersed with occasional notes, written apparently in short-hand. The manuscript volumes in Lochgoin are chiefly composed of sermons, of which copious notes must have been taken. His antique MSS. are written in a fair, perpendicular, old-fashioned hand; and are characterised by a precision and regularity only surpassed by letter-press. One of the volumes alluded to is occupied with a commentary on the Scriptures. This work was written by a young minister, a Mr. Wilson. John Howie would appear to have made a pilgrimage to the place where Mr. Wilson's parents resided, for the purpose of procuring a perusal of the work—the author having died a short time previously. Before returning the book, he carefully copied the whole; and the volume, bound in stout boards, still exists—a monument of the writer's patience and industry.

HOWIESON, William, A.R.S.A., an eminent engraver, the son of a carver and gilder in Edinburgh, was born in 1798, and educated in Heriot's Hospital. Having early evinced a taste for art,

he was bound as an apprentice to Mr. Andrew Wilson, an engraver in Edinburgh of considerable repute in his day. He was afterwards employed by Mr. Lizars, engraver, and others. Some book plates which he executed indicated such an amount of talent as to attract the notice of Mr. D. O. Hill, secretary to the Royal Scottish Academy, whose recommendation influenced Mr. George Harvey, R.S.A., to intrust to him the engraving of his highly popular painting of 'The Curlers.' The impressions were issued in 1838. In consequence of its excellence as a work of art, Mr. Howieson was chosen an associate engraver of the Royal Scottish Academy. His next work was an engraving from Sir William Allan's 'Polish Exiles.' Harvey's 'Covenanters' Communion' followed, and 'The Skule Skailin,' by the same artist. All these works are of large dimensions, and are engraved in the line manner, with such tasteful beauty and elaborate finish as to entitle Mr. Howieson to a very high rank in his own department of art. Unseduced by the showy popular attractiveness and facility of what is called the mixed style of engraving, he devoted himself, with unsparing fidelity and application, to the laborious tediousness and comparatively unremunerating practice of what he conceived to be the true and high in his art. Mr. Howieson died December 20, 1850, leaving a widow and three children.

HOZIER, the surname of a family in Lanarkshire, designated of Newlands. William Hozier, born 1758, succeeded his father, (who was one of the magistrates of Glasgow,) in the estates of Newlands, Thornwood, and Coates, in the county of Lanark, and afterwards purchased the estates of Barrowfield and St. Enoch's Hall in the same county. He married, first, Jean Campbell, youngest daughter of John Campbell, Esq. of Clathick and Killermont, by whom he had issue one son, James; secondly, Lilias, daughter of John Wallace, Esq. of Kelly, issue, also a son, John Wallace, who predeceased him. James, the only surviving son, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Lanark, succeeded to the above properties on the death of his father. He married, 1824, Catherine Margaret, 2d daughter of Sir William Feilden, baronet, of Feniscowles, Lancashire, issue, 5 sons and 3 daughters, viz., sons, 1. William Wallace, born 1825, formerly lieutenant in the Scots Greys; married Frances Anne, daughter of James O'Hara, Esq. of Raheen, co. Galway, Ireland; issue one son and two daughters;—2. John Wallace, born 1830, died 1833;—3. John Wallace, born 1834, in the Scots Greys;—4. Edmund Sumner Jackson, born 1836, died 1837;—5. Henry Montague, born 1838; lieutenant Royal Artillery: daughters, 1. Catherine Haughton, died young; 2. Jane Campbell, *m.* in 1861, Randle Joseph Feilden, major, 60th Rifles, 2d son of Joseph Feilden, Esq. of Witton Park, Lancashire; 3. Mary Haughton Georgiana.

HUMBERSTON, THOMAS FREDERICK MACKENZIE. See SEAFORTH, Earl of, vol. iii.

HUME, a surname, a corruption of HOME, which see.

Alexander Hume of Kennetsidehead, portioner of Hume, was one of the martyrs of the Covenant, and his execution was perhaps the most cruel and unprovoked of the judicial murders, which led the way to the Revolution of 1688. Taken prisoner in 1682, by a brother of the earl of Home, he was conveyed, sorely wounded, to the castle of Edinburgh, and at first tried only on the charge of having held converse with some of the party who took the castle of Hawick in 1679. The proof, however, being defective, the diet was deserted. On November 15, he was again indicted, and accused of levying war against the king in the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk. The diet was again deserted. On December 20, however, he was once more indicted for having gone to the house of Sir Henry MacDougall of Mackerstoun, besieged it, and demanded horses and arms, of having entered Kelso, &c., in search of horses and armour, of resisting the king's forces under the master of Ross, &c. The whole of these formidable charges were founded on the simple fact that Mr. Hume, riding with sword and holster pistols, the usual arms worn by all gentlemen at that period, after attending a sermon had, on his way home, called, with his servant, at Mackerstoun House, and offered to buy a bay horse. This his counsel, Sir Patrick Hume, offered to prove, but the court repelled the defence. He was found guilty, on these unproved charges, and condemned to be hanged at the market cross of Edinburgh on 29th December, between 2 and 4 afternoon. He petitioned for time that his case might be laid before the king, but this was refused, and the day of execution hastened. Interest, however, had previously been made at court in his favour, and a remission reached Edinburgh in time, but was kept up by the chancellor, the earl of Perth. On the day of his execution his wife, Isobel Hume, went to Lady Perth, and earnestly besought her to interpose for her husband's life, pleading his five small children, but she was inhumanly repulsed. His last speech on the scaffold will be found in Wodrow (*Hist. of Sufferings of Church of Scotland*, vol. ii. pp. 268—270). His estate was forfeited, but restored at the Revolution, and it is remarkable, that his family was singularly prosperous. His lineal descendants still possess extensive property in Berwickshire—his heir male and direct descendant is Patrick Home of Gunsgreen and Windshiel, and in the same degree in the female line are Mrs. Milne Home of Wedderburn, and Mr. Robertson Glasgow, of Montgreenan, Ayrshire.

HUME, ALEXANDER, a sacred poet of the reign of James VI., was the second son of Patrick, fifth baron of Polwarth, and is supposed to have been born about the year 1560. He studied at St. Andrews, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1574. After spending four years in France, studying the law, he returned to his native country, and was duly admitted advocate. His professional progress is related by himself in an 'Epistle to Maister Gilbert Montcrief, Medicinar to the King's Majestie.' Not succeeding at the

bar, he sought preferment at court. But failing in this also, he entered into holy orders, and was appointed minister of Logie, near Stirling. He now devoted himself to writing religious songs and poems with the view of correcting the popular taste, and displacing the "godlie and spiritual sangis and ballattis" of that age, which were nothing more than pious travesties of the profane ballads and songs then most in vogue. In 1599 he published 'Hymnes, or Sacred Songs, where the right use of Poetry may be Espied,' dedicated to "the faithful and vertuous Lady Elizabeth Melvil," generally styled Lady Culros, who wrote 'Ane Godlye Dream, compylit in Scottish Meter,' printed at Edinburgh in 1603, and at Aberdeen in 1644, which was a great favourite with the Presbyterians. The 'Hymnes, or Sacred Songs' have been reprinted by the Bannatyne Club. The best of these is 'The Day Estivall,' being a description of a summer day in Scotland, from dawn to twilight. Hume was also the author of a poem on the defeat of the Spanish Armada, entitled 'The Triumph of the Lord after the Manner of Men,' which has been praised by Dr. Leyden, but never hitherto printed. He died in 1609.

His works are:

A Treatise of Conscience, quhairin diuers secreats concerning that subiect are discouered. Edin. by Rob. Walgrave, 1594, 8vo.

Hymnes, or Sacred Songes; wherein the right Vse of Poesie may be espied: be Alexander Hume. Whereunto are added, the Experience of the Author's Youth, and certaine Precepts serving to the practice of Sanctification. Edin. by Rob. Walgrave, 1599, 4to.

Alexander Hume, Scot, his rejoinder to Dr. Adam Hill, concerning the Descent of Christ into Hell, wherein the Answer to his Sermon is justly defended, and the rust of his Reply scraped from those Arguments, as if they had neuer been touched with the canker, 4to.

HUME, David, of Godscroft, a well-known controversial writer, historian, and Latin poet, was the second son of Sir David Hume of Wedderburn, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Johnston of Elphinston, and is supposed to have been born about 1560. He was educated with his elder brother at the public school of Dunbar, and afterwards went to France, intending to make the tour of Italy, but had reached no farther than Geneva, when he was recalled by the dangerous illness of his brother, on which he returned to Scotland about the beginning of 1581. In 1583 he became confidential secretary to his relative, Archibald, "the Good Earl" of Angus, whom he accompanied on his retirement into England. He availed himself of the opportunity to visit London, and during his residence there he maintained a constant correspondence with the earl, who, with the other exiled lords, remained at Newcastle. In 1585 he returned to Scotland with Angus, and till the earl's death, which happened in 1588, he continued in the capacity of his secretary, and was engaged in some of the public transactions of the time.

In 1605 he published the first part of a Latin treatise, 'De Unione Insulæ Britanniæ,' which he dedicated to James VI., advocating his majesty's favourite project of a union between England and Scotland. The same year he published his 'Lusus Poetici,' afterwards inserted in the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum.' In 1608 Hume entered upon a correspondence on the subject of episcopacy and presbytery with Law, bishop of Orkney, afterwards archbishop of Glasgow, and, in 1613, he began a controversy of the same nature with Cowper, bishop of Galloway. About 1611 he wrote the 'History of the House of Wedderburn, by a Son of the Family,' which has been printed for the Abbotsford Club. On the death of Prince Henry in 1612, he lamented his fate in a poem, entitled 'Henrici Principis Justa.' In 1617 he composed a congratulatory poem on the king's revisiting Scotland, entitled 'Regi Suo Gratulatio.' The same year he wrote, but did not publish, a prose work in reply to the injurious assertions relative to Scotland which Camden had asserted in his Britannia, also answered by Drummond.

Hume's principal work, supposed to have been written about 1625, is his 'History of the House and Race of Douglas and Angus,' first printed at Edinburgh by Evan Tyler in 1644, and several times reprinted. He is conjectured to have died about 1630.

HUME, Sir Patrick, Bart. of Polwarth, first earl of Marchmont, a distinguished patriot and statesman, was born January 13, 1641. He succeeded his father in his estates and the title of baronet in 1648, and was educated by his mother, the daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, as a strict Presbyterian. In 1665 he was elected member of parliament for the county of

Berwick. He took a decided part against the tyrannical administration of the duke of Lauderdale, and went to London in 1674 with the duke of Hamilton and others, to lay before the king the grievances of the nation. In September 1675, for his opposition to the measures of the government, he was imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. He was afterwards removed to the castle of Dumbarton, and finally to Stirling castle, from whence he was liberated by order of the king, in July 1679. He subsequently went to England, and had many conferences on the state of the nation with the duke of Monmouth, the earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Russell, who was his near relative. In the autumn of 1684, finding that the government was bent on his destruction, Sir Patrick withdrew from his house, and concealed himself in the family burial vault, under the parish church of Polwarth, where he remained for several weeks, supplied every night with food by his celebrated daughter, Grizel, afterwards Lady Grizel Baillie, then only 12 years of age. As winter approached, he removed to a concealed place made by his lady beneath the floor of an under apartment in his own house, where he lived for some time; but, water flowing in to the place of his retreat, he decided on quitting the kingdom, and accordingly departed in disguise. He had only been gone a few hours, when a party of soldiers came to his house in search of him. He succeeded in getting safely to Holland, where he was received with great respect by the prince of Orange.

In 1685 he accompanied the earl of Argyle in his unfortunate expedition to Scotland, and in May of that year his estate was confiscated, and a decree of forfeiture passed against him. On the failure of that ill-concerted enterprise he was concealed for three weeks in the house of his friend Montgomery of Lainshaw, in Ayrshire. He also lay for a time concealed at Kilwinning, where he wrote a narrative of the expedition, which was first printed in Mr. Rose's Observations on Fox's Historical Work, and is inserted in the Marchmont papers, published in 1831. A report of his death was spread abroad to throw the authorities off their guard, and induce them to relax in the search for him, and he effected his escape by a vessel from the west coast, first to Ireland, and then to Bordeaux, whence he proceeded to Geneva, and thence to Holland, where he was joined by his wife and ten children. He settled at Utrecht, where, under the borrowed name of Dr. Wallace, he remained three years and a half, and during that period endured many privations. His necessities prevented him from keeping a servant, and frequently compelled him to pawn his plate to provide for the wants of his family. Not being able to afford the expense of a tutor, he educated his children himself.

It appears that whilst at Bordeaux, he gave himself out for a surgeon, as he had done on the occasion of his former exile, and as he could bleed, and always carried lancets, he well represented the character, and that he travelled on foot across France to Holland. His estate, forfeited in 1686, was given to the earl of Seaford. In June 1688 he addressed from Utrecht a letter, powerful both in style and argument, to his friend Sir William Denholm, written to be communicated to the Presbyterian ministers, to put them on their guard against an insidious plan, which was then in agitation, to induce them to "petition King James for a toleration, which would have included the papists."

At the Revolution of 1688 he came over with the prince of Orange, and took his seat in the Convention parliament, which met at Edinburgh, March 14, 1689, as member for Berwickshire. In July 1690 his forfeiture was rescinded by act of parliament; he was soon after sworn a privy councillor, and December 26, 1690, he was created a peer of Scotland by the title of Lord Polwarth. In October 1692 he was appointed sheriff of Berwickshire, in November 1693 one of the four extraordinary lords of session, and May 2, 1696, was constituted high-chancellor of Scotland. In April 1697 he was created earl of Marchmont; the same year he was appointed one of the commissioners of the treasury and admiralty; and, in 1698, he was appointed lord-high-commissioner to the parliament which met in July of that year. In 1702 he represented King William as high-commissioner to the General Assembly, when the death of the king interrupted the proceedings. After the accession of Queen Anne he brought in a bill for securing the Protestant succession in the

house of Hanover, which was defeated by the prorogation of parliament, and he was soon after deprived of the great seal. He was, subsequently, one of the most influential promoters of the treaty of union. After a long life spent in the service of his country, he died at Berwick, August 1, 1724, in the 84th year of his age. Besides the Narrative of the Expedition under the earl of Argyle, already mentioned, his correspondence has been published in the Marchmont Papers. He wrote also an Essay on Surnames in Collier's Dictionary. His lady, daughter of Sir Thomas Kerr of Cavers, died in 1703. He wrote in her Bible a very affecting testimony to her virtues. He had a son, Alexander, who succeeded him. (See MARCHMONT, earl of.)

HUME, PATRICK, a learned commentator on Milton, and supposed to have belonged to the Polwarth branch of the family of Home or Hume, lived about the close of the seventeenth century. The sixth edition of Paradise Lost, published by Tonson in 1695, is illustrated with Notes by him. In the fourth volume of Blackwood's Magazine, page 658, number for March 1819, will be found a series of extracts from Hume's Commentary, contrasted with the Notes of Mr. Callender of Craigforth, appended to the First Book of Paradise Lost, published by Foulis of Glasgow in 1750.

HUME, DAVID, a celebrated historian and philosopher, was born at Edinburgh, April 26, 1711, old style. He was the second son of Joseph Home of Ninewells, near Dunse, Berwickshire, and was the first member of the family who adopted the name of Hume. His father's family was a branch of the earl of Home's, but of reduced fortune. He lost his father in his infancy, and, along with a sister and elder brother, he was reared and educated under the care of his mother, the daughter of Sir David Falconer, Lord Newton, president of the court of session. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, and was destined for the law, but his strong passion for literature gave him an insuperable aversion to the legal profession; and, —as he informs us in the memoir called 'My Own Life,' which he wrote shortly before his death, and first published in 1777 by Mr. Strahan, to whom he left the manuscript,—while his family believed him to be poring over Voet and Vinnius, he was exclusively occupied with Cicero and Virgil. In 1734, at the persuasion of his friends, he went to Bristol, and entered the office of a respectable merchant in that city; but in a few months he discovered that commercial business was as irksome as the law, and, retiring to France, he resided for some time at Rheims, and afterwards lived for two years at La Fleche, in Anjou, quietly improving himself in literature, and subsisting frugally on his small fortune.

In 1737 he went to London with two volumes of his 'Treatise on Human Nature,' which he had composed in his retirement. The work was published in 1738, but, as he himself remarks, it "fell dead-born from the press." In 1742 he printed at Edinburgh two volumes of his 'Essays, Moral, Political, and Literary,' prepared while he resided at his brother's house at Ninewells, which met with a more favourable reception. In 1745 he was invited to reside with the young marquis of Annandale, whose state of mind at that period rendered a guardian necessary. In this situation he remained for a year, and, on the death of Professor Cleghorn, he became a candidate for the vacant chair of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, but failed in his application, on account of his known infidelity.

In 1746 Mr. Hume accompanied General St. Clair as his secretary in an expedition avowedly against Canada, but which ended in an incursion on the French coast. In 1747 he attended the same officer in an embassy to the courts of Vienna and Turin, where he wore the military uniform, in the character of aide-de-camp to the general. His appearance at this time is thus described by Lord Charlemont, who met with him at Turin: "Nature, I believe, never formed any man more unlike his real character than David Hume. The powers of physiognomy were baffled by his countenance; neither could the most skilful in that science pretend to discover the smallest trace of the faculties of his mind, in the unmeaning features of his visage. His face was broad and fat, his mouth wide, and without any other expression than that of imbecility. His eyes vacant and spiritless; and the corpulence of his whole person was far better fitted to communicate the idea of a turtle-eating alderman than of a refined philosopher. His

speech in English was rendered ridiculous by the broadest Scottish accent, and his French was, if possible, still more laughable; so that wisdom, most certainly, never disguised herself before in so uncouth a garb. His wearing a uniform added greatly to his natural awkwardness, for he wore it like a grocer of the train bands. St. Clair was a lieutenant-general, and was sent to the courts of Vienna and Turin as a military envoy, to see that their quota of troops was furnished by the Austrians and Piedmontese. It was, therefore, thought necessary, that his secretary should appear to be an officer; and Hume was accordingly disguised in scarlet." (*Hardy's Life of Lord Charlemont*, page 8.)

Believing that the neglect of his 'Treatise upon Human Nature' proceeded more from the manner than the matter, he reconstructed the first part of it, and caused it to be published, while he resided at Turin, with the title of an 'Inquiry concerning Human Understanding.' It was, however, at the outset, equally unsuccessful with the treatise.

On his return from the Continent in 1749, he retired to his brother's house at Ninewells, where he resided for two years. In 1751 he repaired to London, where he published the second part of his Treatise remodelled, under the name of 'Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals,' which of all his writings he considered "incomparably the best." The public, however, thought otherwise, and the work, on its appearance, was totally neglected. In 1752 he published his 'Political Discourses,' which, says the author, "was the only work of mine that was successful on its first publication." In the same year he succeeded Ruddiman as librarian to the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh, an office which gave him the command of an extensive collection of books and MSS., and he now formed the plan of writing the History of England. He commenced with the History of the House of Stuart, and on the appearance, in 1754, of the first volume, it was received, to use his own words, "with one cry of reproach, disapprobation, and even of detestation." All sects and parties "united," he says, "in their rage against the man who had presumed to shed a generous tear for the fate of Charles I and the earl of Strafford." But his equally contemptuous mention of the opposing religious parties, and what Fox calls "his partiality to kings and princes," may rather be considered as the true cause of this outcry. Some time afterwards he brought out at London his 'Natural History of Religion,' which was answered in a pamphlet written by Warburton, but attributed to Dr. Hurd. In 1756 he published the second volume of his History, embracing the interval from the death of Charles I. to the Revolution, which was more favourably received than the first had been. He now resolved to go back to an earlier period; and in 1759 he published his History of the House of Tudor, which excited nearly as much clamour against him as his first volume had done. His reputation, however, was now gradually increasing, and he completed his History by the publication of two additional volumes, in 1761. His History of England thenceforth became a standard work. Its statements and representations have, however, been ably examined and answered by writers belonging to all parties, and not only his impartiality but his accuracy has frequently with justice been called in question.

In 1757 he had relinquished the office of librarian to the faculty of advocates, the salary of which at that time was only about £40 sterling, and by the interest of Lord Bute, he obtained a considerable pension from the Crown. In 1763 he attended the earl of Hertford on his embassy to Paris, where he was gratified by a most enthusiastic reception in the fashionable and literary circles of that capital. In the summer of 1765 Lord Hertford was recalled to be lord-lieutenant of Ireland, when Mr. Hume was appointed secretary to the embassy, and he officiated as chargé d'affaires, until the arrival of the duke of Richmond about the end of the same year. In the beginning of 1766 he returned to England, accompanied by Jean Jacques Rousseau, to whom he behaved with a delicacy and generosity which that eccentric individual requited with his usual suspicion and ingratitude. He obtained for him from government a pension of £100 a-year, which Rousseau declined to receive, and when he quarrelled with Hume, the latter published the correspondence that had passed between them, with a few explanatory observations

In 1767 Mr. Hume was appointed under secretary of state under General Conway, which post he held until the resignation of that minister in 1769. Being now possessed of an income of a thousand per annum, he finally retired to Edinburgh, where he became the head of that brilliant circle of eminent literary men, who then adorned the Scottish metropolis. In the spring of 1775 he began to be afflicted with a disorder in his bowels, and for the benefit of his health he went to Bath, accompanied from Morpeth by his attached friends, John Home the author of Douglas, and Dr. Adam Smith, who had arrived there from London to be with him. On his return to Edinburgh he gave a farewell dinner to his literary friends on the 4th of July 1776. After a tedious illness, sustained by him with singular cheerfulness and equanimity, he died at Edinburgh, August 26th, the same year, in the 65th year of his age. His portrait is subjoined.

He bequeathed a certain sum for building his tomb, which was afterwards erected in the Calton burying-ground, Edinburgh.

Regarding the spelling of his surname he had a good-humoured controversy with John Home, the author of the tragedy of Douglas, and on one occasion he proposed to the latter that they should cast lots to see which name should be adopted by them both. "Nay, Mr. Philosopher," said the dramatist, "that is a most extraordinary proposal indeed; for if you lose, you take your own name; and if I lose, I take another man's name." The historian professed to have found authority for Hume instead of Home in the inscription on an old tombstone, and in some other memorials of past times. His own brother, Mr. Home of Ninewells, retained the original spelling of the name. Another point of difference between the dramatist and himself was as to port or claret being the better liquor. The historian preferred port, and the dramatist advocated claret as the beverage of the old Scottish gentleman, previous to the Union, before either of them was taxed. In reference to these two points of dispute the historian, in a codicil to his will, written with his own hand, thus expresses himself: "I leave to my friend John Home of Kilduff, ten dozen of my old claret, at his choice, and one single bottle of that other liquor, called port. I also leave to him six dozen of port, provided that he attests, under his hand, signed John *Hume*, that he has himself alone finished that bottle at two sittings. By this concession he will at once terminate the only two differences that ever arose between us concerning temporal matters." This writing is preserved, but not entered on record. It is dated 7th August 1776, eighteen days before his death. His brother died November 14, 1786. The subject of the following memoir was his second son.

David Hume's works are:

Treatise of Human Nature; being an Attempt to Introduce the Experimental Method of Reasoning into Moral Subjects; with an Appendix, wherein several passages of the foregoing Treatise are illustrated and explained. London, 1739, 1740, 3 vols. 8vo.

Essays, Moral and Political. Edin. 1741, 12mo.

Inquiry concerning Human Understanding.

Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals. Lond. 1751, 12mo. Edin. 1752, 12mo.

Political Discourses. Edin. 1752. 8vo. 3d edition with additions and corrections. Lond. 1754, 12mo.

The History of Great Britain. Vol. i. containing the Reigns of James I. and Charles I. Lond. 1755, 4to. Vol. ii. containing the Commonwealth, and the Reigns of Charles II. and James II. Lond. 1756-7, 2 vols. 4to.

The History of England, under the House of Tudor; comprehending the Reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. Lond. 1759, 2 vols. 4to

The History of England, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Accession of Henry VII. Lond. 1761-2, 2 vols. 4to.

The History of England, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Revolution in 1688. A new edition, corrected. To which is added, a Complete Index. Dublin, 1775, 8 vols. 8vo. Other editions. With the Author's last corrections and improvements, and a short Account of his Life, written by himself. Lond. 1778, and 1786, 8 vols. 8vo.

Two New Essays: 1st, Of the Jealousy of Trade; 2d, Of the Coalition of Parties. Lond. 1760.

Essays and Treatises on several Subjects. Vol. i. containing Essays Moral, Political, and Literary. Lond. 1768, 4to. Vol. ii. containing an Inquiry concerning Human Understanding; an Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals; and the Natural History of Religion. Lond. 1768, 4to. Lond. 1777, 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1788, 2 vols, 8vo.

Dialogues concerning Natural Religion. Edin. and Lond. 1779, 8vo.

Essays on Suicide, and the Immortality of the Soul, ascribed to the late David Hume, Esq. Lond. 1783, 12mo.

Life, written by himself; published by Adam Smith, London, 1777, 8vo.

HUME, DAVID, an eminent writer on the criminal jurisprudence of Scotland, the second surviving son of John Home, Esq. of Ninewells, the brother of David Hume the historian, by his wife Agnes, daughter of Robert Carre, Esq. of Cavers, Roxburghshire, was born in 1756. He studied for the bar, and in 1779 passed advocate. In 1784 he was appointed sheriff of Berwickshire, and in 1786 professor of Scots Law in the university of Edinburgh. Sir Walter Scott, when studying for the bar, attended his classes. He copied over his lectures twice with his own hand from notes taken in the class, and he describes Mr. Hume, as a lecturer, as "neither wandering into fanciful and abstruse disquisitions which are the more proper subject of the antiquary, nor satisfied with presenting to his pupils a dry and undigested detail of the laws in their present state, but combining the past state of our legal enactments with the present, and tracing clearly and judiciously the changes which took place, and the causes which led to them." In 1793 he became sheriff of Linlithgowshire; in 1811 a principal clerk of the court of session, and in 1822 one of the barons of Exchequer in Scotland, which latter office he held till 1834, when he retired on the statutory allowance. The court of Exchequer has been merged in the court of session since 1837. His great work on the criminal law of Scotland has long been considered the text book in that department of jurisprudence, and is constantly referred to as authority both by the bench and the bar. It was published in 1797 in two volumes quarto, under the title of 'Commentaries on the Law of Scotland, respecting the Description and Punishment of Crimes.' Baron Hume died at Edinburgh, August 30, 1838. He left in the hands of the secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh a valuable collection of manuscripts, and letters belonging or relating to his celebrated uncle, the greater part of which were published in a Life of the historian, by John Hill Burton, Esq. advocate, Edinburgh, 1846, 2 vols. 8vo.

Baron Hume's contributions to the Mirror and Lounger were published in Alexander Chalmers' edition of the British Essayists (1802), and will be found scattered here and there in vols. 33 to 40. Not many in number, nowadays they would be considered but of average merit.

HUME, JOSEPH, an eminent financial reformer and politician, was born in Montrose, Forfarshire, in January, 1777. A full length statue of him was erected to his memory in his native town in September 1859. His father was the master of a coasting vessel trading from that port, and, after his death, his mother, who was early left a widow, with a large family, kept a little stall in the market-place, for the sale of brown ware, cheap delph, and other articles of "crockery," as such goods are called in Scotland. Joseph was a younger son. His son, Mr. Joseph Burnley Hume, in a memorial of filial piety, written after his father's death, and dated at his grave, says of him:

"Benevolent himself, in quenchless hope the earth he trod,
His being one continued act of thanksgiving to God!
And thus a long charmed life he lived, that scarce knew check or fall,
Successful as but few can be, and happy beyond all,
Nor will I doubt that e'en on earth, by many a grateful tongue,
At fitting times and seasons shall his meed of praise be sung!
For to his simple soul was given a sturdy common sense
That seized what finer feelings missed, with striking prescience.
To him, by intuition, came high thoughts and bold and new;
And all unawed by custom he embraced the right and true;
And from afar, alone, despite a gibing, roaring throng,
He urged reforms and claimed redress of many a freeman's wrong"

He acquired the rudiments of education, with a little Latin, in his native town. About the age

of thirteen he was placed apprentice to a surgeon-apothecary there, and remained with him for three years. He afterwards studied medicine, first at Aberdeen, and then at Edinburgh, and subsequently "walked the hospitals" in London. In 1796 he was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and at the commencement of the following year he was appointed assistant surgeon in the marine service of the East India Company. It is stated that, on his second voyage out, when the vessel was crammed with passengers of all classes, conditions, and professions, on the accidental death of the purser, he volunteered to supply his place during the remainder of the voyage, and fulfilled the duties so much to the satisfaction of all on board that, on the arrival of the vessel in Calcutta, the captain, officers, and passengers gave him a public testimonial in acknowledgment of his gratuitous services.

He soon gained patrons in India. Observing that few of the Company's servants acquired the native languages, he lost no time in studying them, and soon made himself master of the Hindostanee and Persian. He also studied the religions of the East, and the superstitions of that vast and mixed Asiatic population under our sway, a knowledge of whose succession of creeds, moulded into so many sects, is so essential for the proper rule of the millions of India.

The authorities early recognised in young Hume a valuable and laborious servant. In 1802-3, on the eve of Lord Lake's Mahratta war, much consternation at the seat of government occurred. On a discovery that the gunpowder in store was useless from damp, Mr. Hume's knowledge of chemistry came fortunately in aid of bad administration. He undertook the restoration of this all-important munition of war, and he succeeded. He joined the army in Bundelcund in 1801, as surgeon of the 18th native regiment, and was almost immediately selected by Major-general Powell as the interpreter to the commander-in-chief. Besides continuing his medical duties, he filled successively important posts in the offices of paymaster and postmaster of the forces, in the prize-agencies, and the commissariat. Not only did he gain high reputation by these multifarious civil employments, but he realized large emoluments, and was publicly thanked by Lord Lake for his efficiency.

At the termination of the war in 1807, Mr. Hume returned to the Presidency, and having amassed a fortune of about £40,000, sufficient to justify his retirement from his profession, he resigned his civil employments, and arrived in England in 1808. It was his first intention to settle in the immediate neighbourhood of his native town, but being disappointed in his views of purchasing one of two estates in that vicinity, then in the market, he turned his attention to the active pursuit of mental improvement and the acquirement of practical knowledge. In 1809 he made a tour of the United Kingdom, visiting all the principal ports and manufacturing towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the greater portion of the years 1810 and 1811 he devoted to tours on the Continent, extending his travels to Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, the Ionian Isles, and the shores of the Mediterranean.

In 1812 he published an English translation, in blank verse, of Dante's "Inferno," 8vo. In January of the same year, on the death of Sir John Lowther Johnstone, Bart., the patron of the borough and one of its members, Mr. Hume was elected, under the old unreformed system, M.P. for Weymouth, and entered the House of Commons as a tory, taking his seat on the Treasury bench, as a supporter of the Perceval administration. The deceased baronet's solicitor, who was one of his trustees, introduced him to the constituency for a valuable consideration. In parliament he soon distinguished himself, particularly by his opposition to the Frame-work Knitters' Bill, which was a formidable attempt to coerce the masters of Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire to the orders of the workmen, on which occasion he received the thanks of the manufacturers.

On the dissolution of parliament the following autumn, the patrons of the borough refused him re-election, although he had bargained for a second return. The matter was submitted to arbitration, when he obtained a portion of the money back, for the breach of contract.

He did not again obtain a seat in parliament till 1818, when he was returned for the Aberdeen burghs. In the interval he was not idle. He

was an active member of the Central Committee of the Lancastrian school system, and became deeply interested in the promotion of the moral and intellectual interests of the working classes, and in the improvement of their physical condition. He also published a pamphlet advocating the establishment of savings' banks. He was very ambitious of a seat in the directorship of the East India Company, and although invariably unsuccessful in his efforts for election, he was indefatigable, in the meetings of the proprietary, in the constant exposure of Indian abuses, and in asserting the right of free trade to India, when the charter of the East India Company of 1793 was expiring. He was the first man in London who had the courage to maintain that the trade to India ought to be free to the British merchants, and that the opening of the trade would be advantageous to the Company and the nation. In a speech which he made at the India house in 1813, he foretold that, instead of the exports and imports between British India and Great Britain being limited to 15 or 18,000 tons, they would, by the opening of the trade, increase to 100,000 tons in a few years. From papers laid before parliament it appears that in 1817, four years after even the conditional and restricted opening of the trade, the free tonnage to India had actually exceeded the latter amount. The entire opening of the trade did not take place till the 22d April 1834.

During his canvass for a seat in the direction at the India house, he became acquainted with the lady destined to be his wife. He had obtained an introduction to a proprietor who had four votes, Mr. Burnley of Guildford Street, London, a gentleman of great influence, and his forcible representation of Indian abuses, and of the advantages that would accrue to the stockholders by his being elected a director, established him in the good graces of the old gentleman, and, what was of more value, in those of his daughter, whom he afterwards married.

In the parliament which met on the 14th January 1819, Mr. Hume represented the Aberdeen district of burghs, comprehending, besides that city, his native town of Montrose, with Brechin, Bervie, and Arbroath. The whole electors of these then self-elect burghs, members of close corporations, did not at that time exceed a hundred persons. When formerly in parliament, Mr. Hume, fresh from India, and accustomed to regard the existing tory administration as the perfection of government, gave it his strenuous support. But his reforming and progressive tendencies had since then detached him from the ranks of the tories, and aided by the first Lord Panmure and by the liberal party of the north of Scotland, in a desperate struggle he beat the boroughmongers, and obtained his return. This was the stepping-stone to his permanent and independent position in the House of Commons.

In 1830, he was elected, without opposition, member for the county of Middlesex, for which he continued to sit till the dissolution of parliament in 1837. In July of that year, Colonel Wood defeated him by a small majority. In the same month, on the nomination of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, whose influence was unbounded in Ireland, he was returned for Kilkenny. At the general election of 1841, Mr. Hume was a candidate for Leeds, but without success. In the following year, on the retirement of Mr. Chalmers of Auldbar from Montrose, he was elected for that burgh, and he continued to represent his native town till his death.

During the long period he was in parliament, he was one of the most laborious and indefatigable members of the house. His speeches alone, during thirty-seven years, occupy volumes of 'Hansard's Debates.' He was a strenuous and consistent reformer of abuses, an enemy of monopoly, and the most determined and vigilant advocate of economy and retrenchment that ever sat in the legislature. As a financial reformer, indeed, he never had an equal. He proposed sweeping and repeated plans of reform of the army, the navy, and the ordnance, and of almost every civil department, of the established churches and ecclesiastical courts, of the laws, civil and criminal, of the system of public accounts, of general taxation, duties, and customs. It was entirely owing to Mr. Hume's exertions that the public accounts came to be presented in an intelligible form, and that the sinking fund system was abandoned. He early advocated the aboli-

tion of flogging in the army, naval impressment, and imprisonment for debt. He carried the repeal of the old combination laws, the prohibition of the export of machinery, and the act which prevented workmen from leaving the country. He gave his strenuous aid to the Catholic emancipation act of 1829, the repeal of the test and corporation acts, and the Reform Bill of 1832. In the latter year, when the ministry of Earl Grey, who passed that act, was in power, he declared in the House of Commons that he "would vote black to be white rather than risk the existence of the ministry." For this he was exposed to much abuse at the time. He was a member of every liberal and radical club and association that was then in active operation.

Notwithstanding his stern denunciations of the waste of the public money, he gave his warm and hearty support to every proposal for voting the supplies in the cause of education, or to promote the recreation of the people. In the public service he turned his house into an office, and at times, at his own expense, engaged several clerks to assist him in his labours. He was never without a secretary. He took an active part in every public institution which he thought might be useful to the country, and there was scarcely a society for the improvement of the condition of the people but he subscribed to, and paid his subscriptions. Among the last "motions" placed by him on the notice book of the House of Commons was one for more widely extending the benefits of the British Museum and other exhibitions of science and art. He served on more committees of the House than any other member. In the Select Committee on the Military, Ordnance, and Commissariat Expenditure, he astonished his colleagues by the intelligence and acuteness of his examination of witnesses. On some expression of surprise in the committee, he observed, "You forget I was once commissary general to an army of 12,000 men in India!" Mr. Hume's political character was, on one occasion, thus summed up on the hustings of Middlesex by Lord Robert Grosvenor, "He is one of the fairest men in the House of Commons. He has passed the whole of a long life in serving the people, without fee or reward."

Until the close of the session of 1854 his natural force seemed unimpaired. He died at his seat of Burnley Hall, Norfolk, on 20th February 1855, aged 78. His last words were: "Thank God, I have neither ache nor pain, nor any kind of uneasiness:—only the machine is wearing out." He was buried at Kensal Green cemetery. At the time of his death, he was a deputy lieutenant of Middlesex, a magistrate of Westminster and the counties of Middlesex and Norfolk, a vice-president of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, and a member of the Board of Agriculture. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal Asiatic Society. As one of the Corresponding board of directors of the Society for the Propagation of Christianity in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and as a governor of the Scottish Corporation in London, he always evinced a lively interest in what concerned his native country.

HUNTER, a surname obviously derived from the chase, and from the great superiority of the Normans in the sports of the field, it is supposed, on good grounds, that the families of this surname in Scotland are of Norman extraction. They are accustomed to carry in their armorial bearings three dogs of chase with three hunting horns. "In the castles and domains," says Robertson, "of the great barons, who were 'lords of entire bailiwicks,' appropriated frequently for the accommodation of the sovereign, it appears that various offices exclusively belonging to the sports of the field existed. Johne le Hunter de la Foreste de Paisley, and Hugh and Richard, the hunters of Stragrife (Renfrewshire), appear in the Rag Roll Caled. iii. p. 118; as also does Aylmer de la Hunter of the county of Ayr." [*Ayrshire Families*, vol. iii. p. 168.] The office, whatever it was, held by the original bearers of this name, is supposed to have been similar to that of forester, from the fact that the motto of the Foresters of Corstorphine (now represented by the earls of Verulam, in England) was "Hunter! blow your horn." In the remarks on the Ragman Roll, the Aylmer de la Hunter above mentioned is said to be the ancestor, "for certain, of the Hunters of Arneil, designed of Hunterston and of that ilk."

Nisbet (*System of Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 332) says: "As for the antiquity of the name, Gulielmus Venator, (which I take for Hunter,) is a witness in the charter of erection of the bishopric of Glasgow by David I., when he was prince of Cumberland. In a charter of King Alexander II., of the lands of Manners to William Baddeley, upon the resignation of Nicol Corbat of these lands and others, the lands of Norman Hunter are exempted, as the charter bears 'Quas Nicolaus Corbat nobis reddidit, excepta terra quondam Normani Venatoris quam Malcolmus frater Regis Willielmi ei dedit.' For which see the Haddington Collections."

The most ancient families of the name in Scotland were the Hunters of Polmood in Peebles-shire, and the Hunters of Hunterston in Ayrshire. With regard to the former, which is now extinct, Dr. Pennecuik, in his Description of Tweeddale, has inserted a copy (of a translation) of a charter, pretending to be from Malcolm Canmore, to the ancestor of the

family, which, says Robertson, if not a foolish translation of a genuine charter, is certainly framed on the traditionary story of the origin of the family, and even in that light possesses considerable interest. It is in these words: "I Malcolm Kenmure, king, the first of my reign, gives to thee Normand Hunter of Powmood, the Hope up and down, above the earth to heaven, and below the earth to hell, as free to thee and thine as ever God gave it to me and mine, and that for a bow and a broad arrow when I come to hunt in Yarrow.

And for the mair suith.
I byte the white wax with my tooth,
Before thir witnesses three,
May, Mauld, and Marjorie."

A subsequent writer says, "From the strictest inquiry no such charter exists, though there is strong presumption that William the Lyon did make a similar grant of lands to Norman Hunter, a refugee, who having followed William the Conqueror into England, fled from the arbitrary oppression of his successors to seek shelter in Scotland."

Thomas Hunter of Polmood, who died 20th March 1765, had executed a disposition and deed of entail on the 28th of the previous January, in favour of Alexander Hunter, merchant in Edinburgh, who, though bearing the same name, was no relation. As this deed was executed on deathbed, it was liable to reduction, if an heir could be found. Thomas Hunter, the last possessor of the estate, was descended from a natural son of Robert Hunter of Polmood, who died in 1689. The estate had been destined to the bastard and the heirs of his body, with a special declaration that, in the event of failure, it should return to the granter, his nearest heirs male, and assignees whatsoever. On the death of Thomas Hunter two persons came forward, each claiming to be the heir to the estate, one an old man called Adam Hunter, and the other a man of the name of Taylor, who afterwards withdrew his claim. After nearly fifty years' litigation, both the court of session and the House of Lords, to which the case had been appealed, decided that Adam Hunter had not established his pedigree. An ancient prediction that "The Hunters of Polmood were never to prosper," seems in this case to have been verified. Mr. Alexander Hunter died at Edinburgh, 22d January 1786, and was succeeded by his nephew, Walter Hunter, Esq. of Polmood and Crailing, whose eldest daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of the eighteenth Lord Forbes, came into possession of Polmood.

Of the Hunterston line, Crawford (*Officers of State*, p. 360 *Note*) says that he had "very carefully perused their writs," and that "from charters they appear to have had at least a part of the estate they possess in Cunningham while the Morvilles were lords of that country, as far back as the reign of Alexander II." (between 1214 and 1249.) From Mungo or Quintegern Hunter, the tenth in possession of Hunterston, and the ninth in direct descent from Norman le Hunter above mentioned, descended the Hunters of Abbotshill. Andrew Hunter, D.D., the eighth of this family, was the eldest son of Andrew Hunter, Esq. of Park, writer to the signet, and Grizel Maxwell, a daughter of General Maxwell of Cardoness, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, one of those who, at the Revolution, accompanied the prince of Orange to England. He was born at Edinburgh in 1743, and having studied for the church, was in 1767 licensed by the presbytery of Edinburgh. In 1770 he was presented to the New church of Dumfries, and soon after he sold Abbotshill, and purchased Barjarg in Nithsdale, which had previously belonged to James Erskine of Barjarg and Alva—one of the lords of session—and which is now the designation of the elder branch of the Hunterston family. In 1779 Dr. Hunter was presented to the New Greyfriars church, Edinburgh, and whilst there, was appointed the colleague of Dr. Hamilton in the divinity professorship of the university. In 1786 he was translated to the Tron church of that city. Several of his sermons on particular occasions have been published. He died on 21st April 1809. By his wife, Marion Shaw, eldest daughter of the sixth Lord Napier, he had four children. His eldest son, William Francis Hunter of Barjarg, advocate, married Jane St. Aubyn, daughter and eventually heiress of Francis St. Aubyn of Collin-Mixton, by Jane Arundel, coheiress of the Arundels of Tolverne and Truthall in Cornwall, and through them representative of the earls of Devon. In compliance with the wishes of his wife, he assumed the name of Arundel. Dr. Hunter's youngest son, the Rev. John Hunter, was appointed in 1832, one of the ministers of the Tron church, Edinburgh. From the Hunters of Abbotshill, the Hunters of Doonholm and Bonnytown, Ayrshire, the Hunters of Thurston, East Lothian, and the Hunters of Brownhill, of whom Sir David Hunter Blair of Blairquhan, Ayrshire, is the head, are descended.

The above-mentioned Mungo Hunter of Hunterston's eldest son, Robert, succeeded to the estate, and was one of the Ayrshire gentlemen who subscribed the band in defence of the reformed religion, 4th September, 1562. His grandson, Patrick Hunter of Hunterston, was a member of the committee of war for Ayrshire during the troubled time of 1647; and, in 1662, he was fined £600, by one of the arbitrary acts of the earl of Middleton. His third son, Francis, is supposed to have been ancestor of the Hunters of Long Calderwood in Lanarkshire, of which family was the celebrated Dr. William Hunter and his brother John, the eminent surgeon and anatomist, memoirs of whom are subsequently given (see pages 512 and 513). Their sister, Jane, was the mother of the celebrated Dr. Matthew Baillie, and the distinguished poetess Joanna Baillie. (For memoirs of whom see volume i. of this work, pages 180 and 183.)

Patrick's eldest son, Robert Hunter of Hunterston, had four sons. The second son, Robert, acquired by purchase in 1686, the lands of Kirkland, Ayrshire, and was the ancestor of that family. The fourth son, John, was father of General Robert Hunter, who died governor of Jamaica in 1734, and was ancestor,—by his lady, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Orby of Burton Pedwardine in the county of Lincoln, baronet, and widow of Lord John Hay, second son of the second marquis of Tweeddale,—of the Orby-Hunters of Croyland Abbey, Lincolnshire.

Robert Hunter of Hunterston, who died in 1796, left a daughter, Eleonora, who married her cousin, Robert Caldwell. He assumed the name of Hunter, having in his wife's right become proprietor of the estate of Hunterston. Charles Hunter, Esq., great-grandson of David, younger brother of Robert, represents this branch in the male line.

The first Hunter of Burnside, or "the lands and barony of the Dod," Forfarshire, David Hunter, is noted as having, when a member of the Scots Estates, protested against the delivering up of Charles I. to the English parliament in January 1647. A descendant of his, the Mr. Hunter of Burnside of that day, was "out" in the rebellion of 1745, and afterwards escaped to France. He is mentioned in 'Roderick Random.' He was killed by a Frenchman in a brawl. His grandson, General David Hunter of Burnside, married a daughter of William Douglas, Esq. of Brigton, Forfarshire, a descendant of Archibald fifth earl of Angus, called 'Bell-the-Cat,' and

great-granddaughter of Robert Douglas, bishop of Dunblane, who was deprived of his see at the Revolution. She died in 1846. Her son, Major William Hunter, younger of Burnside, was military secretary at Sidney, when Sir Richard Bourke was governor of New South Wales. He afterwards went to India, as aide-de-camp to his uncle, General George Hunter, in Scinde, and died there in 1845, before his father, General David Hunter of Burnside. His eldest son, David Hunter, succeeded to the estate, and died at Prospect-hill, Douglas, Isle of Man, October 1st, 1847, aged 26 years, leaving a son, William George Hunter, born at Prospect-hill, Isle of Man, on the 5th May preceding.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, M.D., an eminent physician and lecturer on anatomy, elder brother of the celebrated John Hunter, a memoir of whom follows, was born May 23, 1718, at Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire. His father, whose grandfather was a younger son of Hunter of Hunterston, was proprietor of the estate of Calderwood, and he was the seventh of ten children. With the intention of studying for the church, he was, at the age of fifteen, sent to the university of Glasgow, where he spent five years. But having become acquainted with Dr. Cullen, then established in practice in Hamilton, he changed his views, and devoted himself to the profession of medicine. In 1737 he went to reside with Dr. Cullen, and remained with him for three years, when it was agreed that, after completing his studies, he should be received into partnership with him. In November 1740 he repaired to Edinburgh, to attend the medical classes, and in the ensuing spring proceeded to London, and at first lived as a pupil in the house of Dr. Smellie, the accoucheur. Having become known through a letter of introduction from Mr. Foulis, printer in Glasgow, to his countryman, Dr. James Douglas, that eminent physician engaged him as an assistant in making dissections for a splendid work on the Anatomy of the Bones, which he was then preparing for publication. Dr. Douglas died in the following year, but Hunter continued to reside in the family to superintend the education of his son. During this period he attended the anatomical classes in St. George's Hospital.

In 1745 Mr. Hunter communicated a paper to the Royal Society, respecting the structure of the cartilages of the human body; and in the following winter he commenced a course of lectures on surgery and anatomy. In 1747 he was admitted a member of the college of surgeons; and in the subsequent spring he accompanied his pupil on a tour through Holland to Paris. On this occasion he visited the anatomical museum of the great Albinus at Leyden.

In 1750 he obtained the degree of M.D. from the university of Glasgow, on which he quitted Dr. Douglas' family, and, taking a house in Jermyn Street, began to practise as a physician. He had previously practised surgery and midwifery, and was appointed accoucheur to the British Lying-in Hospital. He now relinquished the surgical department of his profession, and soon became the first accoucheur in London. In 1756 he was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of physicians, and was soon after elected a member of the Medical Society. In the first volume of their 'Observations and Inquiries,' published in 1757, appears Dr. Hunter's History of an Aneurism of the Aorta; and he was an important contributor to the subsequent publications of the Society. In 1762 he published his 'Medical Commentaries,' and subsequently added a supplement, the object of which was to vindicate his claim to some anatomical discoveries, in opposition to Dr. Munro, secundus, and others. The same year he was consulted on the pregnancy of Queen Charlotte, and in 1764 was named one of the physicians extraordinary to her majesty. In 1767 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, to which, the year following, he communicated his Observations on the Bones of a supposed Mammoth, found near the river Ohio, in America. In 1768 he became a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and the same year, at the institution of the Royal Academy of Arts, he was appointed by his majesty professor of anatomy. The most elaborate and splendid of his publications, 'The Anatomy of the Human Gravid Uterus,' folio, illustrated by thirty-four large plates, appeared in 1775. In 1778 he published 'Reflections on the Section of the Symphysis Pubis,' designed to show the inutility of that surgical operation. In 1780 he was chosen a foreign associate of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, and in 1782 of the Royal Academy of Sciences in that city. On the death of Dr. Fothergill, in January 1781, he was unanimously elected president of the Royal College of physicians of London. His portrait.

painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is preserved in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow. An unfinished painting by Toffany, represents him in the act of giving a lecture on the muscles, at the royal academy, surrounded by a group of academicians.

He is described as having been in person "regularly shaped, but of slender make, and rather below the middle stature." Devoting himself entirely to his profession, he was remarkable for his simple, frugal, and temperate habits. When he invited company to dinner he seldom offered them more than two dishes, and he was often heard to say that "a man who cannot dine on one dish deserves to have no dinner." A single glass of wine was handed to each of his guests, and so finished the repast. He was an early riser, and spent all his leisure time in his Museum. He ever retained a warm feeling for his native country, and on one of his visits to Scotland, before he became famous, as he and Dr. Cullen were riding one day in Lanarkshire, the latter pointed out to him his native place, Long Calderwood, at a considerable distance, remarking how conspicuous it appeared. "Well," said he energetically, "if I live I shall make it more conspicuous."

Having, by his extensive practice and economical habits, acquired a large fortune, he determined to set apart what was sufficient for his own wants, and devote the remainder of his wealth, which continued to accumulate, to the founding of a museum. Accordingly, in 1770, he purchased a spot of ground in Great Windmill Street, London, where he built a house and anatomical theatre, and collected a most extensive and magnificent museum, which, after his death, was valued at £150,000. It consisted of specimens of human and comparative anatomy, fossils, shells, corals, and other curious subjects of natural history, with the most splendid collection of Greek and Latin books that had been accumulated by any person since the days of Dr. Mead. It was also enriched by a cabinet of ancient coins and medals, for the duplicates of which government paid his executors £40,000, and added them to those in the British Museum. Of a part of this collection, his friend Dr. Combe published an accurate catalogue in 4to, in 1783.

Dr. Hunter had been subject to attacks of irregular gout since 1773, and at one time he intended to pass the remainder of his days in retirement in his native country; but the expenses of his museum prevented him from relinquishing his practice. He died, unmarried, at London, March 30, 1783; bequeathing the whole of his extensive museum to the university of Glasgow, with £8,000 in cash for an appropriate building for its reception, and a further sum of £500 per annum to bear the charges of its preservation.

One of his sisters had married the Rev. James Baillie, professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow, and was the mother of the celebrated Dr. Matthew Baillie, and Joanna Baillie the eminent poetess. The family property of Long Calderwood was left to his nephew, Dr. Baillie, who generously gave it to John Hunter, who had unfortunately had a quarrel with his brother some years before.—Dr. William Hunter's works are

Medical Commentaries, part i.; containing a plain answer to Dr. Monro, jun. Lond. 1762, 4to.

Supplement to the first part of Medical Commentaries. Lond. 1764, 4to.

Anatomical Description of the Human Gravid Uterus; illustrated with thirty-four plates. Lat. and Eng. Birmingham, by Baskerville, 1775, large folio.

Anatomical Description of the Human Gravid Uterus, and its contents. Lond. 1794, 4to. Edited by Dr. Baillie. A superb Work, and of uncommon merit.

Lectures on the Gravid Uterus, and Midwifery. London, 1783, 8vo.

Two Introductory Lectures to his Anatomical Course of Lectures; with Papers relating to a plan for establishing a Museum in London, for the improvement of Anatomy, Surgery, and Physic. Lond. 1784, 4to. Posth.

On the Structure and Diseases of Articulating Cartilages. Phil. Trans. Abr. viii. 686. 1743.

Observations on the Bones, commonly supposed to be Elephant's Bones, which have been found near the river of Ohio in America. Ib. Abr. xii. 504. 1768.

Account of the Nyl-Ghau, an Indian Animal, not hitherto described. Ib. xiii. 117. 1771.

A New Method of Applying the Screw. Ib. Abr. xiv. 28. 1781.

History of an Aneurism of the Aorta; with Remarks on Aneurisms in general. Med. Obs. and Inq. i. 323. 1755.

History of an Emphysema. Ib. ii. 17. Cured.

Singular Observations on particular Aneurisms. Ib. 390.

Summary Remarks on the Retroverted Uterus. Ib. v. 388. 1778.

On the uncertainty of the signs of Murder in the Case of Bastard Children. Ib. vi. 266. 1784.

Cases of Mal-conformation of the Heart. Ib. 291.

The Cure of a severe Disorder of the Stomach by Milk, taken in small quantities at once. Ib. 310. Appendix to the same, by Mr. Hay. Ib. 319.

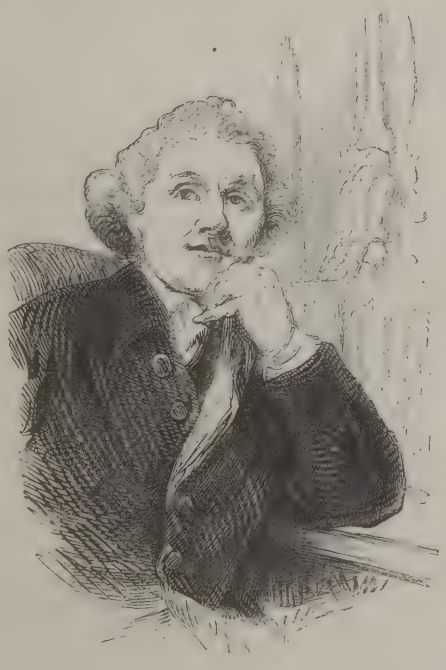
HUNTER, John, a celebrated anatomist and

surgeon, and medical writer, younger brother of the preceding, was born at Long Calderwood, of which his father was proprietor, parish of Kilbride, Lanarkshire, February 13, or, according to some accounts, July 14, 1728. The former is the date in the parish register. He was the youngest of ten children, and at the time of his birth his father was nearly seventy years of age. His education was neglected, and it appears that when about the age of seventeen he went to Glasgow, and assisted his brother-in-law, a Mr. Buchanan, in his trade as a cabinetmaker. Hearing of the success of his elder brother, William, in London, he offered his services to him as an anatomical assistant, and was invited by him to the metropolis, where he arrived in September 1748. Having immediately entered upon the study of surgery, first at Chelsea Hospital, and afterwards at St. Bartholomew's, his improvement was so rapid, that in the winter of 1749 he was able to undertake the charge of the dissecting-room. In 1753 he entered as a gentleman commoner in St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, and the following year he became surgeon's pupil at St. George's Hospital, London. In 1755 he was admitted to a partnership in the lectures delivered by his brother, when, applying himself assiduously to the acquirement of a knowledge of practical anatomy, he extended his inquiries from the human body to the structure of the inferior animals, and procured from the Tower, and from the keepers of menageries, subjects for dissection.

His health became so much impaired by his constant application, that he was obliged to retire from the dissecting-room; and, in May 1756, he became house surgeon of St. George's hospital. In October 1760 he was appointed, by Mr. Adair, surgeon in the army, and in 1761 was at the siege of Belleisle. In the subsequent year he accompanied the army to Portugal, and served as senior surgeon on the staff till the peace in 1763, when he returned to England on half-pay, and immediately commenced practice. Having purchased a piece of ground at Brompton, about two miles from London, he there formed a menagerie, and carried on his experiments in a house which he built, for the purpose of studying the habits and organization of animals. In the beginning of 1767 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. The year following he was appointed surgeon to St. George's Hospital. Among others of his house pupils was the celebrated Dr. Jenner, the introducer of vaccine inoculation, who boarded in his house in 1770 and 1771. Mr. Hunter's first publication, a treatise 'On the Natural History of the Teeth,' appeared in 1771. In the winter of 1773 he commenced a course of lectures on the theory and principles of surgery, in which he developed some of those peculiar doctrines which he afterwards explained more fully in his printed works. His profound acquaintance with anatomy rendered him a bold and expert operator, but his fame chiefly rests on his researches concerning comparative anatomy. In January 1776 he was appointed surgeon extraordinary to the king.

In 1781 Mr. Hunter was chosen a member of the Royal Society of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Gottenburg, and in 1783 of the Royal Society of Medicine and Academy of Surgery at Paris. In the latter year he purchased a leasehold in Leicester Square, where he erected a building for his museum, lecture-room, &c. He now became one of the first surgeons in London, and acquired an extensive practice. With his friend, the celebrated Dr. Fordyce, he instituted a medical society, called the Lyceum Medicum Londinense, the meetings of which were held in his own lecture rooms. In 1786 he was appointed deputy-surgeon-general to the army, and the same year he published his celebrated work on the venereal disease. About the same time appeared a quarto volume by him, entitled 'Observations on Various Parts of the Animal Economy,' consisting of physiological essays, most of which had been inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. Having, at various times, read before the Royal Society many valuable communications, in 1787 he received the gold Copley medal. In July of the same year he was chosen a member of the American Philosophical Society. On the death of Mr. Adair, in 1789, he was appointed inspector-general of hospitals, and surgeon-general to the army, and about the same time was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. In 1792 he was elected an honorary member of the Chirurgico-Physical Society of Edinburgh, and

became one of the vice-presidents of the Veterinary College, then just projected in London. The last of his publications that he prepared for the press was his 'Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gun-shot Wounds,' which was published posthumously in 1794, with an account of his Life by his brother-in-law, Sir Everard Home, who had been for six years a pupil in his house, after Mr. Hunter's marriage to his sister, and in the last years of his life became his assistant, and also succeeded him in the lecture room. Mr. Hunter died suddenly in the Board Room of St. George's hospital, October 16, 1793, in the 64th year of his age. He had long been afflicted with an organic disease, which on occasions of excitement, affected his head and his memory, and brought on severe spasms; and, on a *post mortem* examination of his body, it was discovered that, among other morbid changes that had occurred, the arteries both of the heart and brain had undergone ossification. His museum was purchased by Government for £15,000, and transferred to the Royal College of Surgeons for the benefit of science. His portrait is subjoined.



He had married, in 1771, the daughter of Mr. Robert Home, surgeon in the army, by whom he had two children. His widow, who was an accomplished lyric poetess, and the authoress of 'The Son of Alknomook,' and 'Queen Mary's Lament,' which, with other pieces, were collected into a volume, and published in 1806, survived him till January 7, 1821.—Mr. Hunter's works are:

The Natural History of the Human Teeth; explaining their structure, use, formation, growth, and diseases. London, 1771, 4to.

Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Teeth; intended as a Supplement to the Natural History of those parts. Lond. 1778, 4to.

A Treatise on the Venereal Disease. London, 1786, 4to.

Observations on certain parts of the Animal Œconomy. London, 1786, 1787, 4to.

A Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gun-shot Wounds; by the late John Hunter. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Author's Life, by Everard Home. London, 1794, 4to.

On the Digestion of the Stomach after Death. Phil. Trans. Abr. xiii. 354. 1772.

Anatomical Observations on the Torpedo. Ib. 478. 1773.

On certain Receptacles of Air in Birds, which communicate with the Lungs, and are lodged both among the fleshy parts and in the hollow bones of those animals. Ib. 530. 1774.

Observations on the Gillaroo Trout, commonly called in Ireland the Gizzard Trout. Ib. 530.

Account of the Gymnotus Electricus. Ib. 166. 1775.

Experiments on Animals and Vegetables, with respect to the Power of producing Heat. Ib. 685.

Proposals for the Recovery of People apparently Drowned. Ib. xiv. 63. 1776.

A short Account of Dr. Maty's Illness, and of the appearances in the Dead Body, which was examined on the 3d August, 1776, the day after his decease. Ib. 217. 1777.

Of the Heat, &c., of Animals and Vegetables. Ib. 278. 1778.

Account of a Free Martin. Ib. 521. 1779.

Account of a Woman who had the Small-Pox during Pregnancy, and who seemed to have communicated the same Disease to the Fœtus. Ib. 628. 1782.

Of an Extraordinary Pheasant. Ib. 723

On the Organ of Hearing in Fishes. Ib. xv. 308. 1782.

An Experiment to determine the Effect of Extirpating one Ovarium on the number of young produced. Ib. xvi. 256. 1787.

Observations, tending to show that the Wolf, Jackal, and Dog, are all of the same species. Ib. 264.

Observations on the Structure and Economy of Whales. Ib. 306.

Some Observations on the Heat of Wells and Springs in the Island of Jamaica, and on the Temperature of the Earth below the Surface, in different Climates. Ib. 377. 1788.

A Supplementary Letter, on the Identity of the Species of the Dog, Wolf and Jackal. Ib. 562. 1789.

Observations on Bees. Ib. xvii. 155. 1792.

Observations on the Fossil Bones presented to the Royal Society, by his Serene Highness the Margrave of Anspach, &c. Ib. 440. 1794.

His Opinion of the Nature of Puerperal Fever. Med. Com. iii. 322. 1775.

Observations on the Inflammation of the Internal Coats of the Veins. Trans. Med. and Chir. i. 18. 1793.

An Account of the Dissection of a Man who died of the Suppression of Urine, produced by a collection of Hydatids between the Neck of the Bladder and Rectum; with Observations how Hydatids grow and multiply in the Human Body. Ib. 34.

Case of a Gentleman labouring under the Epidemic Remittent Fever of Bussorate, in 1780; drawn up by himself, with an account of various circumstances relating to that Disease. Ib. 53.

Observations on Intersusception; with an Appendix, by Mr. Home. Ib. 103. 1793.

A Case of Paralysis of the Muscles of Deglutition cured by an artificial mode of conveying Foods and Medicines into the Stomach. Ib. 182.

Experiments and Observations on the Growth of Bones. Ib. ii. 277. 1800.

HUNTER, Alexander, an ingenious physician and naturalist, was born in 1730. He studied at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. He afterwards established himself as a medical practitioner first at Gainsborough, then at Beverly, and finally at York, where he attained high reputation in his profession, and was a principal contributor to the foundation of an asylum for lunatics. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. He died in 1809, in the 80th year of his age.—His works are:

Georgical Essays; in which the Food of Plants is particularly considered, several new Composts recommended, and other important articles of Husbandry explained upon the principles of Vegetation, (by a Society instituted in the North of England, for the improvement of Agriculture.) London, 1770-74, 4 vols. 8vo. Vols. v. and vi. Lond. 1804.

Outlines of Agriculture; addressed to Sir John Sinclair, Bart., President of the Board of Agriculture. York, 1795, 8vo.

A New Method of raising Wheat for a series of years on the same Land. York, 1796, 4to.

An Illustration of the Analogy between Vegetable and Animal Parturition. Lond. 1797, 8vo.

Culina Famulatrix Medicinæ; or Receipts in Cookery, worthy the notice of those Medical Practitioners who ride in their Chariots with a Footman behind them, and who receive Two-Guinea Fees off their rich and luxurious Patients. By Ignotus; with a Medical Commentary. York, 1804, 8vo.

Lecture on the Sulphur Water of Harrowgate. York, 1806, 8vo.

Men and Manners; or, Concentrated Wisdom. York, 1809, 12mo.

New edition of Evelyn's Sylva and Terra. Lond. 1812, 2 vols. 4to.

HUNTER, Henry, D.D., a distinguished divine, was born, of poor parents, at Culross, in 1741. After studying theology at the university of Edinburgh, he became tutor to Mr. Alexander Boswell, afterwards a judge of the court of session, under the title of Lord Balmuto; and, subsequently, he was employed in the same capacity in the family of the earl of Dundonald. In 1764 he was licensed to preach the gospel, and two years afterwards was ordained one of the ministers of South Leith. In 1769 he visited London, when his sermons attracted so much attention that he received a call from the Scots congregation in Swallow Street, Piccadilly, which he declined; but, in 1771, he accepted an invitation from the congregation at London Wall, and about the same time received from the university of Edinburgh the degree of D.D. He first published several single sermons, preached on different occasions, which, with some miscellaneous pieces, appeared in a collected form in two volumes after his death. In 1783 he published the first volume of his 'Sacred Biography, or the History of the Patriarchs, and Jesus Christ,' which was completed in seven volumes, and has gone through several editions. Having entered upon a translation of Lavater's writings on 'Physiognomy,' he visited that celebrated philosopher in Switzerland, and, in 1789, he published the first number of the work, which ultimately extended to five volumes 4to, embellished with above eight hundred engravings, the cost price of each copy being thirty pounds! In 1793 he reprinted a Discourse, by Robert Fleming, first published in 1701, 'On the Rise and Fall of the Papacy,' supposed to contain some prophetic allusions to the events of the French Revolution, which has frequently been reprinted since. He had likewise begun the publication, in parts, of a popular 'History of London,' which his death prevented him from completing. Dr. Hunter was for many years secretary to the corresponding board of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands, and chaplain to the Scots corporation in London. He died, October 27, 1802, in the 62d year of his age, leaving a widow, with two sons and a daughter.

His works are:

Sacred Biography; or the History of the Patriarchs and of Jesus Christ. Lond. 1783, &c. 7 vols. 8vo.

Essays on Physiognomy, designed to promote the knowledge and love of mankind; by John Casper Lavater. Translated from the French, and illustrated with more than 800 engravings, accurately copied; and some duplicates added from originals. Executed by or under the inspection of Thomas Halloway. Lond. 1789-98, 5 vols. 4to.

Sermon, preached February 3, 1793, on the occasion of the trial, condemnation, and execution of Louis XVI., late King

of France; with some additions and illustrations. London, 1793, 8vo.

Letters of Euler to a German Princess, on different subjects in Physics and Philosophy. Translated from the German; with original Notes, and a Glossary of Foreign and Scientific Terms. Lond. 1795, 2 vols. 8vo. Afterwards reprinted with notes by Sir David Brewster.

Sermons. Lond. 1795, 2 vols.

Studies of Nature. Translated from the French of St. Pierre. Lond. 1796, 1799, 5 vols. 8vo. The 5th volume of this work is supplemental, and contains the much admired Tale of Paul and Virginia.

Saurin's Sermons. Translated from the original French. Lond. 1796, 8vo.

A History of London and its Environs. 1796, &c. Published in parts.

Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity; being the completion of a plan begun by Mr. Fell. 1798.

Travels to Upper and Lower Egypt; undertaken by order of the old Government of France. Translated from the French of C. S. Sonnini. Illustrated with 40 engravings. Lond. 1799, 3 vols. 8vo.

Sermons, and other Miscellaneous pieces; to which are prefixed, Memoirs of his Life and Writings. Lond. 1805, 2 vols. 8vo. Posthumous.

HUNTER, JOHN, LL.D., an eminent classical scholar and philologist, the son of a respectable farmer in the upper district of Nithsdale, was born in 1747. While yet a boy, he was left an orphan in straitened circumstances, but received a sound elementary education, and studied at the university of Edinburgh, supporting himself by teaching, like many others similarly situated, who afterwards attained to a high rank in literature. His scholarship attracted the notice of Lord Monboddo, who for some time employed him as his clerk. In 1775 he was elected, by competition, professor of humanity in St. Andrews, and he continued to teach that class till the close of the session 1826-27, a period of more than half a century, when he was appointed principal of the united college of St. Salvador and St. Leonard. In 1797 he published a correct and valuable edition of Horace, extended into two volumes in 1813. In 1799 he brought out an edition of the works of Virgil, with Notes. He also published an annotated edition of Livy, and composed an invaluable disquisition on the Verb, printed as an Appendix to Ruddiman's Rudiments. An extremely beautiful and subtle grammatical essay, written by him, 'On the Nature, Import and Effect of certain Conjunctions,' is inserted in the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions, 1788. The article 'Grammar,' in the seventh edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, contains a digest of his most valuable speculations regarding the Nature of the Relative Pronoun, the Tenses of the Verb, &c., chiefly collected from his own verbal communications, by the then sub-editor of that extensive and useful work.

Dr. Hunter died of cholera, January 18, 1837, in the 91st year of his age. He married while in the employment of Lord Monboddo, and left a large family.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, a medical writer and naturalist, was born in Montrose, and studied at Marischal college and university, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1777. He served an apprenticeship to a surgeon, with whom he remained four years, and after acquiring a thorough knowledge of medicine, he obtained a situation on board an East Indiaman; from which he was transferred in 1781 to the East India Company's medical establishment at Bengal. Between 1784 and 1794 he acted as secretary to the Asiatic Society, and professor and examiner at the college of Calcutta, and also as surgeon to Major Palmer's embassy with Dowlat Raj Scindia; in which capacities he had the best opportunities of studying the languages and literature of India. From 1794 to 1806 he was surgeon of the marines, and for some years inspector-general of hospitals in the island of Java. He died of a fever in India in 1815, when preparing to return to Scotland, after an absence of 38 years.—His works are:

Concise Account of the Kingdom of Pegu, its Climate, Produce, Trade, Government, and Inhabitants; with an Inquiry into the Causes of the variety observable in the Fleeces of Sheep, in different climates. And a Description of the Caves of Elephanta, Ambola, and Canara. Lond. 1785, 8vo.

Account of some artificial Caverns near Bombay. 1788, 12mo. The same. Archæol. vii. 286. 1785.

An Essay on the Diseases incident to Indian Seamen, or Lascars, on Long Voyages. Calcutta, 1804, fol.

History of an Aneurism of the Aorta. Memoirs Med. v 349. 1799.

On Nauclea Gambir, the Plant producing the Drug called Gutta Gambier. Trans. Linn. Soc. ix. 218. 1807.

HUNTLY, Earl of, a title in the Scottish peerage, conferred in 1449 on Alexander de Seton, the elder of the two sons of Elizabeth Gordon, only daughter and heiress of Sir Adam Gordon, lord of Gordon, who fell at Homeldon, 14th September, 1402 (see vol. i. p. 318), by her husband Alexander de Seton, second son of Sir William Seton of Seton, descended from a sister of Robert the Bruce. Alexander de Seton and his wife, Elizabeth de Gordon, received a charter from Robert duke of Albany, dated 20th July 1408, in liferent, with re-

mainder to the heirs to be procreated between them, whom failing, to the heirs whatsoever of the said Elizabeth, of the lands and baronies of Gordon and Huntly, and others in Berwickshire, Strabogie, and Beldy-Gordon, Aberdeenshire, and all other lands which had belonged to her said father. Her husband was, in consequence, thenceforth styled lord of Gordon and Huntly.

Their elder son, Alexander de Seton, lord of Gordon, previous to being created earl of Huntly, was one of the Scots nobles who attended the princess Margaret, of Scotland, daughter of James I., to France, in 1436, on her marriage to the dauphin, Louis, son of Charles VII. The following year, after the murder of King James I. at Perth, he was appointed ambassador to England, to treat of a peace. In 1449 he was created Earl of Huntly. Between 1451 and 1458, he was employed in several negotiations to the court of England, and on May 18, 1452, he defeated the earl of Crawford in the neighbourhood of Brechin, that nobleman being then in rebellion against James II. The action is called the battle of Brechin, though the spot on which it was fought is not in the parish of that name, but a little to the north-east of it. Two years afterwards the earls of Moray and Ormond, brothers of the earl of Douglas, having excited a rebellion in the north, he raised a force against them, but was defeated at Dunkinty. Soon after, however, he forced them to take refuge in the western isles. He died 15th July 1470, and was buried at Elgin, where a monument was erected to his memory. He was thrice married. By his first wife, Jean, daughter and heiress of Robert de Keith, grandson and heir-apparent of Sir William de Keith, great marischal of Scotland, with whom he got a large estate, he had no issue. His second wife, Egidia, daughter and heiress of Sir John Hay of Tulliebody, Clackmannanshire, bore to him a son, Sir Alexander Seton, who inherited his mother's estate, and was ancestor of the Setons of Touch. By his third wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William, Lord Crichton, high-chancellor of Scotland, he had three sons and three daughters, who took the name of Gordon, for on the issue of the third marriage, the succession to the earldom of Huntly was settled by charter, dated 29th January 1449-50. The eldest son became, in consequence, second earl. The second son, Sir Alexander Gordon of Midmar, was ancestor of the Gordons of Abergeldie. Adam, the third son, was dean of Caithness and rector of Pettie.

George Gordon, second earl of Huntly, the eldest son of the third marriage of his father, was one of the conservators of the peace with England in 1484. He was one of the privy council of King James III., to whom he, for a long time, firmly adhered, when the great body of the Scots nobility had combined against him. In 1488, he and the earl of Crawford were, in open parliament, appointed lords of justiciary north of the river Forth. He is said to have, soon after, been instrumental in bringing about a sort of hollow agreement between the confederated nobles and the king at Blackness, but in consequence of James not fulfilling some of the concessions involved in it, he quitted that unhappy monarch and joined the rebellious lords; though he was always opposed to any violent measure. On the accession of James IV., in June of that year, he was sworn of his privy council, and empowered to repress disorders in the northern parts of the kingdom during the king's minority. On 13th May, 1491, he was constituted his majesty's lieutenant in the northern parts of Scotland beyond the river Northesk. In 1498, he was appointed high-chancellor of Scotland, which office he resigned in 1502, and died soon after. He was twice married: first, to the princess Annabella, daughter of King James I., and widow of the earl of Angus, by whom he had, with six daughters, four sons; and secondly, to Lady Elizabeth Hay, eldest daughter of William, first earl of Errol, relict of Patrick, master of Gray, without issue. His sons, by his first marriage, were 1. Alexander, third earl. 2. Adam, lord of Aboyne, who married Elizabeth, countess of Sutherland, and in her right became earl of Sutherland (see SUTHERLAND, earl of). 3. Sir William Gordon, ancestor of the Gordons of Gight, killed at Flodden 9th September 1513. From this personage Lord Byron, the celebrated poet, was descended through his mother, Catherine Gordon, only child of George Gordon, Esq. of Gight. 4. James Gordon of Letterfourie, admiral of the fleet in 1513. The eldest daughter, Lady Catherine Gordon, married in 1496, by direction of James IV., Perkin Warbeck, the pretended duke of York, who had taken refuge in the Scottish court, and after invading England was taken and executed by order of Henry VII. in 1499. That monarch, struck with the beauty, virtues, and misfortunes of Lady Catherine, recommended her to the charge of his queen, and assigned to her a pension, which she long enjoyed. She was popularly styled the White Rose, the badge of her husband's claim. She married, secondly, Sir Matthew Craddock, in Wales, ancestor of the earls of Pembroke.

Alexander, third earl of Huntly, the eldest son, received from the Crown, large grants of land in Banffshire, Lochaber, and Strathearn. In 1505, a rebellion having broken out in the Isles, he was sent by James IV. to invade them on the north, while the king himself led an army against them in person from the south, when many of the chieftains submitted to the royal authority. The following year Huntly stormed the castle of Stornoway in Lewis, the stronghold of Torquil Macleod, the great head of the rebellion. He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the English in 1509, and a privy councillor. He accompanied James to the fatal field of Flodden, 9th September 1513, and was one of the nobles who endeavoured to dissuade him from risking a battle. Hollinshed says that this earl of Huntly was held in the highest reputation of all the Scots nobility, "for his valiancy, joined with wisdom and policy." In that memorable battle, so disastrous to his countrymen, he commanded, with Lord Home, the van of the Scots army, assisted by his two brothers, Adam, earl of Sutherland, and Sir William Gordon of Gight. Huntly and Home charged the right wing of the English, under Sir Edmund Howard, with so much impetuosity that it was speedily put to flight. With his brother the earl of Sutherland, he escaped the carnage of that dreadful day, although Tytler, (*Hist. of Scotland*, vol. v. p. 81,) with his usual inaccuracy, mentions him among the slain.

In the parliament which met at Perth in October, when the regency was committed to the queen-mother, it was determined that she should be guided by the counsels of the earls of Huntly and Angus, and Bethune, archbishop of Glasgow. During the minority of James V., Huntly was the most influential lord in the north, and in 1517, on the regent Albany's departure for France, he was appointed one of the council of regency. By patent dated 26th February 1518, he was constituted the king's lieutenant over all Scotland, except the west Highlands. In 1523, he excused himself from joining, with his vassals, the force which Albany had collected for the invasion of England, on the ground of indisposition, and when Albany finally left Scotland, the same year, Huntly was again appointed one of the members of the regency. He died at Perth 16th January 1524. He was twice married: first, to Lady Johanna Stewart, eldest daughter of John earl of Athol, brother uterine of King James II., by whom, with two daughters, he had four sons; and, sec-

ondly, to a daughter of Lord Gray, widow of the sixth Lord Glammis, by whom he had no issue. His sons, by his first marriage, were, 1. George, who died young. 2. John, Lord Gordon, one of the young noblemen whom Albany carried with him to France in 1517, and who died at the abbey of Kinloss, December 5th the same year, soon after his return to Scotland. By Margaret, his wife, natural daughter of King James IV. and Margaret Drummond, Lord Gordon had two sons, George, fourth earl of Huntly, and Alexander, bishop of Galloway, the only Popish prelate who embraced the Reformation, a memoir of whom is given at page 328 of this volume. 3. Alexander, ancestor of the Gordons of Cluny. 4. William, bishop of Aberdeen from 1547 to his death in 1577.

George, fourth earl of Huntly, succeeded his grandfather in 1524, being then in his tenth year. This nobleman acted a conspicuous part in the historical transactions of his time. From his childhood he was brought up with his uncle, James V., they being nearly of the same age. The earl of Angus, who had then the chief direction of affairs, obtained his guardianship, and intended to have married him to one of his own relations, but his fall in 1528 prevented it. After that event, by the king's express command, he was placed under the care of the most able masters. In 1535, he was sworn of the privy council, and the year following, he was appointed one of the regency during the king's absence in France, when he went to marry the princess Magdalene, daughter of Francis I. On the king's return in 1537, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the north, and in 1540 he accompanied the king in his voyage to the Western isles. He was commander of the forces which defeated Sir Robert Bowes, English warden of the east marches, at Hadden-rig in Teviotdale, 24th August, 1542, taking that commander and 600 of his men prisoners. A larger force, amounting to 30,000 men, under the duke of Norfolk, was in October of the same year, sent into Scotland by Henry VIII., to avenge that defeat, but were kept in check by Huntly, with a force not exceeding 10,000 men.

After the death of James V., the earl was sworn a privy councillor to the regent Arran. To repress the disorders that had broken out in the Highlands, a special commission was granted to him by Arran, making him lieutenant-general of all the highlands, and of Orkney and Zetland. The earl lost no time in raising a large army in the north, with which he marched, in May 1544, against the clan Cameron and the Clanranald and the people of Moydart and Knoydart, who had wasted and plundered the whole country of Urquhart and Glenmorriston, as well as Abertarf, Strathglas, and others; but on his approach they dispersed and retired to their own territories. After the battle of Loch Lochy (see page 262 of this vol.) Huntly, at the head of a large force, entered Lochaber, which he laid waste, and apprehended many leading men of the hostile tribes, whom he put to death. He was subsequently appointed high-chancellor of Scotland, the great seal being delivered to him in parliament 10th June 1546. He was one of the chief commanders at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September 1547, and being taken prisoner there, was sent first to London and afterwards to Morpeth castle, whence he made his escape in 1548. During his imprisonment, being reproached with opposing the projected marriage between the youthful Queen Mary and Prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI., he excused himself by saying that he did not mislike the match so much as the manner of wooing.

In 1548, on the proposed marriage of Queen Mary to the dauphin of France, he received the order of St. Michael from the French monarch. On 13th February 1549, the earl of Huntly had a grant of the earldom of Moray.

Being the head of the Scots Catholics at the era of the Reformation, we find him present at the trial for heresy at Edinburgh of Adam Wallace, the martyr, in 1550, and taking a prominent part in the proceedings against him. The promptitude and severity with which he suppressed the insurrections in the north, raised up many enemies against him, and, the same year, as he and his brother, the earl of Sutherland, were about to proceed to France, with the queen-regent, a conspiracy was formed to cut him off, at the head of which was Mackintosh, chief of the clan Chattan. The plot being discovered, Huntly ordered Mackintosh to be immediately apprehended and brought to Strathbogie, where he was beheaded. On their return from France, the earl was sent by the queen-regent, with full authority, on an expedition to the north, for the purpose of apprehending the chief of the Clanranald, who had recommenced his usual course of rapine. Having mustered a considerable force, chiefly Highlanders and of the clan Chattan, he passed into Moydart and Knoydart, but his operations were paralysed by disputes in his camp, and he very soon abandoned the enterprise and returned to the low country (*Lesley*, p. 251). Attributing the earl's conduct to negligence, the queen-regent committed him a prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, where he remained from October till March. He was compelled to renounce the earldom of Moray and the lordship of Abernethy, with his tacks and possessions in Orkney and Zetland, and the tacks of the lands of the earldom of Mar and of the lordship of Strathdie, of which he was bailie and steward, and condemned to a banishment of five years in France. But as he was about to leave the kingdom, the queen-regent recalled the sentence of banishment, and restored him to the office of chancellor, of which he had been deprived, though she exacted a heavy pecuniary fine from him.

In 1554, when the queen-mother was constituted regent, the great seal was taken from Huntly and delivered to Mons. de Rubay, a French advocate, whom she had appointed vice-chancellor, leaving the earl only the name of chancellor. He was in the Scots army destined for the invasion of England in Oct. 1557, but the Scots nobles being then opposed to a war with England, the queen regent was obliged to disband her forces. He at first assisted her against the lords of the congregation, and in June 1559, when the army of the protestant lords marched upon Perth, he hastened to entreat them to delay besieging the town for a few days, but was told that it would not be delayed even an hour. Soon after, on the part of the queen regent, he signed the agreement with the protestant lords which led to their evacuation of Edinburgh. He afterwards entered into a bond of association with the duke of Chatelherault and the other lords of the reformed party, at the same time stipulating in a separate treaty, for the preservation of his authority and the security of his great possessions in the north. On 25th April 1560, he joined them with 60 horse, and signed the fourth covenant drawn up by the congregation two days after, for their mutual protection and assistance, in which they obliged themselves, not only to support the reformation, but to endeavour to obtain the expulsion of the French from the kingdom. The same year the queen-regent, in her last interview with the leaders of the congregation, denounced the crafty and interested advice of the earl of Huntly, who had interrupted the conference at Preston, when she was herself ready to agree to their proposals. In the famous parliament of 1560, in which popery was abolished, he was named one of the twenty-four noblemen and gentlemen from whom the council of twelve was to be chosen,

for the government of the kingdom. But he never was hearty in the cause of the congregation, and took the first opportunity of deserting them.

On the death of the young queen's husband, Francis II. of France, when the Estates had resolved to send over Lord James Stuart, prior of St. Andrews, the natural brother of the queen, to present an address to her majesty, Huntly and the other popish nobles met secretly and despatched Lesley, then official of Aberdeen, and afterwards bishop of Ross, to explain their views to Mary, and to offer their service and allegiance. He was one of the seven leading men in Scotland to whom a commission was transmitted from Mary, directing them to summon a parliament, and on her return to Scotland in 1561, the great seal was redelivered to him. Between Huntly and the lord James Stuart an inveterate animosity had early begun to be manifested. On one occasion Huntly had boasted that if the queen commanded him he would set up the mass in three shires, when Lord James answered that it was past his power to do so, and so he should find the first moment he attempted it. Lord James, named by the queen earl of Mar in February 1562, preferred the title of earl of Moray, by which he is known in history. Huntly, who had previously borne the title, and held the estates, in consequence became his implacable foe. Another cause of enmity was the opposition which Moray made to a project of marriage between Huntly's third son, Sir John Gordon, and the queen, that had been proposed by her French relatives of the house of Guise, with the view of encouraging him to undertake the attempt of restoring the popish religion in Scotland. Upon this young man, Sir John Gordon, Alexander Ogilvy of Ogilvy had, in 1545, settled the estates of Findlater and Deskford in Banffshire, to him and his heirs male, whom failing, to his brothers, William, James, and Adam, they taking the name of Ogilvy. This settlement occasioned a violent feud between the Gordons and the Ogilvies; and on 27th June 1562, a street encounter took place between them at Edinburgh, when Lord Ogilvy was dangerously wounded by Sir John. The latter was, in consequence, committed to prison, but made his escape.

On an excursion to the northern part of her kingdom, Mary was met at Aberdeen, in August 1562, by the countess of Huntly, who interceded for her son, but the queen declared that he must first return to prison before she could extend to him her clemency. The countess begged that the castle of Stirling might be assigned as his place of imprisonment. The queen consented, and Lord Glammis was appointed to conduct him thither, but when near Glammis castle, Sir John left his escort and hastened back to the north. The queen had intended to go to Huntly's house of Strathbogie, to which she had been invited, but was met on her way thither, by the earl, who earnestly besought her to pardon his son. She continued, however, inexorable, and being suspicious of his designs, determined, instead of going to Strathbogie, to proceed onward to the castle of Inverness. By this departure from her original intention, a plan which Huntly had formed for cutting off Moray, Morton, and Maitland of Lethington, was frustrated. At Inverness, the queen was refused admittance to the castle by the deputy-governor, a dependent of Huntly. The force of the country being raised, the castle was besieged, and taken, and the deputy-governor hanged. Although informed that Huntly watched to intercept her in the woods on the banks of the Spey, Mary crossed that river without seeing him, and returned at the head of 3,000 men to Aberdeen. There the countess of Huntly requested another audience of the queen, which was denied to her, and a proclamation was issued, commanding all who could bear arms in the surrounding districts to attend her majesty. Believing his ruin to be contemplated, Huntly resolved upon seizing the queen's person and putting an end to the influence of the earl of Moray. After fortifying the castles of Findlater, Auchindoun, and Strathbogie, he assembled his vassals, to the number of 1,500 men, and commenced his march to Aberdeen. As he advanced, his force melted gradually away, and with scarce 500 men he found himself attacked by the queen's army, under the earls of Moray, Morton, and Athol, at a place called Corrichie, on the east side of the hill of Fare, 14 miles west of Aberdeen. Being driven from his position on the hill into a low marshy level, he was there set upon by the spearmen of the earl of Moray, and completely defeated. From his corpulence and the weight of his armour, he was trampled to death in the pursuit, October 28, 1562. Two of his sons, Sir John Gordon, and Adam Gordon, were among the prisoners. The latter was pardoned on account of his youth, being only eighteen years of age, but his brother, Sir John, was beheaded on 31st October, much pitied by the spectators. As he had aspired to the hand of the queen, she was compelled, by the earl of Moray, to witness his going to execution, where he was cruelly mangled by an unskilful executioner. Before his death he confessed his treasonable designs, and laid the blame of them on his father. The earl's body, after having been embowelled, was conveyed to Edinburgh, and in accordance with an old feudal custom, kept unburied till parliament met, 2d November 1562, when an indictment having been exhibited against him, he was convicted of high treason, and his estates and honours forfeited to the crown.

By his countess, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Lord Keith, son and heir-apparent of William third earl Marischal, he had nine sons and three daughters, namely, 1. Alexander Lord Gordon, who married Lady Margaret Hamilton, second daughter of the duke of Chatelherault, and died, without issue, before 11th August 1553. 2. George, fifth earl. 3. Sir John Gordon, above mentioned. 4. William, who, according to Gordon's History, was designed bishop of Aberdeen, and who died at Paris in the college of Bons Enfans before 1567. 5. James, a Jesuit, who died at Paris in 1620. 6. Sir Adam of Auchindoun, pardoned by Mary, who, in a feud with the Forbeses, burnt down the old castle of Corgarff in Strathdon in 1551, when twenty-seven persons, among whom were the wife and children of Alexander Forbes, perished in the flames. Subsequently a meeting for reconciliation took place between a select number of the heads of the two houses in the hall of the old castle of Drumminor. The differences were made up, and the parties sat down to dinner, when mistaking a gesture of their chief, the Forbeses slew a number of the unsuspecting Gordons. The chiefs looked at each other in silent consternation. At length Forbes said, "This is a sad tragedy we little expected; but what is done, cannot be undone, and the blood that now flows on the floor of Drumminor will just help to sloaken the auld fire of Corgarff." (See *Picken's Traditionary Stories of Old Families.*) Sir Adam took arms in the queen's cause, which he long upheld in the north. In 1571, several parties were sent against him, but he defeated the king's adherents in repeated actions. He died at Paris in 1580. 7. Sir Patrick, of Auchindoun and Gartly, killed at the battle of Glenlivet 3d October 1594, without issue. 8. Robert, killed accidentally, 25th April 1572, by one of his men, when cleaning his gun. 9. Thomas. Lady Elizabeth Gordon, the eldest daughter, became, by marriage countess of Athol. Lady Jean, the second daughter, was thrice married: first, on 22d February

1566, to the fourth earl of Bothwell, but their marriage was annulled in May 1567, to enable Bothwell to espouse Queen Mary; secondly, 13th December 1573, to Alexander, eleventh earl of Sutherland, with issue; and, 3dly, to Alexander Ogilvy of Boyne. She died in 1629, aged 84. Lady Margaret, the youngest daughter, married John eighth Lord Forbes.

George, fifth earl of Huntly, the eldest surviving son, had, with other charters, one of the office of sheriff of the county of Inverness and keeper of the castle thereof, on his father's resignation, 7th August 1556. He had married Lady Anne Hamilton, third daughter of the second earl of Arran, duke of Chatelherault, the sister of his brother's widow, Lady Gordon, and after the defeat at Corrichie, he fled for protection to his father-in-law, at Hamilton; but the queen requiring him to be delivered up, he was, on assurance of his life made to the duke, sent to Edinburgh, whence he was committed prisoner to the castle of Dunbar. Being convicted of treason, February 8, 1563, he was sentenced to be executed, but was remitted back to Dunbar till the queen's pleasure should be known. An order for his execution, surreptitiously obtained from the queen, was sent to the governor of Dunbar castle, who communicated it to Huntly. He received it with calmness, but declared that he had every confidence in the assurance made by her majesty that his life would be saved, if his enemies, resolved upon his destruction, had not prevailed with her against him. The governor rode immediately to Holyrood, and requesting an audience of the queen, informed her that her "commands had been complied with." "What commands?" asked her majesty in surprise. "The execution of the earl of Huntly," replied the governor. "I gave no such commands," exclaimed her majesty, "and did not intend that his life should be taken." The governor then informed her majesty that, relying on her assurance of his life, he had not fulfilled the order sent to him. Huntly was immediately set at liberty, and restored to the queen's favour. He was in the palace of Holyrood at the time of Rizzio's murder, 10th March, 1565, and with the earl of Bothwell he contrived to escape from it, when in possession of the conspirators. When Mary fled from the palace with Darnley, Huntly with other nobles joined her at Dunbar; and on the 20th of the same month (March 1565), on the forfeiture of the earl of Morton, he was appointed high-chancellor of Scotland, although his forfeiture was not then reversed. He was one of the lords who proposed to the queen to obtain a divorce from Darnley, and when she retracted her consent, he, with Argyle, Lethington, and Sir James Balfour, signed the band or agreement for his murder. On the perpetration of that crime in February 1567, he joined Bothwell in his bedchamber in the palace, whither he had immediately retreated, and these two noblemen, with others belonging to the court, were the first to acquaint the queen with the dreadful fate of her husband. Soon after, Huntly was among the nobles of the court who accompanied the queen to the seat of Lord Seton near Dunbar. At this time he fully shared the confidence of the unhappy Mary. Tytler, (*Hist. of Scotland*, vol. vii. p. 91,) quoting a manuscript letter in the State Paper office, says that scarce two weeks after her husband's death, the court at Seton was occupied in gay amusements. Mary and Bothwell would shoot at the butts against Huntly and Seton, and on one occasion, after winning the match, they forced these lords to pay the forfeit in the shape of a dinner at Tranent. In the parliament following the acquittal of Bothwell, Huntly's attainder was reversed, and his estates and honours restored, April 19th, 1567.

The same year, he was one of the nobles who signed the bond recommending Bothwell, though married to his sister, as a husband to the queen. He was in the royal cavalcade, when surprised by Bothwell at Almond bridge, six miles from Edinburgh, and carried to Dunbar castle. On Lethington joining the confederacy against Bothwell, Huntly and the latter resolved upon his death, when Mary threw herself between them, and declared that if a hair of his head perished, it should be at the peril of their life and lands. He now began to correspond with the queen's enemies, and when the party against Bothwell became too strong to be withstood, he signed the bond to support the authority of the young king, James VI. He carried the sceptre at the first parliament of the regent Moray, 5th December, 1567, in which he was chosen one of the committee of the lords of the articles. At this time he was courted by the regent, who held out a prospect to him of giving his daughter to his son in marriage. In the following May, on the escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven, he joined the association in her favour at Hamilton, and went north to raise forces for her service. After the defeat at Langside he lost his office of chancellor. He and Argyle and the Hamiltons held a convention at Largs on July 28th, when they resolved to let loose the borderers upon England. They also wrote to the duke of Alva, requesting his assistance. Huntly and Argyle kept the field at the head of a large force, and having completely reduced the northern and western parts of the kingdom, they were upon the point of marching southward when they received letters from Queen Mary, then a captive in England, commanding them to disband their forces, as Queen Elizabeth would compel the regent to desist from hostilities against them. Soon after she issued a commission appointing the duke of Chatelherault and the earls of Argyle and Huntly her lieutenants, but in May 1569, they submitted to the regent Moray. After the murder of that nobleman in 1570, Mary invested Huntly with the office of lieutenant-general, and for some time he remained at Aberdeen, concentrating the strength of the north. He and the leaders of the queen's party were proclaimed traitors by the new regent Lennox. At page 29 of 'Bannatyne's Journal' will be found a letter from Huntly to the duke of Chatelherault, dated Aberdeen, 7th August 1570, relative to some enterprise concerted between the queen's friends, which Bannatyne thinks could be nothing else than the apprehension and destruction of the king's person, but which was more likely to have been intended against Lennox himself. Having commenced his march southward with all his forces, he was attacked at Brechin by Lennox, and defeated, the regent having stormed Brechin castle, and hung up 34 of the garrison.

At a parliament held at Stirling in 1571, an act of forfeiture was passed against Huntly and his brother, Sir Adam Gordon, one of Queen Mary's most determined adherents, the Hamiltons, Kirkaldy of Grange, and various others. He was one of the leaders of the force sent by Kirkaldy against the regent at Stirling on 3d September of that year, when Lennox was slain. Captain Calder, who committed the deed, declared, previous to his execution, that before reaching Stirling, he had received orders both from Huntly and Lord Claud Hamilton, to shoot both the regent and the earl of Morton in revenge for the death of the archbishop of St. Andrews. On being elected regent, Morton set on foot a treaty of peace with Chatelherault, Huntly, and other leaders of the queen's party, and an agreement was signed at Perth, 23d February 1573, whereby the king's authority was recognised by them, and the regent bound himself to get the act of attainder against them repealed and their lands restored. In a parliament which met soon after, this was accordingly done. Huntly retired to the north, and died at Strathbogie in May

1576. A detail of the circumstances attending his death, which was very sudden, is appended to 'Bannatyne's Journal,' page 483, ed. 1806, edited by Sir John Graham Dalyell. It appears from this that he was never in better health and spirits than on the morning of his death. After hunting for some time, and killing "thrie hairis and ane tod," (three hares and a fox,) he returned home to dinner, and in the afternoon, while playing at football, he fell down in a severe attack of sickness, and being carried to his bed, died about seven o'clock the same evening, his last words being "Look, look, look!" The account concludes with viewing the earl's death, under the circumstances in which it took place, as a judgment from God for his participation in the murder of Darnley, and the slaughter of the regent Lennox at Stirling, and "also," adds the writer, "of the first regentis murther, whairof experience teiches me some part." Referring to the five who were in the conspiracy against the king, he says, "Four is past with small provisione, to wit, the secretare, Argyle, Bothuell, and last of all Huntlie. I hoip in God the fyft sall die mair perfitelie;" meaning Morton, who was afterwards beheaded for being "art and part" in the murder of the king. By his countess, a daughter of the duke of Hamilton, the earl of Huntly had a son, George, sixth earl, and a daughter, Lady Jean, countess of Caithness.

George, sixth earl and first marquis of Huntly, succeeded his father, when a minor. At first he possessed the favour of the king, by whom he was personally liked. He was a zealous Roman Catholic, and in 1588, about the time of the Armada, he entered into a correspondence with Spain. Considering himself in danger from the protestant party, in the following year he raised the standard of rebellion in the north, and the king having marched against him, he and his associates surrendered. On being brought to trial, they were found guilty of repeated acts of treason, but the king would not allow sentence to be pronounced against them. After a few months' confinement, James took occasion, among the public rejoicings on account of his marriage, to set them at liberty. The earl now retired to his possessions in the north, and one of his first measures was to erect a castle at Ruthven in Badenoch, in the neighbourhood of his hunting forests. This gave great offence to Mackintosh, the chief of the clan Chattan, and his people, as they conceived that the object of its erection was to overawe the clan. He was afterwards involved in a dispute with the Grants. In consequence of some outrages committed by John Grant, the tutor of Ballindalloch, that person and such of the Grants as should harbour or assist him, were declared outlaws and rebels, and a commission was granted to the earl of Huntly to apprehend and bring them to justice. In virtue of this commission, he besieged the house of Ballindalloch, which he took by force 2d November 1590, but the tutor effected his escape. Sir John Campbell of Calder, a tool of the chancellor Maitland, who had plotted the destruction of the earl and the laird of Grant, now joined in the conspiracy against him, and stirred up the clan Chattan, and Mackintosh their chief, to aid the Grants. They also persuaded the earls of Athol and Moray, the latter a young nobleman of handsome appearance and great promise, popularly called "the bonny earl of Moray," to assist them against Huntly. Entering Badenoch, the earl summoned his vassals, and proclaimed and denounced the tutor and his abettors as rebels and traitors. The earls and others opposed to him met at Forres, to consult on the best means of defending themselves, but the sudden advance of Huntly to that town struck them with terror, and the whole party assembled, with the exception of the earl of Moray, left Forres in great haste, and fled to Tarnoway. On his approach to that place Huntly found the castle too well fortified to be attacked. He accordingly disbanded his men, 24th November 1590, and returned home. In the following year, when the turbulent earl of Bothwell made an attack on the palace of Holyrood, under cloud of night, with the view of seizing the chancellor Maitland, and was forced to flee to the north, to escape the vengeance of the king, Huntly, who had become reconciled to Maitland, was sent, with the duke of Lennox, in pursuit of him, but he escaped their hands. Having received letters of fire and sword against Bothwell and his followers, Huntly availed himself of these to gratify his own private revenge against the earl of Moray. Under pretence that the latter had harboured Bothwell in his castle of Donibristle in Fife, he surrounded that place with a strong force, and burnt it to the ground. The unfortunate earl fled towards the shore, intending to cross the Forth in a boat, but was overtaken by Sir Thomas Gordon of Cluny and Gordon of Gight, and slain (see MORAY, earl of). Huntly immediately despatched John Gordon of Buckie, who was master of the king's household, to Edinburgh, to lay a statement of the affair before the king. The clergy straightway denounced Huntly as a murderer, and a tumult having, in consequence, taken place at Edinburgh, the king was obliged to cancel the commission he had granted to him. Captain John Gordon, brother of Gordon of Gight, although mortally wounded, having been taken prisoner, was tried before a jury, condemned, and executed. Huntly himself was summoned to stand his trial. Assured by a private letter from the king, in which he says, "Alwise, I sall remaine constant. When ye come heere, come not by the ferreis; and if yee doe, accompanie yourself, as ye respect your owne preservatioune," he surrendered at Edinburgh, and was committed a prisoner to the castle of Blackness, 12th March 1591. On giving security, however, that he would appear and take his trial when called upon, he was discharged on the 20th of the same month.

The following year the earls of Argyle and Athol, and the lairds of Grant and Mackintosh having ravaged his lands in the north, on account of the slaughter of the earl of Moray Huntly, after his return home, was engaged in various contests with the Grants and Mackintoshes, for the purpose of keeping them in due order and subjection, frequently laying waste their possessions, and carrying off large booty from them. But he had no sooner subdued his enemies in the north than, in consequence of some letters having been intercepted on Mr. George Ker, of the Newbottle family, when about to sail for the continent, he found himself accused of having renewed his treasonable correspondence with Spain, and of having entered into a conspiracy with the earls of Errol and Angus, to overturn the protestant religion in Scotland. The king and his council appear to have been convinced of their innocence, but being importuned by the ministers to prosecute them, James yielding to necessity, and to the intrigues of Queen Elizabeth, summoned them to St. Andrews on 5th February 1593. On their refusal to obey the citation, they were, with Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun, denounced rebels on the 8th of February, and summoned to appear in parliament on the 2d June. It is stated in Calderwood's History (vol. v. p. 249), that at a convention of the nobility, held in the beginning of May, "the king sought a whinger to throw at William Murray, for compairing Huntlie to Bothwell in wickedness." On the 17th October, Huntly, Angus, and Errol appeared in presence of the king, and offered to submit to a legal trial, for which a day was fixed, but on 26th November, it was finally agreed that they should be exempted from prosecution, and that before 1st February 1594 they should either submit to the church, and renounce poperv

or leave the kingdom. At a parliament held in the end of May 1594, the three earls were attainted without trial, and their arms torn in presence of the Estates of the realm.

A Spanish ship, which had landed at Aberdeen, having been seized by the citizens, the earls of Angus and Errol with others arrived in that city with about 160 spearmen, and threatened, if the crew, who had been made prisoners, were not liberated, they would burn the town. On the arrival of Huntly soon after, with a larger force, the citizens were obliged to give the men up. An army, amounting to about 7,000 men, commanded by the earl of Argyle, a youth of 19 years of age, was now sent against Huntly and Errol, who collected their forces to the amount of about 1,500 men, mostly horsemen. They met at Glenlivet, in Banffshire, where the royal army was totally routed, 3d October 1594. On Huntly's side, about 14 gentlemen were slain, including Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun and the laird of Gight. The earl of Errol and a considerable number of persons were wounded. At the conclusion of the battle the conquerors returned thanks to God on the field for the victory. Among the trophies found in the field was the ensign belonging to the earl of Argyle, which was carried, with other spoils, to Strathbogie. James now advanced against them in person, when Huntly and his friends retired into Sutherland for a time. Soon after his return, he was accused of a new conspiracy with the earls of Angus, Errol, Bothwell, and Caithness, the object of which was said to be the imprisonment of the king, the crowning of the young prince, and the appointment of Huntly, Errol, and Angus, as regents of the kingdom, but on the 'band' betwixt the traitorous lords being delivered up, it turned out that it related to some compensation being offered to the young earl of Moray, then a minor, for the slaughter of his father. The king promised to pardon Huntly, if he would deliver Bothwell, but he refused to betray him. Huntly and Errol afterwards had a meeting at Aberdeen with the duke of Lennox, the king's lieutenant in the north, when they agreed to leave the kingdom, during his majesty's pleasure. In his absence, his countess made some offers to the synod of Moray in her husband's name, and various efforts were made by his friends to procure his recall, which gave great alarm to the church, as their proceedings, recorded in Calderwood's History, testify.

After spending sixteen months in travelling through Germany and Flanders, Huntly returned to Scotland, and was received by the king at Falkland 13th August 1596. He arrived in Edinburgh on the 6th of the following December, and he and the earls of Angus and Errol were restored to their former honours and estates by the parliament held at Edinburgh, the 12th of that month. On this occasion Huntly bore the sword from the parliament house to the palace of Holyrood. He had a grant of the dissolved abbacy of Dunfermline, was appointed lord-lieutenant of the north, and, on the baptism of the princess Margaret, a daughter of King James, who died young, in testimony of the king's regard for him, he was created marquis of Huntly, by patent, dated 17th April, 1599. At this time he was in high favour at court, and Calderwood, under date 1600, says that he and the king "passed over the time with drinking and waughting" (*History*, vol. vi. p. 100). To waught, in the Scots language means to quaff, to drink in large draughts. On the 23d February 1603, after great pains taken by the king, the earls of Huntly, Moray, and Argyle were reconciled.

Having made no secret of his attachment to the Church of Rome, notwithstanding that several ministers had at various times been sent by the General Assembly to remain with him and resolve his doubts, the marquis, in 1606, was accused of encouraging the Roman Catholics, and thereby occasioning a great defection from the reformed doctrines. At a convention held at Linlithgow on 10th December of that year, he was ordered to confine himself with his countess and children at Aberdeen. He was summoned before the General Assembly, which met at Linlithgow July 1608, and not obeying the citation, sentence of excommunication was, by the mouth of Mr. James Law, bishop of Orkney, moderator of the Assembly, solemnly pronounced against him. After which, the earl of Dunbar, his majesty's commissioner, assured the Assembly that forty days after the sentence the civil sword should strike, without mercy, him and his. From the civil consequences of the act he was able to protect himself, by living in his fastnesses, and among his vassals in the north. In 1609 he was committed to Stirling castle, but liberated in December 1610, on his engaging to subscribe the confession of faith, and make satisfaction to the church. He now began to show what was called "open insolence," by directing his officers to prohibit his tenants from attending the Established church. For this he was in 1616 cited before the court of high commission. On the 12th of June, he appeared before the commission, and on his refusal to subscribe the confession of faith, or to give any kind of satisfaction, he was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, but on the 18th of the same month, the lord-chancellor set him at liberty on his own warrant. Having previously received the king's permission to go to London to court, he now began his journey. At Huntingdon, he met Mr. Patrick Hamilton, on his way to Scotland, with a letter from the king to the council, sharply rebuking them for releasing him, in contempt of the court of high commission. The marquis persuaded Hamilton to return and inform the king that he had come up with the intention of giving his majesty full satisfaction in all points, and to entreat permission to appear at court. The king, pleased with his offer to make satisfaction, authorised him to proceed. He was absolved from the sentence of excommunication by the archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, with the consent of the bishop of Caithness, who was then in London, 7th July 1616, after which he received the communion. The news of this created a great sensation in Scotland, being considered a practical revival of the old claim of supremacy which the archbishop of York had anciently set up, but which had always been successfully resisted. On the 12th July the archbishop of St. Andrews (Spottiswood) noticed it in his sermon in St. Giles' church, Edinburgh, and said that the king had promised that "the like should not fall out hereafter." (*Calderwood's History*, vol. vii. p. 219.) He also wrote a long letter of remonstrance to the king, and James in his answer justified the absolution. The archbishop of Canterbury, at the king's desire, also addressed an epistle to him on the subject. These letters gave the Scots clergy great satisfaction, and on the marquis' return to Scotland, it was resolved that he should present a supplication to the General Assembly, which was to meet at Aberdeen, 13th August of that year (1616), acknowledging his offence, promising to continue in the profession of the truth, and to educate his children therein, and that thereupon he should be of new absolved, according to the form used in the Church of Scotland. This was, accordingly, very solemnly done by the archbishop of St. Andrews, on the first day of the assembly, and the marquis made oath that he would truly conform to the Established church, and subscribed the confession of faith.

Although he had become reconciled to the earl of Moray, the son of "the bonnie earl," and in token thereof had given him his eldest daughter in marriage, he was obliged, in 1630

by Charles I. to give up to him, for £5,000, the heritable sheriffships of Aberdeen and Inverness, Moray having declared to the king that the marquis of Huntly was so great a man, of such friendships and power, that none could live beside him, unless he and his posterity were deprived of these offices. The same year, the viscount Melgum (see MELGUM, viscount) second son of the marquis, being burnt to death in the house of Frendraught, the Gordons repeatedly plundered the lands of Crichton of Frendraught, and threatened to take his life, (see page 271 of this volume). The marquis, convinced that the burning was wilful, made many unsuccessful attempts to discover the incendiaries, and in 1633, intended to pay a personal visit to King Charles on his arrival in Edinburgh that year, to request him to order an investigation into all the circumstances, but being taken ill on the journey, he sent forward his marchioness and the widowed Lady Aboyne, both in deep mourning, to lay a statement of the case before the king, who promised to see justice done. Soon after, John Meldrum of Reidhill, was tried on a charge of being concerned in the fire, and being found guilty, was hanged and quartered at Edinburgh.

The confederacy against Frendraught having become very formidable, the lords of the privy council subsequently wrote to the marquis, desiring him to prevent those of his surname from plundering his lands, as they held him responsible for all such disorders carried on by the Gordons. The marquis returned for answer, that as the aggressors were neither his tenants nor his servants, he could in no shape be answerable for them, that he had neither countenanced nor incited them, and that he had no warrant to pursue or prosecute them. Frendraught himself, convinced that the ravages committed on his property were done with the concurrence of the marquis, went to Edinburgh, and entered a complaint against him to the privy council, to whom the king also wrote, desiring them to adopt measures for suppressing the outrages complained of. They accordingly cited the marquis, in the beginning of 1635, to appear before them, and on his proceeding to Edinburgh, in compliance with this citation, he was commanded to remain there till the matter was investigated. Several persons of the name of Gordon were committed to prison, and the marquis, although nothing could be proved against him, was obliged to find caution for all persons of that surname within his bounds, that they should keep the peace, and also that he should present the rebels, as the pillagers were called, at Edinburgh, or make them leave the kingdom. On his return to the north, most of the guilty parties fled to Flanders, but about twelve were apprehended by the marquis, and sent to Edinburgh, where two of them were executed. The marquis was subsequently accused, by Adam Gordon, second son of Sir Adam Gordon of Park, and one of the principal ringleaders of the conspiracy against Frendraught, of having instigated him and his associates to commit all the depredations that had taken place, and on his appearance at Edinburgh 15th January 1636, he was confronted with his accuser before the committee of the privy council, but although he "cleared himself with great dexteritie, beyond admiration," as Gordon of Sallagh observes, he was, "upon presumption," committed a close prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh. By the king's command, however, both he and Gordon of Letterfourie, who had also been imprisoned, were released, and the king enjoined Sir Robert Gordon, who was related to both parties, to bring about a reconciliation between the marquis and Frendraught. He accordingly prevailed upon them to enter into a submission, by which they agreed to refer all differences between them to the arbitrament of friends. The marquis, who had retired to his house in the Canongate of Edinburgh, having fallen into a decline, was desirous of returning north to Strathbogie, and was conveyed, on a bed, in his chariot, as far as Dundee, where he died, on 13th June 1636, in his 74th year. He was interred in the family vault at Elgin, on 30th August following, "having," says Spalding, (page 43,) "above his chist a rich mortcloath of black velvet, wherein was wrought two whyte crosses. He had torchlights in great number carried be freinds and gentlemen; the marques' son, called Adam, was at his head, the earle of Murray on the right spaik, the earle of Seaforth on the left spaik, the earle of Sutherland on the third spaik, and Sir Robert Gordon on the fourth spaik. Besyds thir nobles, many barrons and gentlemen was there, haveing above three hundred lighted torches at the lifting. He is carried to the east port, doun the wynd to the south kirk stile of the colledge kirk, in at the south kirk door, and buried in his own isle with much murning and lamentation. The like forme of burriall, with torch light, was not sein heir thir many dayes befor." This author gives the marquis a very high character, which, in many respects, is not borne out by history. He certainly was a remarkable man for the age in which he lived. The king had the greatest regard for him, and bestowed on him, in marriage, Lady Henrietta Stewart, eldest daughter of his dearest favourite, Esme, duke of Lennox. Being a Roman Catholic, the widowed marchioness was obliged to leave Scotland, on account of her religion, in June 1641, and died in France September 2d, 1642. They had five sons and four daughters. The sons were, 1. George, Lord Gordon, and earl of Enzie, second marquis. 2. John, Viscount Melgum, so created by Charles I. in 1627 (see MELGUM, Viscount). 3. Lord Francis, who died in Germany in 1620. 4. Lord Laurence. And 5. Lord Adam of Auchindoun. The daughters were, 1. Lady Anne, countess of Moray. 2. Lady Elizabeth, countess of Linlithgow. 3. Lady Mary, marchioness of Douglas. And 4. Lady Jean, married to Claud, Lord Strabane.

George, second marquis of Huntly, when Lord Gordon, was kept for some time at court in England by King James, who took great pains to educate him in the protestant religion. He was also styled earl of Enzie. The clan Cameron having, during the years 1612 and 1613, disturbed the peace of Lochaber, he raised a force to overawe them, and having taken prisoner their chief, he soon restored that country to order. In 1618 he was involved in some disputes with Sir Lauchlan Mackintosh, chief of the clan Chattan, in consequence of the latter, who was the vassal of his father, the marquis of Huntly, refusing to assist him against the Camerons, and as Mackintosh had not performed certain services for lands held of the earl and his father, he raised an action at law against him. He also inhibited him from disposing of the tithes of Culloden to which the earl had a right, and which belonged to Mackintosh. Having formerly obtained a decree against the latter for the value of the tithes of the preceding years, he sent two messengers at arms to distrain the corn upon the ground under that warrant. They were, however, resisted by Mackintosh's servants. The earl, in consequence, pursued him before the privy council, and got him and his servants proclaimed rebels. Sir Lauchlan fortified the castle of Culloden, and prepared for a stubborn resistance, but on the approach of the earl, he went off first to Edinburgh, and afterwards to England. The castle subsequently surrendered to the earl, who returned the keys to the uncle of Mackintosh, in whose charge the castle had been left. The corn he bestowed on Mackintosh's grandmother, who enjoyed the liferent of the lands of Culloden as her jointure. Having other claims against the turbulent chief, he

cited him before the lords of council and session, and failing to appear, Mackintosh was again denounced rebel, and outlawed for disobedience. Being then at court, he complained to the king, and the earl in consequence posted up to London and laid before his majesty a true statement of matters. Sir Lauchlan was thereupon sent to Scotland, and committed to the castle of Edinburgh, until he should give the earl full satisfaction. In 1619, he and the laird of Grant, who had encouraged and assisted him in his proceedings, became reconciled to the earl, but there were afterwards many dissensions between them. In 1622 the earl received a commission from the privy council to proceed against the earl of Caithness, but in consequence of a message from court to go to France on some affairs of state, he left for that country in 1623, accompanied by a party of young gentlemen. In 1624 he had a company of the gens d'armes in the French service. He was created viscount of Aboyne 20th April 1632, with remainder, after his death, or succession to his father, to his second son James and his heirs male. On the death of his father in 1636, he was in France, but arrived in Scotland in October of that year. In 1639, after Charles I. had roused the spirit of the nation, by his rash and ill-judged attempt to introduce episcopacy into Scotland, the marquis of Huntly having received a commission from him as his lieutenant in the north, raised the royal standard, and took possession of Aberdeen in name of the king. Being informed that a meeting of Covenanters was to be held at Turriff on February 14, he resolved to disperse them, and wrote letters to his chief dependents, requiring them to meet him at Turriff the same day. One of these letters fell into the hands of the earl of Montrose, then on the side of the Covenanters, who, at the head of 800 men, crossed the range of hills called the Grange-bean, and marched into Turriff on the morning of the day appointed. When Huntly and his party, amounting to 2,000 men, arrived, finding Montrose already there, he ordered his men to disperse, without offering an attack, on the pretence that his commission of lieutenancy only authorised him to act on the defensive (*Spalding*, vol. i. p. 94). On the approach of Montrose to Aberdeen, the marquis abandoned the town, which the former entered without opposition on 30th March. Spalding (vol. i. 108), after describing their entry, says, "Here it is to be notted, that few or none of this haill army wanted ane blew ribbin hung about his craig, doun under his left arme, which they called the 'Covenanters' Ribbin.' But the Lord Gordon, and some other of the marquess' bairnes and familie, had ane ribbin, when he was dwelling in the toun, of ane reid flesh cullor, which they wore in their hatts, and called it 'The Royall Ribbin,' as a signe of their love and loyaltie to the king. In despyte and derision thereof this blew ribbin was worne, and called the 'Covenanters' Ribbin,' be the haill souldiers of the army, and would not hear of the 'Royall Ribbin,' such was their pryde and malice."

The advance of Montrose to Inverury, where he pitched his camp, alarmed Huntly, who despatched Robert Gordon of Straloch, and Dr. Gordon, a physician of Aberdeen, to his opponent, to request an interview, which the latter agreed to. At an adjourned conference on the 5th April, the marquis agreed to subscribe the Covenant, with his friends, tenants, and servants. After this arrangement the marquis returned to Strathbogie, where, in a few days, he received a message from Montrose to repair to Aberdeen, with his two sons, the Lord Gordon and the Viscount Aboyne. On the 11th April, at a council of the principal officers of Montrose's army, it was resolved to arrest the marquis and his eldest son, Lord Gordon. To do away, however, with any appearance of treachery, Montrose invited him and his two sons to supper, when he hinted the expediency of resigning his commission of lieutenancy. This the marquis agreed to, and also, at Montrose's suggestion, wrote a letter to the king in favour of the Covenanters. That same night sentinels were placed around his lodging. Next morning, Montrose demanded from him a contribution for liquidating a loan of 200,000 merks, which the Covenanters had borrowed from Sir William Dick, a rich merchant of Edinburgh. With this demand the marquis declined to comply, as he was not concerned in borrowing the money. Montrose then requested him to take steps to apprehend James Grant, and some others, who had opposed the Covenanters in the Highlands. Huntly objected that, having resigned his commission, he had no longer power to act. Montrose, finally, required the marquis to reconcile himself to Crichton, the laird of Frendraught, (see page 524,) but this he positively refused to do. Then, changing his tone, Montrose thus addressed him: "My lord, seeing we are all now friends, will you go south to Edinburgh with us?" Huntly answered that he could not, as he was just going to Strathbogie. "Your lordship," rejoined Montrose, "will do well to go with us." "My lord," said Huntly, "I came here to this town upon assurance that I should come and go at my own pleasure, without molestation or inquietude; and now I see why my lodging was guarded, and that ye mean to take me to Edinburgh, whether I will or not. This conduct, on your part, seems to me to be neither fair nor honourable." He added, "My lord, give me back the bond which I gave you at Inverury, and you shall have an answer." Montrose thereupon delivered the bond to him. Huntly then inquired, "Whether he would take him to the south as a captive, or willingly of his own mind?" "Make your choice," said Montrose. "Then," observed the marquis, "I will not go as a captive, but as a volunteer." Viscount Aboyne, his second son, was allowed to return to Strathbogie; but the marquis and Lord Gordon were conveyed to Edinburgh, where they were committed close prisoners to the castle. They were, however, soon after set at liberty, in accordance with the seventh article of the treaty of Berwick, 20th June of the same year.

In April 1644, the marquis received a new commission from the king, to be his majesty's lieutenant-general in the north, and having collected a considerable body of horse and foot, he proceeded to Aberdeen, which he again took possession of. On the approach, however, of the marquis of Argyle, with a large force, he retired to Banff, where he disbanded his army, and retreated into Strathnaver, in Sutherland, where he remained inactive for a year and a half. When Montrose, who now supported the king's cause, and had been appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, arrived in the north, Huntly kept aloof from him, and he never could be induced to co-operate with him during the subsequent struggle in which Montrose was engaged. He seems to have considered the latter's appointment as trenching on his own authority as lieutenant in the north, and he could not forget the treatment he had formerly received from him. In 1646, with a force of 1,500 foot and 600 horse, he appeared at the gates of Aberdeen, which he stormed in three different places, and a third time took possession of that city; but soon returned to Strathbogie.

In December of the same year, when the unfortunate Charles had resolved upon escaping from the Scots army, and putting himself at the head of such forces as the marquis of Huntly could raise in the north, he sent Robert Leslie, brother of General David Leslie, with letters and a private commission to the marquis, informing him of his intentions, and desiring him to levy what forces he could. Huntly

accordingly collected some men at Banff, and fortified that town. In the following month a portion of the covenanting army stationed in Aberdeenshire attempted to dislodge him, but were obliged to retire with loss. He was excepted from pardon, 4th March 1647, and a reward of £1,000 offered for his apprehension. On the approach of General David Leslie with a considerable force in April, the marquis fled, with a few friends, to the mountains of Lochaber for shelter. Leslie thereupon reduced all the castles belonging to him in the north. After having been pursued by Lieutenant-general Middleton through Glenmoriston, Badenoch, and other places, the marquis was at length captured by Lieutenant-colonel Menzies at Dalnabo, in Strathdon, in December 1647. He was taken about midnight, just as he was going to bed. He was attended by only ten gentlemen and servants, who made a brave attempt to defend him, in which six of them were killed and the rest mortally wounded. On hearing that he had been taken prisoner, the whole of his vassals in the neighbourhood, amounting to about 500, with Grant of Carron at their head, flew to arms to rescue him. Menzies, in consequence, carried the marquis to the castle of Blairfindie in Glenlivet, about four miles from Dalnabo, whence he sent a message to his people dissuading them from attempting his rescue, for that, now almost worn out with grief and fatigue, he could no longer live in hills and dens; and hoped that his enemies would not drive things to the worst; but if such was the will of Heaven, he could not outlive the sad fate he foresaw his royal master was likely to undergo; and be the event as it would, he doubted not but the just providence of God would restore the royal family, and his own along with it. (*Gordon's History of the Family of Gordon*, vol. ii. p. 546.)

Shortly before the capture of the marquis of Huntly, John Gordon, of Innermarkie, Gordon, younger of Newton-Gordon, and the laird of Harthill, three of his chief friends, had been taken prisoners by Major-general Middleton, and sent to Edinburgh, where they were imprisoned. The two latter were condemned to die by the committee of estates, and although their friends procured a remission of the sentence from the king, they were, notwithstanding, both beheaded at the market cross of Edinburgh. Harthill suffered on the 26th October 1647, and Newton-Gordon a few days thereafter.

Besides the gentlemen and servants attending Huntly's person, there were some Irish who were quartered in the offices about Dalnabo, where he was taken. These were carried prisoners by Menzies to Strathbogie, where Middleton then was, who ordered them all to be shot, a sentence which was carried into immediate execution. On receiving accounts of the capture of the marquis, the question was debated in the committee of estates at Edinburgh, whether he should be immediately executed or reprieved till the meeting of parliament; but although the Argyle faction, notwithstanding the marquis of Argyle withdrew before the vote was taken, and the committee of the church did everything in their power to procure the immediate execution of Huntly, his life was spared till the meeting of parliament by a majority of one vote. (*Guthry*, p. 207).

If he had joined heartily with Montrose, instead of keeping apart from him, during the critical period of that chivalric nobleman's brilliant career, he might have changed the whole fortune of the war and of the kingdom. He had not the magnanimity to do this, and his morbid jealousy of Montrose, and resentment for his arrest by him and conveyance to Edinburgh in 1639, ruined the king's cause in Scotland, and brought on his own destruction.

He was carried, under a strong guard of horse, to Leith, and, after being kept two days there, delivered up to the magistrates of Edinburgh, and confined in the tolbooth of that city. For the reward of £1,000 sterling offered for his apprehension, Menzies obtained an order from the committee of Estates. The king, from his prison in Carisbrook castle, wrote a letter to the earl of Lanark, then in London, entreating him to do his best to intercede for him, that his life might be spared; but it does not appear that any attention was paid to this letter. After the execution of the king and the duke of Hamilton, the marquis of Huntly, who had been allowed to lie in prison since December 1647, was, by an order of the Scots parliament, beheaded at the market cross of Edinburgh, on 22d March 1649. As he had formerly been excommunicated, one of the ministers, says the author of the History of the Family of Gordon, "asked him, when brought upon the scaffold, if he desired to be absolved from the sentence," to which he replied, "that as he was not accustomed to give ear to false prophets, he did not wish to be troubled by him." He suffered with great courage, professing his loyalty to the last, and declaring that he had charity to forgive those who had voted for his death, although he could not admit that he had done anything contrary to the laws. By his wife, Lady Anne Campbell, eldest daughter of the seventh earl of Argyle, he had five sons and three daughters.

The eldest son, George, Lord Gordon, "of singular worth and accomplishments," served in his youth in Lorraine and Alsace, under the marquis de la Force, and distinguished himself by his valour, particularly at the siege of the fortified town of Spire, where he was wounded in the thigh In April 1639, for appearing in arms for the king, he and his father (see page 525) were committed prisoners to the castle of Edinburgh, but were released in the following June. In 1643, when his father and his brother, Viscount Aboyne, stood out against the covenant, Lord Gordon adhered to the Estates of the kingdom, and in September 1644 he joined the earl of Argyle, his uncle by the mother's side, on his arrival in the north, in pursuit of the marquis of Montrose, then in arms for the king. For not interfering to prevent Argyle's troops from laying waste the lands of the Gordons in Strathbogie and the Enzie, he has been blamed by some writers. Spalding remarks that it was "a wonderful unnaturalitie in the Lord Gordon to suffer his father's lands and friends, in his own sight, to be thus wreckt and destroyed, in his father's absence;" but it is probable that his lordship had not the power to interfere effectually. Soon after, with three troops of horse, he joined the Covenanters, at their rendezvous at the bridge of Dee. On Montrose's arrival at Elgin, in February 1645, after the battle of Inverlochy, in which Argyle was defeated, he was joined by Lord Gordon, with some of his friends and vassals. He had long been kept under the control of his uncle, Argyle, and he now took the first opportunity to declare for the king. Spalding (vol. ii. p. 298) says, "The Lord Gordon being in the Bog, leaped quickly on horse, having Nathaniel Gordon, with some few others, in his company, and that same night came to Elgin, saluted Montrose, who made him heartily welcome, and soups joyfully together. Many marvelled at the Lord Gordon's going in after such manner, being upon the country's service, and colonel to a foot regiment and to a horse regiment." In Strathbogie, whither Montrose proceeded, Lord Gordon speedily raised a force among his father's vassals, of about 500 foot and 160 horse. With these he accompanied Montrose to Stonehaven, which was burnt, but as the lands in Strathbogie were exposed to be plundered by the Covenanters, Lord Gordon and his brother Lord Lewis Gordon, with the Gordon horsemen, returned to defend their father's estates in that district. He had the command of Montrose's horse at the

battle of Auldearn, which was fought in the succeeding May, when the troops of the Covenanters, under Major-general Urrie, commonly called Hurry, were defeated. It was to protect the Gordons from the destruction that seemed to await them from the superior force of Urrie that Montrose hastened to Aberdeenshire, and so brought on this battle. General Baillie having been sent north in pursuit of Montrose, another battle took place, on 2d July of the same year (1645) at Alford, on the river Don, when Lord Gordon, conjunctly with Sir Nathanael Gordon, had the command of the right wing of Montrose's army. Previous to the battle, observing a party of Baillie's troops driving away a large quantity of cattle which they had collected in Strathbogie and the Enzie, he selected a body of horse, with which he attempted a rescue. This caused a general engagement, in which Baillie was defeated, but the victory on the part of Montrose was clouded by the death of Lord Gordon, "a very hopeful young gentleman, able of mind and body, about the age of twenty-eight years," (*Gordon's Continuation*, p. 526). His lordship was, unfortunately, shot dead when in the act of pulling General Baillie from his horse, having, it is said, promised to his men, to drag him out of the ranks and present him before them. Wishart (*Memoirs*, p. 132) gives an affecting description of the feelings of Montrose's army when this amiable young nobleman was killed. "There was," he says, "a general lamentation for the loss of the Lord Gordon, whose death seemed to eclipse all the glory of the victory. As the report spread among the soldiers, every one appeared to be struck dumb with the melancholy news, and a universal silence prevailed for some time through the army. However, their grief soon burst through all restraint, venting itself in the voice of lamentation and sorrow. When the first transports were over, the soldiers exclaimed against heaven and earth for bereaving the king, the kingdom, and themselves, of such an excellent young nobleman; and, unmindful of the victory or of the plunder, they thronged about the body of their dead captain, some weeping over his wounds and kissing his lifeless limbs; while others praised his comely appearance even in death, and extolled his noble mind, which was enriched with every qualification that could adorn his high birth or ample fortune: they even cursed the victory bought at so dear a rate. Nothing could have supported the army under this immense sorrow but the presence of Montrose, whose safety gave them joy, and not a little revived their drooping spirits. In the meantime he could not command his grief, but mourned bitterly over the melancholy fate of his only and dearest friend, grievously complaining that one who was the honour of his nation, the ornament of the Scots nobility, and the boldest assertor of the royal authority in the north, had fallen in the flower of his youth." Lord Gordon was unmarried. He has obtained a place in Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors (vol. v. p. 102, ed. 1806,) for having written a few lines 'On Black Eyes,' printed in the third part of Watson's Collection, 1711.

The marquis' second son, James, had the title of viscount of Aboyne. In 1639, after his father and elder brother, Lord Gordon, had been sent prisoners to Edinburgh, he collected about 2,000 horse and foot, and for some time watched the movements of the Covenanters in the north, but afterwards disbanding his army, he went by sea to England, to inform the king of the precarious state of his affairs in that part of Scotland. Charles conferred on him the commission of lieutenancy which his father held, and gave him a letter to the marquis of Hamilton, requesting him to afford the viscount all the assistance in his power in his support of the royal cause. From that nobleman, however, he received only a few officers and four field-pieces. "The king," says Gordon of Sallagh, (*Continuation*, p. 402,) "coming to Berwick, and business growing to a height, the armies of England and Scotland lying near one another, his majesty sent the viscount of Aboyne and Colonel Gun to the marquis of Hamilton, to receive some forces from him, and with these forces to go to Aberdeen to possess and recover that town, (then in the hands of the Covenanters). The marquis of Hamilton, lying at anchor in the Forth, gave them no supply of men, but sent them five ships to Aberdeen." On the viscount's arrival in the bay of Aberdeen, the earl of Montrose, who then supported the Covenanters, abandoned that city, and hastened into the Mearns.

On landing, the viscount issued a proclamation prohibiting the payment of any rents, duties, or other debts to the Covenanters, and requiring every person to take an oath of allegiance to his majesty. On the 10th of June, four days after his landing, he advanced upon Kintore with about 2,000 horse and foot, and compelled the inhabitants of that place to subscribe the oath of allegiance. On the 14th he crossed the Dee, with the intention of occupying Stonehaven, but was attacked by the earl Marischal on the way, and his forces being dispersed, he returned to Aberdeen. This affair has been called "the Raid of Stonehaven." After again collecting his army, he resolved to dispute with Montrose, who had advanced to the bridge of Dee, the passage of that river. By a stratagem, however, the latter succeeded in withdrawing a part of Aboyne's forces from the defence of the bridge, and thus gained an easy victory. When the viscount saw the Covenanters in possession of the bridge, he fled in great haste towards Strathbogie, and afterwards escaped by sea to England. This battle was fought 19th June 1639.

In 1643, the viscount was summoned before the council, to answer for his negotiations with the earl of Antrim, an Irish nobleman who had undertaken to raise a force in Ireland to assist Montrose, now created a marquis, in his attempt to restore the king's authority in Scotland; but not appearing, he was forfeited and declared a traitor. In April 1644, he attended Montrose to Scotland, when Dumfries surrendered to him, but was obliged, in a few days, to retire with him to Carlisle, to avoid being surprised by the Covenanters. On the 24th of the same month, he was excommunicated by the General Assembly at Edinburgh. The command of the garrison of Carlisle was given to his lordship, but that town being closely besieged, he and some other noblemen and gentlemen contrived to make their escape from it, and immediately hastened to Scotland to join Montrose, which he did in Menteith in April 1645. Accompanying him to the north, he was present at the battle of Auldearn, the following month. General Urrie's troops, after their defeat, were pursued for several miles, and might have been all taken or killed, if Lord Aboyne had not, by an unnecessary display of ensigns and standards, which he had taken from the Covenanters, attracted the notice of the victorious party, who halted under the impression that a fresh army was coming up to attack them. At the battle of Alford, 2d July, he had the joint command of the left wing of Montrose's army. He was also with Montrose at the battle of Kilsyth in August following, but on the commencement of the march of the royal army to the borders, on the 4th September, the viscount left him, and not only carried off the whole of his own men, but induced the other horsemen of the north to accompany him. Indeed, Sir Nathanael Gordon appears to have been the only individual of that name who remained behind. The cause of such a hasty proceeding on the part of Lord Aboyne, does not sufficiently appear; but it seems probable that his lordship had

taken some offence at Montrose, who, according to a partisan of the Gordon family, arrogated to himself all the honour of the victories which the viscount had greatly contributed to obtain. (*Gordon's Continuation of the History of the Earls of Sutherland*, p. 528.) After the battle of Philiphaugh, so disastrous to Montrose, that nobleman retired to the north, and had an interview with Lord Aboyne, whom he prevailed upon to join him at Drumminor, with 1,500 foot and 300 horse, but before reaching Alford, first Lord Lewis Gordon, and then his brother Viscount Aboyne, left him, their father, the marquis of Huntly, being averse to their serving under Montrose. The viscount was, in 1648, excepted from pardon. He made his escape to France, and was at Paris, when intelligence of the execution of Charles I. arrived there. The grief which this event occasioned him affected him so greatly that he died a few days afterwards, when, being unmarried, the title of viscount of Aboyne became extinct.

The 3d son of the 2d marquis of Huntly was Lord Lewis Gordon, who succeeded his father as 3d marquis. Lord Charles, the 4th son, adhered firmly to the royal cause during the civil wars, and in consideration of his great and faithful services, he was created by Charles II. earl of Aboyne, and Lord Gordon of Strathaven and Glenlivet, by patent to him and the heirs male of his body, dated 10th September 1660. In the following year he had a charter under the great seal of the whole lands and lordship of Aboyne. He died in March 1681. By his countess, Lady Elizabeth Lyon, only daughter of the second earl of Kinghorn, he had four children, namely, 1. Charles, second earl of Aboyne, of whom afterwards. 2. The Hon. George Gordon. 3. The Hon. John Gordon, who served in the army abroad, and died at Edinburgh at an advanced age, 22d July 1762. And one daughter, Lady Elizabeth, married in 1685, to John, Viscount Tarbet, who after her death became second earl of Cromarty.

The fifth son of the second marquis was Lord Henry Gordon, who went into the service of the king of Poland, in which he remained for several years. He returned to Scotland, and died at Strathbogie. The marquis's daughters were, Lady Anne, countess of Perth; Lady Harriet, married, first, to Lord Seton, and, secondly, to the second earl of Traquair; Lady Jean, countess of Haddington; Lady Mary, the wife of Alexander Irvine of Drum; and Lady Catherine, who married Count Morstain, high treasurer of Poland, of which marriage Prince Czartorinski and other families of distinction in Poland are descended.

Lewis, third marquis of Huntly, showed, when Lord Lewis Gordon, great changeableness of mind in the contest between the king and the nation. He first took arms in behalf of the king, and in June 1639, when his brother, Viscount Aboyne, landed at Aberdeen, he collected from among his father's friends and tenants, a force of about 1,000 horse and foot, at the head of which he joined him in that city. He afterwards fought on the side of the Covenanters, and at the battle of Aberdeen in September 1644, commanded their left wing against the troops of Montrose, then supporting the cause of the king. He also held a high command in Argyle's army, at the battle of Fyvie, soon after, which led to the desertion of a small body of Gordons, who had joined the standard of Montrose. In the following year, Lord Lewis, who is described as of an impetuous temper, deserted the Covenanters and went over to Montrose, but seems to have shared his father's feelings of dislike and jealousy of that nobleman. After the defeat of Montrose at Philiphaugh and his appearance in the north, he joined him with a considerable force, but soon left him. It is related by Wishart, that in 1646, when Montrose had sent three troops of horse to the fords of Spey, to watch the motions of Lieut.-general Middleton, who had been sent in pursuit of him, Lord Lewis invited the officers to an entertainment in the castle of Rothes, which he then kept, and detained them there until Middleton had crossed the Spey with a large army and penetrated far into Moray; then he dismissed his guests with the words, "Go, return to your general, Montrose, who will now have better work than he had at Selkirk." But the story is extremely improbable.

Being the eldest surviving son, Lord Lewis succeeded his father, as third marquis of Huntly, in 1649, and in 1651 was by Charles II. restored to the titles and estates, which had been forfeited. He died in December 1653. By his marchioness, Isobel, daughter of Sir James Grant of Grant, he had one son, George, fourth marquis of Huntly and first duke of Gordon, (see GORDON, duke of, p. 318 of this volume,) and three daughters. The title of marquis of Huntly was thereafter borne by the eldest son of the duke of Gordon, till the death of the fifth duke in 1836, when that title became extinct, and the titles of marquis of Huntly, &c., reverted to the earl of Aboyne.

Returning to the Aboyne family, Charles, second earl of Aboyne, succeeded his father in 1681. On offering to take his seat in the Scots parliament, 27th July 1698, it was objected that, being a professed papist, he ought not to be allowed to sit; but declaring openly in parliament that he had embraced the true protestant religion, and owned the confession of faith as agreeable to the word of God, his lordship was permitted to qualify himself, and he took the oaths and his seat accordingly. He died in April 1702. By his countess, who was his cousin, Lady Elizabeth Lyon, second daughter of the third earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, he had a son, John, third earl of Aboyne, and three daughters.

John, the third earl of Aboyne, died in August 1732. By his countess, Grace, daughter of George Lockhart of Carnwath, he had 1. Charles, fourth earl. 2. The Hon. John Gordon, lieutenant-colonel of the 81st regiment, who died at Kinsale, 30th October 1778. He married his cousin, Clementina, daughter of George Lockhart of Carnwath, and had three sons and two daughters. 3. The Hon. Lockhart Gordon, who was educated at the university of Glasgow, and originally designed for the bar, but entered the army, and was captain in the same regiment with Lord Cornwallis. He retired from the service with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and resuming the study of the law, was appointed judge-advocate-general of Bengal in 1787. He died at Calcutta, 24th March 1788. He was twice married. By his second wife, Catherine Wallop, sister of the earl of Portsmouth, he had, besides other children, two sons, the Rev. Lockhart Gordon, and Lieutenant Loudoun Harcourt Gordon.

Charles, fourth earl of Aboyne, born about 1726, succeeded his father in 1732. After coming of age, being apprehensive that his small estate would not be sufficient to enable him to live suitably to his rank in Scotland, he sent his luggage to Paris, intending to reside in France, but afterwards ordered it to be brought back, and by attending carefully to the judicious cultivation of his landed property, forming plantations, building extensive stone fences to enclose and subdivide his estate, and the introduction of improved modes of agriculture, his tenants were enabled easily to pay advanced rents for their farms, so that he soon cleared the estate of debt. He died at Edinburgh, 28th December 1794, in his 68th year He married, first, at Edinburgh, 22d April 1759, Lady Margaret Stewart, third daughter of the sixth earl of Galloway, and by her he had a son, George, fifth earl of Aboyne, and ninth marquis of Huntly, and two daughters, Lady Cathe-

rine and Lady Margaret, the latter the first wife of William Beckford, Esq. of Fonthill-Gifford, author of 'Vathek.' His lordship married, secondly, Lady Mary Douglas, only surviving daughter of the ninth earl of Morton, by his first wife, Agatha, daughter of James Hallyburton of Pitcur, and had a son, the Hon. George Douglas Gordon, born in London, 10th October 1777, who, on the death of his cousin, the Hon. Hamilton Douglas Hallyburton of Pitcur, in 1784, succeeded to his extensive property in Forfarshire, in right of his mother, and in consequence assumed the name and arms of Hallyburton. He was a colonel in the army, and long M.P. for Forfarshire. On the succession of his brother of the half-blood to the marquisate of Huntly he was allowed the title and precedency of a marquis' youngest son, 24th June 1836. Lord Douglas Hallyburton married Louisa, only child of Sir Edward Leslie of Tarbert, county Kerry, baronet, who had no issue. He died 25th December 1841. His widow survived him for ten years.

George, ninth marquis of Huntly, eldest son of Charles, fourth earl of Aboyne, was born at Edinburgh 28th June 1761. Lord Strathaven, as he was then called, entered the army at such an early age, that in December 1777, before he had completed his seventeenth year, he was promoted from an ensigncy in the first regiment of foot-guards to a company in the 81st regiment of foot—then, we believe, a Highland regiment. In 1780 he was appointed one of the aides-de-camp to Frederick earl of Carlisle, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He had a troop in the ninth regiment of dragoons in 1782, when Lord Carlisle was displaced from the Irish viceroyalty; and in March next year he became major of an independent corps of foot, which was reduced at the peace of September 1783. He now visited France; and his agreeable person, sprightly manners, and admirable skill in dancing, soon rendered him as much a favourite at the court of Louis XVI. as his ill-fated ancestor, the second marquis of Huntly, had been, a hundred and fifty years before, when, as "Monsieur le marquis de Gordon," he commanded the Scots guard in the court of Louis XIII. The attention shown to "the gay Gordon" by Maria Antoinette was one of the points of slander with which that unfortunate princess was assailed. We read, for instance, in the correspondence of Mirabeau with the count de la Marck, that "the Polignacs spoke maliciously of the queen's delight in dancing *Ecossaises* with young Lord Strathaven, at the little balls which were given at Madame d'Ossun's." At the beginning of the Revolution he left France for England. In 1788 he exchanged from half-pay to the majority of the 35th regiment of foot; and in April 1789 was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of that regiment. In the same year he exchanged his lieutenant-colonelcy, for the company in the Coldstream guards held by Lieutenant-colonel Lennox, afterwards duke of Richmond and Lennox—the duel between that officer and the late duke of York, then colonel of the Coldstream, rendering it desirable that he should quit the regiment. Lord Strathaven himself left the army in 1792, about a twelvemonth after his marriage with Catherine, second daughter of the late Sir Charles Cope of Brewerne, Oxfordshire, and Overton or Orton Longueville, Huntingdonshire, baronet—a cadet of the family which had for its head the Sir John Cope so famous in the songs and annals of the rebellion of 1745.

On the death of his father 28th December 1794, Lord Strathaven succeeded to the titles of earl of Aboyne, and Lord Gordon of Strathaven and Glenlivet, created in the year 1660, to reward, in the person of a younger son, the signal loyalty and sufferings of the house of Huntly during the great civil war. In 1796 Lord Aboyne was chosen one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland, an honour which he enjoyed by successive re-elections until the year 1815, when he was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Lord Meldrum of Morven. In 1803 he had been appointed colonel of the Aberdeenshire militia, and continued to hold that office till his death. He also held a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, of the creation of 1625.

George, fifth duke of Gordon, and eighth marquis of Huntly, died on the 28th May 1836, without issue. The ducal honours, dating from 1684, had been restricted to the heirs male of the body of the first duke, and, in default of these, now expired. The title of marquis of Huntly, created in 1599, had a wider destination. It was conferred on the first marquis and his heirs male, and so now appeared to devolve on the earl of Aboyne. His lordship accordingly claimed the honour, and his claim being remitted to the lords committee of privileges, he led proof (1) that the *direct* male line of Huntly and Gordon, derived through Lewis, third marquis of Huntly, from George, first marquis of Huntly, the patentee, his grandfather, failed in the person of George, fifth and last duke of Gordon; (2) that the *younger* male descendants of the above class of heirs sprung from the fourth, third, and second dukes of Gordon, have also failed; and (3) that the claimant is the direct male descendant of Charles, first earl of Aboyne, immediate younger brother of Lewis, third marquis of Huntly, and fourth son of George, second marquis of Huntly, son and heir of the patentee, and, as such, the nearest heir male of his body. His claim was sustained, and he was accordingly declared to have right to the titles of marquis of Huntly, earl of Enzie, Viscount Melgum and Aboyne, lord of Badenoch and Aboyne. He thus became the premier marquis of Scotland, and the chief of the great House of Gordon. This accession of honours brought with it no accession of fortune, for the ancient patrimony of the Gordons, including all that remained to them of the once broad lordships of Strathbogie, Badenoch, and the Enzie, devolved through a female heir on the duke of Richmond and Lennox, and the new marquis of Huntly enjoyed only his paternal barony of Aboyne, which had been settled upon his ancestor, as the appanage of a second son, in the middle of the seventeenth century. Lord Huntly had early begun to add to his territorial possessions; but his ambition proved greater than his means, and he had scarcely attained his marquisate when his pecuniary embarrassments—springing in a great measure from ill-advised purchases of land, and the absconding of a confidential agent, disappointing him of at least £80,000,—caused him to procure a sequestration of his estates. His liabilities amounted to £517,500, and by judicious management and his extended age, about seventeen shillings in the pound, without interest, was, in the course of time, paid to his creditors. His lordship in 1827 was chosen a knight of the Thistle. He was also aide-de-camp to the queen, and a deputy lieutenant of Forfarshire and Aberdeenshire. He had never much distinguished himself in political matters, and in his latter years he withdrew altogether into private life. He died June 17th, 1853, within a fortnight of his 93d year. By his lady, who died in 1832, he got the estate of Orton Longueville in Huntingdonshire, to which he added largely by the purchase of the two adjoining parishes. He had by her six sons and two daughters, Lady Catherine, married in 1814, to the Hon. Charles Campton Cavendish, and Lady Charlotte Sophia. The sons were: 1. Charles, first styled Lord Strathaven, and on his father's becoming marquis of Huntly, earl of Aboyne and Enzie, who succeeded as tenth marquis of Huntly. 2. The Rev. Lord George, born in 1794, who became, in 1819, rector of Chesterton and Haddon, Huntingdonshire, which had

been purchased by his father in 1803. 3. Lord John Frederick Gordon, born 15th August 1799, captain R.N. and K.C.H., and at one period M.P. for Forfarshire, who, on succeeding, on his uncle's death, to the estate of Pitcur, assumed the additional name of Hallyburton. He married, in 1836, Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, natural daughter of King William IV., and widow of the Hon. John Kennedy Erskine, of Dun, Forfarshire. 4. Lord Henry, born in 1802, in the military service of the Hon. East India Company at Bengal. 5. Lord Cecil, born in 1806, who, on his marriage in 1841, to the daughter of Maurice Crosby Moore, assumed the additional name of Moore. 6. Lord Francis Arthur, born in 1808, married in 1835, the only daughter of Sir William Keir Grant, K.C.B., and in 1837 became a captain 1st life-guards.

Charles, tenth marquis of Huntly, born at Orton in 1792, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1812. When Lord Strathaven, (the second title of the earl of Aboyne,) he was M.P. for East Grinstead, from 1818 to 1830, and sat for Huntingdonshire in the latter year, but was unsuccessful in the election of 1831. He was a lord in waiting to the queen, but resigned in 1841; a deputy-lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. He married, 1st, in 1826, Lady Elizabeth Henrietta, eldest daughter of the first marquis Conyngham, without issue. She died in 1839, and his lordship married, secondly, in 1844, Mary Antoinetta, only surviving daughter of the Rev. Peter William Pegus, by his wife, the countess-dowager of Lindsey, issue, Charles, earl of Aboyne and Enzie, born March 5, 1847, six other sons, and four daughters

HUTTON, James, an eminent geologist and philosopher, the son of a merchant in Edinburgh, who was at one time city treasurer, was born there, June 3, 1726. He was educated at the High school, and entered the university of his native city in 1740. In 1743, he became an apprentice to a writer to the signet; but the bent of his inclination was directed towards chemistry, and we are told that instead of studying the law, he was more frequently found amusing the other young men in the office in which he had been placed, with chemical experiments. Having adopted the profession of medicine, after attending three years at the medical classes of Edinburgh, he repaired to Paris, where he remained two years. He returned home by way of Leyden, at the university of which place he took his degree of M.D. in September 1749. Afterwards, in conjunction with a Mr. James Davie, with whom he had become acquainted in London, he established at Edinburgh a manufacture of sal ammoniac from coal soot, which for many years was carried on with considerable success. Having little chance of getting into practice as a doctor of medicine, he resolved to apply himself to agriculture, and, with this view, he resided for some time at the house of a farmer in the county of Norfolk, occasionally making journeys on foot into different other parts of England, and on the road prosecuting his researches in geology and mineralogy. He also set out on a similar tour through the Netherlands.

In the summer of 1754 he commenced agriculturist on a small property in Berwickshire left him by his father, and having brought a plough and ploughman with him from Norfolk, he introduced the improved mode of husbandry practised in that county. In 1768, he removed to Edinburgh, and thenceforth devoted his whole attention to scientific pursuits. In 1777, appeared his first publication, a small pamphlet on the distinction between coal and culm, a question then agitated before the board of customs and privy council, for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of duty which ought to be levied on each, when carried coastwise. In 1794 he publisned a metaphysical work, entitled 'An Investigation of the Principles of Knowledge, and the Progress of Reason from Sense to Science and Philosophy,' 3 vols. 4to. In the following year appeared, in two vols. 8vo, his great work, entitled 'The Theory of the Earth,' with proofs and illustrations, in four parts. An outline of this 'Theory' had been originally communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in the first volume of whose Transactions it was published; but his system of geology, which refers the structure of the solid parts of the earth to the action of fire, having excited a warm controversy among men of science, and met with a severe attack from Dr. Kirwan of Dublin, Dr. Hutton was induced to enlarge and publish separately the entire work. In support of his 'Theory' he had, during a long course of years, accumulated a variety of facts, having undertaken journeys not only through Scotland, but also through England and Wales, and different parts of the continent of Europe. His hypothesis was countenanced by the celebrated chemist Dr. Black, Mr. Clerk of Eldin, and other scientific men, and was ably defended by Professor Playfair, who, in 1802, published his 'Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth.' In the first volume of the 'Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh,' he also published a paper entitled 'A Theory of Rain,' which

met with a vigorous opposition from M. de Luc, and became a subject of controversy. He next commenced a work, to be entitled 'Elements of Agriculture,' which was intended to form four volumes 8vo, but which his death prevented him from completing. His health had begun to decline in 1792, and in the summer of 1793 he was seized with a dangerous illness, from which he never entirely recovered. He died, unmarried, 26th March 1797. He retained his faculties to the last, and wrote a good deal the day he died. A characteristic portrait of him, in full length, is given in the first volume of Kay's Edinburgh portraits, where is also a head of him in conjunction with that of his friend Dr. Black.

Dr. Hutton's works are:

Essay towards giving some just Ideas of the Personal Character of Count Zinzendorff. Lond. 1755, 8vo.

Considerations on the Nature, Quality, and Distinctions of Coal and Culm. Edin. 1777, 8vo.

Dissertations on Different Subjects in Natural Philosophy. Edin. 1792, 4to. In this work his theory for explaining the phenomena of the material world seems to coincide very closely with that of Boscovich.

An Investigation of the Principles of Knowledge, and of the Progress of Reason from Sense to Science and Philosophy, 3 vols. 4to. Edin. 1794.

Dissertation upon the Philosophy of Light, Heat, and Fire. Edin. 1794, 8vo.

Theory of the Earth, with large additions, and a new mineralogical system. Edin. 1796, 2 vols. 4to.

Of certain Natural Appearances of the Ground, on the Hill of Arthur's Seat. Trans. Soc. Edin. ii. 3.

Observations on Granite. Ib. iii. 77. 1794.

On the Flexibility of the Brazilian Stone. Ib. 86.

HYNDFORD, earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, possessed from 1701, by a family of the name of Carmichael, till 1817, when it became dormant. Sir James Carmichael, son of Walter Carmichael of Hyndford, by Grizel, daughter of Sir John Carmichael of Meadowflat, was originally designed of Westerraw, but on succeeding his cousin, Sir John Carmichael (see vol. i. p. 591) in the estates of Carmichael, in Lanarkshire, he took the latter designation. He is represented as having been possessed of all the accomplishments of the age in which he lived, and, when young, excelling all his contemporaries in athletic exercises. He was introduced, by the earl of Dunbar, at the court of James VI., who appointed him, first, one of his cupbearers, afterwards his carver, and then chamberlain of the principality. In this latter department he conducted himself with prudence and integrity for many years. By Charles I. he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 17th July 1627; appointed sheriff-principal of Lanarkshire, 5th September 1632, and in 1634 was made master of the ceremonies and lord-justice-clerk. The latter office he resigned, on being constituted deputy-treasurer 14th October 1636. He was admitted one of the judges of the court of session 6th March 1639. In August 1641, he was appointed by the Estates a privy councillor for life, and one of the commissioners for the plantation of kirks and valuation of teinds. On 13th November of the same year he was elected by the king and estates treasurer-depute for life, and the office of lord-high-treasurer being at the same time put into commission, he was named one of the commissioners, without, however, receiving any share of the emoluments.

During the civil wars he remained faithful to Charles I., and lent his majesty considerable sums of money; for which he was created a baron in the Scots peerage, by the title of Lord Carmichael, to him and his heirs male whatever, 27th December 1647, which patent was not made public, and he continued to be styled Sir James Carmichael of that ilk, till 3d January 1651, when another patent was issued ratifying the former. He adhered to the 'Engagement' in 1648, for the rescue of the king, and was, in consequence, deprived of all his offices by the Act of Classes, 10th March 1649; that of treasurer-depute being, however, bestowed on his second son, Sir Daniel Carmichael. In Douglas' Peerage, it is erroneously stated that after the accession of Charles II. he was sworn a privy councillor, and again appointed lord-justice-clerk. By Cromwell's act of grace and pardon he was, in 1654, fined £2,000. He died 29th Nov., 1672, in his 94th year. By his wife, Agnes, sister of John Wilkie of Foulden, he had three sons and four daughters. The sons were, 1. William, master of Carmichael, who, in his youth, went over to France, and was one of the gens d'armes of Louis XIII. After his return to Scotland he joined the party against the king, and in 1644 and 1645 was one of the committee of Estates. He commanded the Clydesdale regiment in the service of the Estates against the marquis of Montrose at the battle of Philiphaugh, in 1646. He died in 1657. By his wife, Lady Grizel Douglas, third daughter of the first marquis of Douglas, he had, with two daughters, a son, John, second Lord Carmichael. 2. The Hon. Sir Daniel Carmichael of Hyndford and Mauldsley, Lanarkshire, treasurer-depute to King Charles II. 3. Hon. Sir James Carmichael of Bonnytoun, a colonel in the royal army at the battle of Dunbar in 1650.

John, second Lord Carmichael and first earl of Hyndford, born 28th February 1638, succeeded his grandfather in the former title in 1672. He entered early into the Revolution, and in 1689 was by King William appointed one of the commissioners of the privy seal, and a privy councillor. In 1698 and 1699, he proved himself a true patriot in the important affair of the Darien expedition. In the latter year he was lord-high-commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and from 1694 to 1699, both inclusive, he held the same high office. In 1693, he had the command of a regiment of dragoons, which he held till reduced at the peace of Ryswick in October 1697. In 1696, he was appointed secretary of state. He was created earl of Hyndford, Viscount Inglisberry and Nemphlar, and Lord Carmichael, 25th June 1701, by patent to him and his heirs male and of entail. On the accession of Queen Anne, he was sworn a privy councillor. In 1705, he was one of the commissioners for the treaty of union, which measure he steadily supported in parliament. He died 20th September 1710, in his 73d year. He had married, 9th October, 1669, Beatrix Drummond, second daughter of the third Lord Madderty, and with three daughters had seven sons; namely, 1. James, second earl of Hyndford. 2. William, of Skirling, who was twice married, and by his first wife, Helen, only child of Thomas Craig of Riccarton, had three sons and two daughters. John, his eldest son, succeeded as fourth earl of Hyndford. 3. Daniel, of Mauldsley, whose grandson, Thomas Carmichael of Mauldsley, became fifth earl. 4. David, advocate. 5. John. 6. Charles. These two last were drowned on the coast of

Holland, as they were going to travel on the continent. 7. Archibald.

James, second earl of Hyndford, was, in 1706, appointed a colonel of dragoons, and in 1710, the year in which he succeeded to the title, he had the rank of a brigadier-general. He died 16th August, 1737. By his countess, Lady Elizabeth Maitland, only daughter of the fifth earl of Lauderdale, he had, with six daughters, five sons, namely, 1. John, third earl. 2. Hon. and Right Rev. William Carmichael, LL.D., archdeacon of Bucks in 1742, consecrated bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh in Ireland, 5th January, 1753, translated to the see of Leighlin and Ferns, in 1758, to that of Meath in the same year, and, finally, appointed archbishop of Dublin, in June 1765. He died at Bath, 15th December thereafter, without issue. 3. Hon. James Carmichael, M.P. for the Lanark burghs, who died in 1754, unmarried. 4. Hon. Archibald Carmichael, page of honour to George II. He had a cornetcy of horse in 1731, and died captain of marines at Minorca, of a fever, 7th March, 1745. And 5. the Hon. Charles Carmichael, who died in the service of the East India Company at Bombay, in 1732, aged twenty. The eldest daughter, Lady Margaret, married in January 1717, Sir John Anstruther of Anstruther, in the county of Fife, baronet, with issue, in virtue of which marriage, on the failure of the male line of the earls of Hyndford in 1817, their descendant, Sir John Anstruther of Anstruther, succeeded to the entailed estates of the earldom, and in consequence assumed the additional name of Carmichael (see ANSTRUTHER, surname of, vol. i. page 142).

Of John, third earl of Hyndford, a memoir has already been given in vol. i. page 592. His lordship was twice married: first, in September 1732, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the celebrated admiral, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, knight, and widow of the first Lord Romney; and, secondly, to Jean, daughter of Benjamin Vigor of Fulham, Middlesex. By his first wife he had one son, who died in his childhood, 13th August, 1736. By his second wife he had no issue. On his death, the earldom devolved upon his cousin, John, eldest son of the Hon. William Carmichael of Skirling, second son of the first earl.

John, fourth earl of Hyndford, born 5th May 1710, passed advocate in 1737. He succeeded his father in the estate of Skirling in 1759, and his cousin, the third earl, in his titles and estates in 1767. He married Janet, eldest daughter and heiress of William Grant of Prestongrange, a lord of session, under the title of Lord Prestongrange, but had no issue. He died at Edinburgh 21st December 1787, in his 78th year. His paternal property went to his grand-nephew, Sir John Gibson Carmichael of Skirling, and his other estates and his titles to his cousin, Thomas Carmichael of Mauldsley, fourth and then only surviving son of Daniel Carmichael of Mauldsley, eldest son of the Hon. Daniel Carmichael, third son of the first earl.

Thomas, fifth earl, succeeded his eldest brother, Daniel, in the estate of Mauldsley in 1778, and his cousin in the earldom and the estate of Carmichael in 1787. He died unmarried, 14th February 1811, and was succeeded by his next brother, Andrew, sixth earl, who had been for several years in the 16th regiment of light dragoons, and served with it in America, during the revolutionary war, but quitted the army in 1794. He died in 1817, when his titles became dormant. The earldom is claimed by Sir James-Robert Carmichael, baronet, the representative of the Carmichaels of Balmaddy who derived from Robert, youngest brother of William, ancestor of the earls of Hyndford. The barony of Carmichael is said to be represented by Andrew Carmichael, Esq., Dublin.

I

ILAY, earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1706 on Lord Archibald Campbell, brother of the duke of Argyle and Greenwich, and merged in the dukedom of Argyle in 1743, on his succeeding to that title. (See vol. i. p. 568.)

INGLIS, a surname of great antiquity in the south of Scotland, generally supposed to be derived from the word English. There is, however, a Scottish word that comes nearer to it, namely, *ingle*, a chimney fire. In the reign of Alexander III. this surname had become numerous in Scotland. (See *Douglas' Baronage*, pages 198 and 264.) Walter de Inglis, John de Inglis, Philip de Inglis, and others of the name, were in possession of landed property, when Edward I. overran Scotland in 1296. They had large possessions in Roxburghshire in very early times, particularly the lands and barony of Branksome, &c.

The old family of the Inglises of Manner or Mannerhead traced their descent from Sir William Inglis, a knight of great courage in the reigns of Robert II. and Robert III., who, in 1395, distinguished himself at Ruel-haugh on the borders, when Sir Thomas Struthers, an English champion, had vauntingly defied any Scotsman to meet him in single combat. Sir William Inglis accepted the challenge, and killed him on the spot, and for that gallant action the latter monarch made him a grant of the lands and barony of Manner, by royal charter, dated in 1396. He died about 1420. His son, John Inglis of Manner, got a charter of confirmation of the barony from Archibald duke of Turenne and earl of Douglas, as superior of these lands. According to Nisbet (*System of Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 84), as he held most of his other lands in Roxburghshire of the earls of Douglas, he added three stars on a chief to his paternal coat of Inglis, to denote his connexion with, and dependence on, that illustrious house. His son, Thomas Inglis of Manner, exchanged, (charter of Excambion dated at Edinburgh, 23d July 1446,) the lands of Branksome or Branksnolme, and others in Roxburghshire, with Sir Walter Scott of Murthockstone or Murdieston in Lanarkshire, progenitor of the dukes of Buccleuch, for the lands and barony of Murdieston. These were conferred on his eldest son, and the family continued in the male line as barons of Murdieston, for some generations afterwards, but at last ended in an heiress, married to a descendant of the family of Hamilton, who, in consequence, assumed the name and arms of Inglis of Murdieston. The estate of Manner went to a second son. Thomas, the eleventh baron of Man-

ner, sold it in 1709, and dying without issue, the representation of that branch of the family devolved on his cousin Charles, son of Thomas Inglis of Craigend. This Charles, a writer in Edinburgh, was clerk to the bills. He died in 1743, leaving a son, Charles, who succeeded him in his office of clerk to the bills. The family is now extinct.

Among families of this name, Nisbet also mentions Inglis of Newtonleys, and Inglis of St Leonards, cadets of Murdieston.

The immediate ancestor of the Inglises of Cramond, a family which once possessed a baronetcy, now extinct, was James Inglis a merchant of Edinburgh about the time of the Reformation, 1560. His son, Archibald, also a merchant in Edinburgh, acquired great wealth, and died in 1599, leaving a son, James, who purchased the lands of Nether Cramond, Mid Lothian, and got a charter of the same from Alexander, bishop of Dunkeld, the superior, dated 19th March, 1624. His grandson, Sir James Inglis of Cramond, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia by King James VII., 22d March 1687. On his death, the following year, his son, then a minor, became second baronet. He was appointed postmaster-general for Scotland in 1717, and held that office till 1725. He was again installed into the same in 1742. The title became extinct on the death of Sir Patrick Inglis, the fifth baronet, in December 1817, without issue.

INGLIS, Sir James, a dignified priest, supposed to have been the author of 'The Complaynt of Scotland,' first published at St. Andrews in 1548, flourished in the early part of the sixteenth century. He was esteemed in his time as a poet and man of learning, and is alluded to by Sir David Lindsay in his Prologue to the Papingo, as writer of "ballattis, farsis, and plesand playis." None of his poetical pieces have come down to us, except 'A General Satire,' printed by Hailes and Sibbald. About 1515 he was secretary to Queen Margaret, widow of James IV.; and, in February 1527, he is styled chancellor of the royal chapel of Stirling. He was soon after created abbot of Culross, and was murdered, March 1, 1530, by Blackater, laird of Tulliallan, with an accomplice, a priest of the same abbey, named Sir William Lothian, and, for the crime, they were beheaded at Edinburgh. Mackenzie, evidently confounding him with another person of the same name, inaccurately states that Inglis died in 1554. 'The Complaynt of Scotland,' which is the earliest Scottish prose work extant, and contains a minute account of the manners, customs, and popular literature of Scotland at the period at which it was written, has also been attributed to James Wedderburn and Sir David Lindsay.

INGLIS, John, D.D., an eminent divine, was born in Perthshire in 1763. His father was minister of Tippermuir, a charge to which he himself succeeded. Among his brethren he was distinguished for the vigour of his understanding, the soundness of his judgment, and the great knowledge which he possessed of all ecclesiastical matters; so that he was soon enabled to take a lead in all questions relating to the discipline and government of the church. In 1796 he was presented to the charge of the Old Greyfriars' church, Edinburgh, in which he became the colleague of Dr. Erskine, and the successor of Principal Robertson. Moderator of the General Assembly in 1804, he was subsequently appointed one of the deans of the chapel royal. For nearly 30 years he was the leader of the presbytery of Edinburgh. He died at Edinburgh, Jan. 2, 1834, aged 71. Besides some minor publications, he left a work on the Evidence of Christianity, and another in defence of Ecclesiastical Establishments, the latter published in 1833.

Inglis, John, eldest son of the preceding, born in Edinburgh in 1810, was educated at the High School of his native city, and afterwards studied, first at the university of Glasgow, and then at Baliol College, Oxford; graduating B.A., 1834, and M.A. Oxon. 1836. He passed advocate in 1835. In 1852 he was appointed solicitor-general for Scotland, and soon after lord advocate, but only held the latter appointment for 7 months. In November of the same year, he was elected dean of the faculty of advocates. In 1857 he was chosen lord-rector of the university of Aberdeen, and received thence the degree of doctor of laws. In Feb. 1858, he was again appointed lord advocate, and elected M.P. for Stamford. In June of the same year, he became lord-justice-clerk, when he took the judicial title, as lord of session, of Lord Glencorse. In 1859 he became D.C.L. of Oxford. He married the youngest daughter of Lord Wood, (a lord of session,) with issue. She died in 1855.

INGLIS, Henry David, a pleasing and popular writer, whose early works were published under the name of Derwent Conway, was the only son of an advocate in Edinburgh, where he was born in 1795. His maternal grandmother was the daughter of the celebrated Colonel Gardiner, who fell at the battle of Prestonpans; and through this lady, herself the authoress of an heroic poem, Mr. Inglis was allied to the noble house of Buchan. He is chiefly known as a writer of travels, but he excelled also in fiction. His first work was entitled 'Tales of Ardennes,' which was followed, in 1828, by 'Solitary Walks through Many Lands.' His 'Travels in Norway and Sweden' appeared in 1829; 'Switzerland and the Pyrenees,' in 1831; 'Spain in 1830,' the same year;

'Travels in the Tyrol,' 1833; and in the subsequent year, 'Ireland in 1834,' and 'The Channel Islands.' Of his fictitious works, his 'New Gil Blas' has been ranked as the best, yet it was the only one of them all that was unsuccessful Mr. Inglis died at London, of a disease of the brain, March 20, 1835.

INNES, a local surname of great antiquity, derived from the British *Ynys*, (Gaelic *Inis*,) and having the same signification as its derivative *Inch*, an island. The name, as given to the barony of Innes in the parish of Urquhart, in Moray, is very appropriate, part of it being an island formed by two branches of a stream running through the estate. The word is also sometimes used to denote level ground near a river. One Berowald, a supposed Fleming, a person of considerable rank and distinction in the reign of Malcolm IV. (1153—1165) got a charter from that monarch, for good services done against the rebellious natives of Moray, of the lands of 'Innes and Easter Urcart,' wherein he is styled Berowald Flandrensis. This charter is dated, as was the practice in those days, from a remarkable era, "apud Perth, in natali Domini proximo post concordiam regis et Sumerledi," &c. As there were two reconciliations of the Sumerleds to the crown, one in 1154, and the other in 1164, and as William, bishop of Moray, one of the witnesses, died in 1162, the date must refer to Christmas 1154.

Berowald's grandson, Walter, was the first that assumed the surname of Innes from his lands, and thus was the progenitor of all the Inneses in Scotland. He got a confirmation of the charter of his estate from Alexander II. in 1226. Walter's grandson, William, was the first designed, in the chartulary of Moray, dominus de Innes, and his son, also named William, is mentioned in the burgh records of Elgin as baron de Innes. The grandson of the latter, Alexander, the seventh from Berowald and the eighth of his house, had three sons. 1. Sir Walter, who, on his death in 1393, succeeded him, but died unmarried. 2. Sir Robert, who continued the line of the family; and 3. John, bishop of Moray, from 1406 to 1414. It appears from his tombstone that this prelate gave great assistance to the rebuilding of Elgin cathedral.

The second son, called the good Sir Robert, by his marriage with dame Janet Aberkerder, daughter and heiress of Sir David, thane of the lands of that name, was enabled to leave both the estates of Innes and Aberkerder to his son, Sir Walter, who received a charter to the latter estate, dated January 16, 1426, from Lord Lindsay of the Byres, the then superior. He had also another in 1433 from the earl of Ross. By his first wife, Eupham Fraser, daughter of the first Lord Lovat, he had, with two daughters, three sons: 1. Sir Robert, his heir. 2. Berowald-Rufus, or the Red, designed of Hatton, from whom some of the Inneses of Caithness are descended; and 3. John, bishop of Caithness, who died in 1448. By a second wife he had a son, John, of Ardmilly, ancestor of several families of the name of Innes. The eldest son, Sir Robert Innes, distinguished himself at the battle of Brechin in 1452. He married a daughter of the baron of Drumlanrig, by whom he had, with two daughters, three sons: 1. James, his heir. 2. Walter, ancestor of the Inneses of Innermarkie, afterwards of Balveny, of whom were descended the Inneses of Cockstone, Orton, Inchbrakie, Auchintoul, &c.; and 3. Robert, progenitor of the Inneses of Dreynie, &c. He died before 1464. His son, James of that ilk, called "James with the beard." was armour-bearer to King James III., and from that monarch he had charters of several lands in Moray. According to the family papers, he married Janet Gordon, daughter of the third earl of Huntly, and, with two daughters, had two sons, Alexander, and Robert; the latter first designed of Cromy, and afterwards of Rathmakenzie, who carried on the line of the family. By a second wife, he had four sons, from whom are descended several families of the name of Innes.

Alexander, the eldest son, the 17th laird of Innes, possessed a vast estate, having got no less than six charters under the great seal, of lands and baronies, in the years 1493, 1507, 1528, and 1533. By a precept from his uncle, George, earl of Huntly, dated 8th Sept. in the first mentioned of these years, he was infeft in the whole lands of the forestry of the Boyne. He died before 1541. He had two sons: Alexander, his heir, and William, of Forrester-seat, who, "in his old days," succeeded his brother, and a daughter, Margaret, married to her cousin, James Innes of Cromy. The author of the 'Historical Account of the Family of Innes,' (Edin. 1820, 4to,) says: "It appears by their many agreements that both these Alexanders (father and son) had been very uneasy to the brother (of the former), Robert of Rathmakenzie and his family, which may be one reason why God, in his justice a little after this, extinguishes the race of Alexander, and leaves the inheritance to the children of his oppressed brother, Robert," (page 32). By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Forbes, Alexander had only a daughter, the wife of William Sinclair, brother of the earl of Caithness. The latter had sent over his brother to engage the lady for him, but she preferred William to his lordship, and brought with her for tocher the lands of Dunbaith and parish of Reay, which had till then belonged to the house of Innes. Alexander had several natural sons, to whom he gave landed estates, and from them some families of the name of Innes are descended.

His brother, William, of Forrester-seat, and 19th laird of Innes, had two sons and a daughter, the latter married to Robert Innes, younger, of Innermarkie. The elder son, Alexander Innes of that ilk, married Lady Janet Gordon, eldest daughter of the 14th earl of Sutherland. He is represented as having been of a proud and violent disposition, which involved him in several lawsuits with kinsmen of his own, one of whom was Innes of Pethnok. In 1576 he met this gentleman at the cross of Edinburgh, when some high words passed between them, and the laird of Innes killed him on the spot with a blow from his dagger. Instead of trying to escape, however, he remained walking up and down at the cross for some time, until the earl of Morton, then regent, sent a guard to apprehend him. He was imprisoned in the castle, and for the crime was soon after tried, condemned, and executed. The family account above quoted states (page 36) that, after condemnation, he had made an agreement with the regent for a remission of the sentence, giving him for it, the barony of Kilmalemnock, worth 24,000 merks of yearly rent, but "the evening after the agreement was made, and writ given, being merry with his friends, at a collation, and talking anent the dearness of the ransom the regent had made him pay for his life, he vaunted that, had he his foot once loose, he would fain see what earle of Morton durst come and possess his lands; which being told to the regent that night, he resolved to play sure game with him, and, therefore, though what he spoke was in drink, the very next day he put the sentence of death in execution against him, by causing his head to be struck off in the castle, and then possest the estate." Having no male issue, he was succeeded by his brother, John Innes of Innes. John, of a weak, inactive, and facile disposition, having no issue, was induced to enter into a mutual

bond of entail with Alexander Innes of Cromy, his cousin and nearest heir male, son of James Innes of Cromy, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September 1547. By this deed, dated 15th March 1577, it was agreed that failing heirs male of either, the other should succeed to their whole estates, and as Alexander of Cromy immediately assumed the title of Innes of that ilk, and acted as head of the family, even in the lifetime of laird John, great dissatisfaction was expressed by the other relatives, particularly by Robert Innes of Innermarkie, who was highly incensed at such a settlement of the estates. The family annalist says that Cromy, who was one of the bravest of his race, offered to meet Innermarkie in single combat, and to lay the deed of entail on the grass, to see if he durst take it up, but that the latter declined this, by, as he pretended, the persuasions of his friends. He had, however, resolved upon Cromy's death. and he shortly after carried his design into execution. Alexander of Cromy was twice married, and by his second wife, Isobel, daughter of Arthur Forbes of Balfour, brother of the eighth Lord Forbes, had a son, Robert, who succeeded him. In April 1580 he had gone to Aberdeen, for the purpose of seeing his only son, Robert, then about sixteen years old, who had been taken ill at college. With a considerable number of attendants, Innes of Innermarkie and laird John, whom he had induced, by his representations, to believe that he had been cheated out of his inheritance by his cousin, Alexander of Cromy, rode to Aberdeen, and about midnight arrived at Alexander's lodging. By raising the cry of "Help! a Gordon! a Gordon!" as if a sudden fray had taken place in the street, they succeeded in arousing him. Warmly attached to the Gordons, he started from his bed, and seizing his sword, opened a door that led to the court below, when Innermarkie immediately shot him through the body. Such of his followers as were near then fell upon him and stabbed him with their daggers. Laird John was compelled, by threats, to do the same, and Innermarkie actually forced John Innes, afterwards of Cockstone, then a youth at school, to rise from his bed, and plunge a dagger up to the hilt, into the body of his murdered kinsman. The assassins next intended to seize the son, Robert Innes, but alarmed by the noise, the young man, sick as he was, had left his bed, and by the help of a friend, escaped by a back-door into the garden, whence he was taken to the house of a neighbour.

Innermarkie then took off the dead man's signet ring from his finger, and having bribed one of his servants, he despatched him, with it, to Innes house, to show it to the widow of his master, as from her husband, and to ask, as if by his orders, for the box containing the title-deeds of the estate, with the deed of entail. The lady accordingly delivered up the box, and allowed him to depart. A young kinsman of the family, Alexander Innes, afterwards of Cotts, being then at Innes house, felt a strong inclination to return with the messenger, to see his sick friend, young Robert Innes, and on his leaving the stable he jumped up behind him on the horse's back. A scuffle ensued between them, when the servant drew his dagger, but the youth wrested it from him, and stabbed him with it, so that he fell off the horse dead. The youth then returned to Innes house with the box and deeds, and told what had happened. At this very time, another servant arrived from Aberdeen, with the news of the murder. Lady Innes secured all the papers, and fled for protection to her friends, who immediately conducted her to the king, to whom she made her complaint. The earl of Huntly, a relation by blood of the family of Innes, on hearing of the murder, hastened to Aberdeen for the protection of young Robert Innes, whom he carried to Edinburgh, and for greater security placed him under the guardianship of the third Lord Elphinstone.

In the meantime, Laird John and Innermarkie had proceeded to Innes house, and the former was re-invested in the estates. Five weeks after the slaughter, on 17th May 1580, Innermarkie got from Laird John a new disposition of the estate of Innes in his favour, reserving his own liferent. Two years afterwards they were declared outlaws, and Robert Innes, who had married Lord Elphinstone's daughter, went north from Edinburgh, with a commission against them both, and all others who had been accessory to his father's death. Laird John endeavoured to escape to the south, but was discovered, apprehended, and sent back to Innes house, by the friends of Lord Elphinstone. Robert did not put him to death, but made him sign his name to various writs, and compelled him to give up the charter chest with all the deeds it contained. Innermarkie took refuge for a while in the hills, but afterwards had a retreat, of difficult access, within the house of Edinglassie. In September 1584, he was surprised there by the young laird of Innes, and a party of adherents, the place of his concealment being first entered by Alexander Innes, the slayer of the faithless servant, who ever after got, in consequence, the name of 'Craig-in-peril.' Innermarkie was instantly slain, his head cut off, and conveyed to Lady Innes, who made a journey to Edinburgh with it, for the purpose of laying it at the feet of the king, "a thing," says the relater, "too masculine to be commended in a woman." (*Hist. Account of the Family of Innes*, pp. 50—58.) The animosity between the families subsisted till November 1587, when, by the interposition of influential friends, all differences were accommodated, and the parties reconciled by mutual contract, the son of Innermarkie having renounced all pretensions to the estate and chiefship of Innes.

Robert, the 23d Innes of that ilk, by his wife, dame Elizabeth Elphinstone, had, with three daughters, two sons, Sir Robert, who succeeded him, and Sir John, styled of Cromy, who was father of Sir Robert Innes of Muirtoun.

The elder son, Sir Robert, 24th of that ilk, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, to him and his heirs male whatever, 29th May 1625, being the fourth on the roll. The family annalist states that a cadet of the family, Innes of Balveny, with the view of obtaining precedence of his chief, had applied for a baronetcy, of which Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston, a gentleman of the king's bedchamber, brother of the earl of Sutherland, and an intimate friend of Innes of Innes, sent him timely notice. He immediately applied for one of a prior date, which was granted, and Balveny's deferred till 1628. Sir Robert was sworn a privy councillor for life, and appointed one of the committee of Estates by the parliament, in 1641. He seems, however, to have been a royalist, for when he was forced to acknowledge the parliament in 1649, he was obliged to get his eldest son, Robert, to become surety for his good behaviour, in time to come. He had three sons and five daughters. The sons were: Sir Robert, second baronet; James, of Lichnett; and Captain William Innes of the guards.

The eldest son, Sir Robert, second baronet, married Mary, daughter of Lord Ross of Hawkhead, and had, with six daughters, two sons, the younger of whom died unmarried.

The elder, Sir James, third baronet, married dame Margaret Ker, daughter of Henry, Lord Ker, only son and apparent heir of Robert earl of Roxburghe, in consequence of which marriage his great-grandson obtained the titles and estates of the dukedom of Roxburghe. With three daughters, Sir James had three sons: Robert, who died in France before his father Sir Hary, fourth baronet; and Hugh, who died in Flanders.

Sir Hary, fourth baronet, was elected M.P. for Elginshire, in July 1704, and died 12th November 1721. By his wife, Jean, daughter of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, he had a numerous family, most of whom died young. One of his sons, Hary, succeeded as fifth baronet; and another, John, of Lochbroom, was an officer in the army.

Sir Hary, fifth baronet, was appointed inspector of seizures in Scotland, in March 1748, and died in 1762. With five daughters, he had three sons. Hary, the eldest, having predeceased him, under age, James, the second, became sixth baronet. In 1767 he sold the estate of Innes to James, earl of Fife, and went to reside at Innes in Devonshire. On the decease of John, fourth duke of Roxburghe, 22d October 1805, Sir James Innes, as heir-general of the first earl of Roxburghe, assuming the additional name of Ker, claimed the titles and estates of that great family, and obtained them by a decision of the House of Lords in 1812 (see ROXBURGHE, duke of). In 1837 the duke of Roxburghe was created earl of Innes in the British peerage. The family annalist states that in the long course of their succession they were fortunate in three things. First, that their inheritance never went to a woman; next, that none of them ever married an ill wife; and, thirdly, that no friend ever suffered for their debt.

The family of Balveny, afterwards designed of Orton and Cockstoune, derive from Robert Innes, fifth baron of Innermarkie, the son of the murderer of Alexander Innes of Cromy above mentioned. He acquired from Lord Ochiltree the lands of Balveny, in Banffshire, to which he got a charter in 1615, and in consequence it became for a time the chief designation of the family. He was created by Charles I., a baronet of Nova Scotia, 12th February 1631, the title being to him and his heirs male. He had three sons: 1. Sir Walter; 2. William of Kinnermony; and 3. James, a colonel in the army. The eldest son, Sir Walter, second baronet, and his son, Sir Robert, third baronet, suffered many hardships for their loyalty in the reigns of Charles I. and II., and the family estate being greatly encumbered in consequence, was sold by the latter soon after the Restoration. On the death of the fourth baronet without issue, the title devolved upon his cousin James, son of Walter Innes of Orton, in Speyside, and grandson of William Innes of Kinnermony, second son of the first baronet.

Sir James Innes of Orton, fifth baronet, had, with two daughters, five sons, and died in 1722. His eldest son, Sir Robert, of Orton, sixth baronet, received a liberal education, but on his father's death was left with scarcely any land or property, and having been brought up to no trade or profession, was compelled to enlist as a private soldier in a regiment of dragoons, dropping his title for the time. While doing duty as sentry one evening at the quarters of Colonel Winram, the commander of his regiment, he was accosted by a gentleman, who desired to see the colonel. The stranger seemed struck with his appearance, and on being admitted, he informed Colonel Winram that the sentry before his door was a baronet of ancient lineage, Sir Robert Innes of Orton, who had disappeared suddenly from society, and it was supposed had entered the army. The colonel immediately desired another sentinel to take his place, and Sir Robert to be ushered into his presence. Soon after he procured a cornetcy of dragoons for him. Sir Robert subsequently married the colonel's daughter and heiress, Margery Winram, and had an only surviving daughter, Catherine, married to James, 16th Lord Forbes. He died in 1758, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Charles, sixth baronet, an officer in the army, on whose death in 1763, his next brother, Sir William, became 8th baronet. The latter died in 1817, when, having only daughters, the title reverted to his kinsman, Sir John Innes, of Edengight, Banffshire, lineal descendant of John Innes of Edengight, great-uncle of Sir Robert Innes, 1st baronet. On his death, March 23, 1829, his elder son, Sir John, became 10th baronet, at whose decease, Dec. 3, 1838, the title devolved on his brother Sir James Milne Innes, 11th baronet, born Feb. 24, 1808, married in 1837 Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Thurburn, Esq. of Keith, issue, John, born Nov. 25, 1840, 4 other sons and 3 daughters; a deputy-lieutenant of Banffshire.

The family of Innes of Raemoir in Kincardineshire is a branch of the family of Balveny above described. Alexander Innes of Cowie and Breda, who died in 1788, was 2d son of John, 8th laird of Edingight, by Jane, daughter of Duff of Craigstone. His 2d son, William Innes of Raemoir, born in 1781, married Jane, daughter of Alex. Brebner of Learney, has 2 sons and a *dr.* Eldest son, Alex. Innes of Cowie, Kincardineshire, born 1812, has 2 sons and a daughter; 2d son, Thomas Innes of Learney, Aberdeenshire, *b.* 1814, has 3 sons.

A family of the name of Innes, formerly designed of Cockstoune, and descended from Peter Innes of the Keam, younger son of Walter Innes of Innermarkie, above mentioned, hold a baronetcy of Nova Scotia, dating from 1631. Sir David Innes, bart., of this family, designed of Orton and Cockstoune, born in 1781, was the son of George Innes, Esq., inspector-general of stamp duties for Scotland, by the daughter of Sir James Innes, Bart. of Cockstoune. He was at one time an officer in the 99th foot. His son, George, was born in 1834; married; an officer in 22d Bombay native infantry.

Of the family of Innes of Netherdale, Banffshire, Thomas Gilzean Rose Innes, Esq., only son of James Rose Innes, Esq. of Netherdale, is the representative. He passed advocate at the Scottish bar in 1853, and in 1854 was appointed a deputy lieutenant of Banffshire.

INNES, THOMAS, superior of the Scots college at Paris, during the first part of the 18th century. In 1729, he published, at London, 'A Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of the Northern Parts of Britain,' 2 vols. 8vo, which contains valuable information. According to Wodrow, he was also engaged collecting materials for an 'Early History of the Church of Scotland,' which was never published. He died in 1744. He succeeded his brother, Louis Innes, as principal of the Scots college, Paris. Louis held that office when James VII. and II. sought an asylum in France, and was made almoner to the queen, and secretary of state to the expatriated monarch. To Louis Innes is ascribed the compilation of 'The Memoirs of James II.,' an abstract of which was published by Dr. J. S. Clarke, at London, in 1806, in 2 vols. quarto.

INNES, JOHN, an anatomist of considerable skill, was a native of the Highlands, and for many

years dissector to Dr. Alexander Monro, professor of anatomy in the university of Edinburgh. He was the author of a 'Short Description of the Human Muscles,' Edinburgh, 1776, and of 'Eight Anatomical Tables of the Human Body,' published the same year. He died January 11, 1778.

IRVINE, a surname of ancient standing in Scotland, supposed to have been originally *Erevine*, the latter word derived, according to some antiquaries, from the Celtic-Scythic *Erin-vine* or *fein*, that is, a stout westland man; *Erin*, west, (the native name of Ireland, as lying west of Scotland,) and *vine*, or *fein*, a strong and resolute man. Nisbet (*System of Heraldry*, vol. ii. App. p. 69) says that when the colonies of the Gauls came from the west coasts of Spain and seated themselves in the east coasts of Erin and in the west hills and islands of Albyn, the *Erevines* came to both these islands. In the latter country, they had their seat in that part of Ayrshire called Cunningham, and gave their name to the river, and to their own place of residence, now the town of Irvine. One of them, Crine Erwine, was abthane of Dull, and seneschal and collector of all the king's rents in the western isles. He married the princess Beatrix, eldest daughter of Malcolm II., and was father of Duncan I., king of Scotland. Some of this family went south to Dumfries-shire, and settled on the river Esk, where one of them obtained, by marriage, the lands of Bonshaw, in that county. A descendant of his, in the 17th century, rendered his name obnoxious by his cruel persecutions of the Covenanters.

The family of Irvine of Drum is descended from Sir William de Irwin, said to have been the eldest son (though more likely to have been a 2d son) of the family of Bonshaw, at the time when Robert the Bruce took arms in support of his claim to the throne of Scotland. He appointed this William de Irvine his armour-bearer, bestowing on him, at the same time, the device which he himself had borne as earl of Carrick, viz., three bunches of holly leaves, supported by two savages, wreathed, with the motto used by himself, 'Sub sole, sub umbra virens.' Having accompanied his royal master in his various wanderings, shared in his narrow escapes, and attended him in all his deeds of desperate valour, till his 'crowning victory' at Bannockburn, he was in 1323 rewarded for his services and fidelity, with a grant, by charter under the great seal, of the forest of Drom or Drum, in Aberdeenshire, originally part of a royal forest, and one of the hunting seats of the kings of Scotland. The park of Drum, which formed part of the Chase, was reserved. The charter is still extant, and is dated 'Apud Berwicem super Tweddem, primo die Februarii, anno regni nostri septimo decimo.' Among the family papers is another charter by Robert I., dated at Kynros, 4th October, in the 18th year of his reign.

Sir William's son, Alexander Irvine of Drum, married the second daughter of Sir Robert Keith, great marischal of Scotland. His son, Sir Alexander, had a command in the Lowland army under the earl of Mar, at the battle of Harlaw, fought in 1411, where he encountered MacLean of Dowart, lieutenant-general under Donald of the Isles, and fought hand to hand with him, with such determined bravery, that both were killed. In the popular ballad relating to the battle, he is thus alluded to:

"Gude Sir Alexander Irvine,
The much renounit Laird of Drum
None in his dais were better sene,
Quhen thai wer semblit all and som.
To praise him we sud not be dumm,
For valour, wit, and worthiness;
To end his dais hether did cum,
Quhois ransum is remedyles."

He was succeeded by his brother, Robert, who, on inheriting Drum, changed his baptismal name to Alexander. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Keith, great marischal of Scotland. A feud had for some time subsisted between the Keiths and the Drum family, and according to tradition a fight had taken place between them on a moor on the north bank of the Dee, now forming part of the glebe of the parish of Drumoak, in which the Irvines were victorious. With the view of putting an end to this unseemly quarrel, the Estates of the kingdom had interfered, and had enjoined on Alexander Irvine, the third of the family and the one slain at Harlaw, to marry Elizabeth Keith, the lady above referred to. He accordingly submitted to the marriage ceremony being performed, which had the desired effect of making the two families friends, instead of enemies. It is stated that when hastening to Harlaw, at the head of his vassals, he sat down on a stone on the hill of Auchrony, parish of Skene, and advised his brother Robert, who accompanied him, to marry his sister-in-law, if he were slain, assuring him that the marriage with himself had never been consummated. Robert, afterwards Sir Alexander, in consequence, complied with his request. The latter was one of the commissioners deputed by the Estates of Scotland, in 1423, to treat concerning the ransom of King James I., and in the following year he was knighted by that monarch.

In 1437, after the murder of James I. at Perth, the inhabitants of Aberdeen solicited the services of Sir Alexander, for the defence and protection of that city, and in 1440 the burgesses unanimously consented to his being appointed captain and governor of the burgh. He held this situation for two years, and there is no other instance on record of the existence of the office in Aberdeen. He had two sons, the younger of whom distinguished himself so highly at the battle of Brechin, in 1452, that he received a charter of the lands of Beltie from the earl of Huntly, under whom he served, as a reward for his conduct on that occasion. From this younger son descended the Irvines of Lenturk and the Irvines in Germany.

The elder son, Alexander, fifth laird of Drum, had a son, also named Alexander (which, indeed, seems to have been the favourite baptismal name of the eldest sons of the family), who succeeded as sixth laird, and was twice married. By his first wife he had three sons, viz. Alexander, his successor; Richard, of Craigton, from whom descended the Irvines of Hilltown; and Henry, ancestor of the Irvines of Kingcausie. By his second wife, he had eight daughters, seven of whom were married to proprietors of land. The eldest son, Alexander, received from James V., a gift of non-entry to the lands of Forglen, dated 4th December 1527, bearing to be given "on account of Drum, his said son, and their friends, their good and thankful service done to the king, in searching, taking, and bringing his rebels to justice." His son, Alexander, also took an active part in the stirring events which occurred in the minority of Mary. He was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, in his father's lifetime, leaving, with three daughters, six sons, the eldest of whom, Alexander, succeeded his grandfather. The second son, William, was designed of Ardlogie; Robert, of Tillylair, the third son, was progenitor of the Irvines of Fortrie; Gilbert, of Colairlie the fourth son was predecessor of the Irvines of

Murthill and Cults; James, the fifth son, a knight of Malta, was ordained, by the grand-master, prior of the order in Scotland; and John, the sixth son, died young.

The grandson, Alexander, eighth laird of Drum, married Lady Elizabeth Keith, second daughter of William earl Marischal, and had five sons and four daughters. John Irvine of Artamford, the youngest son, had eight sons, who all died without issue, except James, the second, who succeeded to the estate of Artamford, and his son, also named James, had, with one daughter, five sons. The eldest son, Alexander, sold Artamford to his brother, William, and bought Crimond in 1603. He subsequently inherited Drum.

Alexander, the eldest son of the eighth laird, became ninth laird of Drum in 1583, and distinguished himself as a patron of learning and a benefactor to the poor. He also seems to have lent money to James VI., as there is extant in the charter chest of Drum a holograph bond by that monarch to him for 500 merks, dated at Dalkeith 27th November 1587, and payable at Whitsunday thereafter. In 1610 he was named a member of the court of high commission appointed that year. In 1629, this laird of Drum devised £10,000 Scots for the maintenance of four bursars of philosophy, and two of divinity, at the Marischal college, Aberdeen, and of four bursars at the grammar school of that city, vesting the right of presenting them in the family of Drum. His wife, Lady Marion Douglas, daughter of the earl of Buchan, also bequeathed 3,000 merks, in 1633, to endow an hospital in Aberdeen, for the widows and daughters of decayed burgesses, the patronage of which is with the town council.

His eldest son, Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, sheriff-principal of Aberdeen in 1634 and following years, obtained a patent from King Charles I. creating him earl of Aberdeen (that of the Gordon creation does not date till 1682), which the breaking out of the civil war prevented from passing the great seal. His losses by the commotions that ensued were considerable, he and his sons having zealously supported the royal cause. His house and lands were frequently occupied and plundered by the Covenanters' army. He was imprisoned, fined, and more than once obliged to flee for safety to England.

His eldest son, Alexander, married, first, Lady Mary Gordon, fourth daughter of the marquis of Huntly. He and his brother, Robert, during the lifetime of his father, joined the banner of Charles, and distinguished themselves so highly in his service that they were excommunicated 14th April 1644, and had a price set upon their heads; 18,000 merks being offered for the young laird, dead or alive, and 9,000 for Robert. With the view of escaping to England, they sailed from Fraserburgh, but being obliged to land at Wick, where a committee happened to be sitting, they were made prisoners, and warded in the castle of Keiss. Thence they were conducted, under a strong escort, to Edinburgh, and lodged in the city jail. Robert died in prison, six months thereafter; the young laird was then removed to the castle, under sentence of death. His execution, however, was stopped by the defeat of the Covenanters at Kilsyth in 1645, and in compliance with the stipulations made by the marquis of Montrose with the delegates from Edinburgh, he and the other prisoners there were restored to liberty.

On the accession of Charles II., the king renewed to him the offer of the peerage which had been made to his father, but he declined accepting it, unless the patent bore the date of the one formerly granted. The great reduction which his fortune and estates had undergone, it seems probable, was the principal cause of his refusal to accept of it. About twenty years afterwards, the king, in granting a charter, containing a novodamus of Drum's whole estates holding of the crown, took occasion to express in it the deep sense which he had of the family's loyalty and their services and sufferings in the royal cause. He died in 1687, and was buried in Drum's aisle, in the parish church of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, his funeral being attended by the magistrates and citizens under arms. By his first wife he had a son, Alexander, and four daughters. Jean, the third daughter, married Alexander Irvine of Murthill, eventually of Drum. By a second wife, he had one daughter. In the year he died, he executed a nomination of heirs of entail, failing heirs male of his own body, to the Irvines of Murthill, Artamford, and Cults, and their heirs male, in their order.

His eldest son, Alexander Irvine of Drum, died in 1696, without issue. In him failed the male line of the family in direct descent. Alexander Irvine of Murthill, his son-in-law, then, in consequence of the entail, became 13th laird of Drum. He sold Murthill, and also the lands of Strachan in Kincardineshire, belonging to the Drum family, which had not been included in the entail. On his death in 1720, he was succeeded by his son, Alexander, who, after his accession, became insane. The latter died in 1735, unmarried, when his uncle and tutor, John Irvine, became fifteenth laird of Drum. In 1737, the entail was broken, and the greater part of the estate sold. He died the same year, without issue, when the succession devolved on Alexander Irvine of Crimond, great-grandson of John Irvine of Artamford. In 1744 he became likewise heir of line to the entailer by the death of Irvine of Saphock without male issue. His son, Alexander Irvine of Drum and Crimond, had three sons and three daughters. He died in 1761. His eldest son, Alexander, was the 19th laird of Drum, and 14th in descent, being both the heir of line and the heir of entail. Charles, the second son, was a major-general in the army. Alexander married, 31st December 1775, Jean, only daughter of Hugh Forbes, Esq. of Schivas, Aberdeenshire, and had four sons and a daughter. Alexander, the eldest son, passed advocate in 1802, succeeded his father in 1844, was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Aberdeenshire in 1808; married, in 1816, the daughter of James Hamilton, Esq., with issue.

IRVINE, VISCOUNT OF, a title, with that of Baron Ingram, in the Scottish peerage, conferred, 23d May 1631, on Henry, eldest surviving son of Sir Arthur Ingram of Temple Newsom, Yorkshire, an English family who had no property in, or any other connexion with, Scotland. Charles, the ninth and last Viscount Irvine, was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers at the general election in 1768, and re-elected in 1774. He died 27th June 1778, without male issue, when the title became extinct.

IRVINE, CHRISTOPHER, M.D., an eminent antiquarian, son of Christopher Irvine of Robgill and Annan, of the family of Irvine of Bonshaw, and brother of Sir Gerard Irvine, baronet of Castle Irvine, Ireland, lived in the 17th century. While attending the college at Edinburgh he was, about 1639, dismissed the university for resisting the national covenant. Having been involved in the Irish troubles, he was deprived of his estate, and was compelled, for a livelihood, to become a schoolmaster, first at Leith, and subsequently at Pres-

ton. He had originally studied for the medical profession, and afterwards practised as a surgeon and physician in Edinburgh. Some time after 1650 he was appointed a chirurgeon in the army of General Monk. In that year he published a small volume, called 'Bellum Grammaticale,' which is now very scarce. In 1656 appeared a curious treatise by him on animal magnetism, entitled 'Medicina Magnetica; or the rare and wonderful Art of Curing by Sympathy, laid open in Aphorisms, proved in Conclusions, and digested into an easy method drawn from both;' dedicated to General Monk. His principal work, the 'Historiæ Scoticæ Nomenclatura Latino-Vernacula,' being an explanatory Dictionary of the proper names used in Scottish History, was published at Edinburgh in 1682, and reprinted in 1819. He held the appointment of state physician, and historiographer to Charles II. An act of the Scots Estates was passed, in 1685, granting to him the right to practise as a physician in Edinburgh, independent of the college of physicians, then recently incorporated. The date of his death is unknown.

IRVING, a surname the same as Irvine, being the mode in which some Dumfries-shire families of the name spell it.

One of these families, Irving of Woodhouse and Robgill Tower, descended from a younger branch of the original family of Irvine of Bonshaw, possessed a baronetcy of the United Kingdom, conferred in 1809.

Christopher Irvine of Bonshaw, who commanded the light horsemen at Flodden, was killed there with his son, Christopher, Sept. 3, 1513. The son of the latter, also named Christopher, was slain in command of a party of horse at Solway Moss in 1542. His son, Edward Irvine of Bonshaw, lived to a great age. His eldest son, Christopher, predeceased his father in 1582. He had married, in 1566, Margaret, daughter of John Johnstone of that ilk, ancestor of the marquises of Annandale, and had a son, William, who had, among other sons, William, of Rockhillhead, afterwards of Woodhouse, Dumfries-shire, and Herbert, of Bonshaw by purchase.

William Irving of Woodhouse married, in 1631, Janet, daughter of Jardine of Applegarth, and was father of John Irvine, Esq. of Woodhouse. This John Irvine of Woodhouse marrying Sarah, *dr.* of Sir William Douglas of Kelhead, was succeeded by his son, William Irvine, Esq. of Bonshaw.

The eldest son of William continued the line of Bonshaw. A younger son, Paulus Emilius Irving, Esq. of Woodhouse, was a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and governor of Upnor Castle. He died April 22, 1796.

Colonel Irving's only son, Lieutenant-General Sir Paulus Emilius Irving, born August 30, 1751, was appointed commander-in-chief in the West Indies, and received the thanks of King George III., through the duke of York, commander-in-chief, November 28, 1795, for the decisive victory he had achieved at La Vigie that year. On September 19, 1809, he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom. He had two sons and a daughter, and died in 1828, when his elder son, Sir Paulus Æmilius Irving, became 2d baronet. On the latter's death, without issue, in 1837, he was succeeded by his brother, Sir Thomas St. Lawrence Irving, third baronet, born Feb. 18, 1795; died, unmarried, in 1859, when the title became extinct.

Christopher Irvine, proprietor of Robgill and Annan, and bred to the law in the Temple, London, receiving from James VI. a grant of some lands in Ulster, was ancestor of the Irvines of Castle Irvine, baronets, county Fermanagh, Ireland, and of the Irvines of Rockfield, same county.

The ancient seat of the Irvines of Bonshaw, the original stock of the family of Irvine, stands on the right bank of the river, in the parish of Annan, Dumfries-shire. The old mansion-house is built near the edge of a steep rock, which rises to a considerable height above the bed of the Kirtle. About half-a-mile from Bonshaw, and on the same side of the river, is Robgill Tower, formerly possessed by Sir Emilius Irving, bart. The scenery around Robgill-house, of which the old tower forms a part, is most picturesque and beautiful.

The first of the name settled in Dumfries town was Provost Francis Irving, 2d son of the family of Bonshaw. He was educated in France, and on his return to Scotland he married the heiress of the Rainings, by whom he acquired a good fortune of houses in Dumfries, with burgage, and other lands, part whereof remain yet with his posterity. He it was who first imported into that town wines and spirits thither by sea, having settled some kind of correspondence at Bordeaux in France. Upon the sudden arrival of King James VI. on one occasion at Dumfries, Provost Irving presided at an entertainment given to his majesty in a large painted hall belonging to the Cunninghams. His lady likewise assisted. She came at the head of some matrons, and presented his majesty with an Italian broadpiece in gold, according to the usage of the times. At the provost's death a magnificent tomb or monument was erected, embellished with pillars of the Corinthian order, gilt capitols, and other ornaments. It was much effaced by Cromwell's soldiers, coming up from the siege of Carlaverock castle, and all the records of the town destroyed they could lay their hands upon. In the lower part of the monument is the following inscription:

> "The King me first his Baillie named,
> Dumfries oft since me Provost claimed,
> God, King, and Country have I served,
> For which in Heaven a Crown 's reserved."

The lands of Kurkledale and others belonging to him continued long in his family. His bailiary is presumed to have been a jurisdiction of the lower parts of Annandale, as all of it was in the gift of the crown, being the prince of Scotland's patrimony. The king, in speaking to him or of him, usually termed him his own bailie. He left, with a daughter, three sons. 1. John, often elected provost of Dumfries. 2. Edward, who acquired the lands of Logan. 3. Stephen, who possessed the lands of Reddens and others. The daughter Barbara was married to Sir William Maxwell of Gribton, knight. Provost John Irving's two sons, John and Thomas, were likewise provosts of Dumfries. His daughter, Jannette, married Maxwell of Carnsalloch. The second son represented the town in parliament. The elder son was in the first nomination of justices of the peace in Scotland, not as provost for the time being, but as a landed gentleman, as appears from the printed acts of Charles II. He married Janet, daughter of Sir Thomas Crighton of Ryehill, soon after earl of Dumfries, and had a son, John, who had no family, and 3

daughters. The eldest of whom married Provost Maxwell of Barncleugh, and the youngest Maxwell of Terraughty, grandson of the family of Nithsdale.

Provost Thomas, the other brother, married, 1st, Elizabeth Craik, daughter of Craik of Stewarton, and 2dly, Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter of the Kirkconnell family, but she had no children. He left three sons, John, Thomas and William. The eldest married a Miss Fergusson, and had John, commonly styled Logan, and 3 daughters. Thomas, the second brother, afterwards of Gribton, married Mary Maxwell, niece of the earl of Nithsdale, and had a son, William Irving, Esq. of Gribton, and a daughter, Margaret, married to Thomas Goldie, W. S., afterwards of Mains, issue, five sons and 2 daughters.

Provost John Irving of Logan, eldest in succession, was twice married, but leaving only daughters, the male representation of the family devolved upon William, the next in succession.

William married Katherine, daughter of Captain James Menzies of Enoch, and had eleven sons. James, the eldest, succeeded him. He married Elizabeth Welsh, heiress of Waterside, issue, 2 sons, William and Joseph (who died in Jamaica), and 5 daughters. Thomas, the second son, was inspector-general of exports and imports, at London. He married Marion, daughter of Provost Corbet, and had a son, William, inspector-general, and a daughter, Maryan, who married a West India proprietor, named Furness. Winfred, James' youngest daughter, married, 1st, Mr. Baird; 2dly, Captain Wilson, to whom she had one daughter; and 3dly, Mr. Sweetman. The daughter, Catherine, married Colonel Archibald M'Murdo, and had 11 children. Winfred, the eldest, married Mr. Dinwoodie, one of the judges in the civil court of Ceylon. One of her sons, John, in the Madras army, became Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Kirkcudbright militia. Another son, Archibald, post-captain in the navy, accompanied Captain Buck, in the Terror, to the North Pole. A daughter, Phillis, married George Hoggan, Esq. of Waterside. Another daughter, Catherine, married Admiral Pennel, R. N. They had a son, Robert, mate of an Indiaman; and another, Colonel W. Montague S. M'Murdo, C. B., inspector-general of volunteers. Charles Irving, Esq., surgeon, of the Gribton family, and a native of Holywood parish, Dumfries-shire, some years before 1790, discovered a method of turning salt water into fresh, for which he was rewarded by a grant from government of £500.

William, eldest son of James Irving of Gribton, married Jane, eldest daughter of David Corrie of Newlaw; issue, 4 children. Mary, one of his daughters, married Sir John Gordon of Earlston, bart. His son, James, went to India as ensign in the Bengal cavalry in 1828, and became through marriage proprietor of Barwhinnock estate.

The estate of Gribton is no longer in the family, having been sold, and become the property of a gentleman named Maxwell.

IRVING, Rev. Edward, M.A., a celebrated preacher, was born in the burgh of Annan, August 15, 1792. His father was a respectable tanner in that town, and became owner of a considerable portion of burgage and landed property in the vicinity. After receiving a good elementary education in his native place, he was sent to prosecute his studies at the university of Edinburgh. His proficiency in the mathematics attracted the attention of Professor Leslie, who recommended him, when only in his seventeenth year, as mathematical teacher in an academy at Haddington. This situation he occupied only a year, when he obtained one more lucrative in a larger establishment at Kirkcaldy, where he also kept boarders, and gave private tuition. He remained nearly seven years at Kirkcaldy, during which time he completed his divinity studies, and became a licentiate of the Church of Scotland. In 1819 he removed to Edinburgh, resolved to devote himself to preaching the gospel, and on Dr. Chalmers hearing him preach from the pulpit of St. George's church in that city, he was so favourably impressed with his abilities, that he subsequently appointed him his assistant in St. John's church, Glasgow.

In 1822 Mr. Irving accepted an invitation from the managers of a small congregation of Scots Presbyterians meeting at the Caledonian Asylum, Cross Street, Hatton Garden, London; and shortly after obtaining this living, he married Isabella, daughter of the Rev. John Martin, one of the ministers of Kirkcaldy, to whom he had been previously engaged. The novelty of his style, and the force and eloquence of his discourses, soon rendered him the most popular preacher of his time, and the singularity of his appearance and gesticulation attracted very large congregations. The principal orators and statesmen of the day crowded to hear him; he literally became quite "the rage" among the wealthy and fashionable of the metropolis, and his chapel doors were thronged with carriages, so that it was found necessary to grant admittance only by tickets.

In 1823 Mr. Irving published an octavo volume of 600 pages, with the singular title of 'For the Oracles of God, Four Orations—for Judgment to come, an Argument in Nine Parts.' Such was the demand for this publication, that, though it underwent the most severe and searching criticism, a third edition was called for in less than six months.

In May 1824 he preached for the London Missionary Society one of their anniversary sermons, and early in the following year he published his discourse on the occasion, dedicated to Coleridge

the poet, with whom he had recently formed an intimate acquaintance.

In 1825 Mr. Irving preached the anniversary sermon for the Continental Society, the substance of which he afterwards published, in a treatise on the prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse, dedicated to Mr. Hatley Frere, brother to the British envoy at the court of Madrid, and one of the persons, about twenty in number, who, with Mr. Irving, assembled at Albury Park, the seat of Mr. Henry Drummond, the banker, for the express object of studying or elucidating "the sublime science of sacred prophecy." An account of this meeting was published by Mr. Drummond in 1827, in a work entitled 'Dialogues on Prophecy,' 3 vols. 8vo. About 1826 Mr. Irving drew up his Introductory Essay to an edition of Bishop Horne's 'Commentary on the Book of Psalms,' published in Glasgow, which is considered one of the best of his writings. In 1828 he preached a fast-day sermon before the presbytery of London, which he afterwards printed. In the same year he contributed to an annual then existing under the name of the 'Anniversary,' a sketch, entitled 'A Tale of the Times of the Martyrs.'

In the course of 1827 he was first observed in his discourses to have departed from the doctrinal standards of the Church of Scotland, by the unusual manner in which he spoke concerning the human nature of our Saviour. On the formation in the metropolis of a society for the distribution of 'Gospel Tracts,' Mr. Irving preached a collection sermon in aid of the funds of the new institution, and it is said to have been on the delivery of his discourse on that occasion that some of his hearers were astounded by his assertion of the "sinfulness of Christ's human nature." In his 'Sermons, Lectures, and Occasional Discourses,' published the following year, his new doctrines were developed at large. The chapel in Cross Street, Hatton Garden, being found too small to contain the large concourse of persons who continued to throng to it, a subscription was entered into, to erect a larger and more commodious church, and the handsome edifice in Regent's Square was completed in 1829. In the spring of that year, Mr. Irving paid a visit to his friends in Scotland, and while at Edinburgh he delivered a course of fifteen 'Lectures on the Book of the Revelation,' which were published in parts, the whole making four volumes duodecimo.—His portrait is subjoined.

In the early part of 1830 the subject of his heretical views was taken up by the Scottish church in London, and at a meeting of the presbytery on November 29 of that year, the report of the committee appointed to examine his work on Christ's humanity was read. It charged him with holding Christ subject to original and actual sin, and with denying the doctrines of atonement, satisfaction, imputation, and substitution. The exhibition of the "unknown tongues," uttered by some designing or deluded persons of his congregation, principally females, and pronounced by Mr. Irving from the pulpit to be the "manifestations of the Holy Ghost," next occupied public attention; and the trustees of the National Scottish Church, Regent's Square, at last found it necessary to prefer charges against him, in addition to those which were already before the presbytery. On May 2, 1832, the London presbytery unanimously found him guilty of heresy, and thus dispossessed him of his charge as minister of the church in Regent's Square; and the presbytery of Annan, of which

he was a member, on March 13, 1833, formally deposed him from the ministry of the Church of Scotland. After a course of itinerant open-air preaching in his native district, Mr. Irving returned to London, and continued to officiate in what had once been the picture gallery of Mr. Benjamin West, the celebrated painter, in Newman Street, which had been fitted up as a chapel by some of the most enthusiastic of his admirers.

His laborious and unceasing efforts to propagate his peculiar religious tenets brought on consumption, and in the autumn of 1834 he went to Scotland for the benefit of his health; but rapidly becoming worse, he died at Glasgow, December 6, 1834. He left a widow, with a son and two daughters.

Mr. Irving was only in his 42d year at the time of his death, although his long grey hair and wrinkled brow made him appear much older. There can be no doubt that the melancholy errors and extravagances, into which he was betrayed in the latter years of his life, were the effects of a diseased imagination, arising from that morbid love of the marvellous, and craving for notoriety, for which he was remarkable, and to which he at last fell a victim.

"Although his practical wisdom did not keep pace with his discursive powers," says Dr. James Hamilton, afterwards minister of Regent Square church, in an article analysing his character, "yet the might of his genius, and the grandeur of his views, and the prevailing solemnity of his spirit," left a deep impression on his hearers and contemporaries, and Edward Irving became the founder of a sect, which subsequently took the name of the Catholic Apostolic Church. From the wealth and influential character of some of its members, this sect has, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and some other places, been enabled to build large and imposing structures for their peculiar mode of worship.

His works are:

For the Oracles of God, Four Orations—For Judgment to Come, an Argument in nine parts. London, 1823, 8vo.

For Missionaries after the Apostolic School, a series of Orations, in four parts. London, 1824, 8vo.

Babylon and Infidelity Foredoomed of God; a treatise on the Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse. London, 1825, 8vo.

The Coming of the Messiah in Glory and Majesty, by Juan Josafat Ben Ezra, a converted Jew; translated from the Spanish. London, 1827, 8vo.

Apology for the Ancient Fulness and Purity of the Doctrine of the Kirk of Scotland; a fast-day Sermon before the Presbytery of London. London, 1828, 8vo.

A Letter to the King against the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. London, 1828, 8vo.

Sermons, Lectures, and Occasional Discourses. London, 1828, 3 vols. 8vo.

The Last Days, a Discourse on the Evil Character of these our Times, proving them to be the "Perilous Times" of the Last Days. London, 1828, 8vo. 2d edit. with preface by the Rev. Horatius Bonar. London, 1850, 8vo.

Lectures on the Book of the Revelation, published in parts, making 4 vols. duodecimo. London, 1829.

The Church and State responsible to Christ and to one another. A Series of Discourses on Daniel's Vision of the Four Beasts. London, 1829, 8vo.

IRVING, David, LL.D., biographer and librarian, was born in the village of Langholm, Dumfries-shire, December 5, 1778. He received his early education in the Grammar school of his native place under a Mr. Telfer. He afterwards attended, for Latin and Greek, a Mr. Little, who, though deprived of sight, was an excellent scholar, and remarkable for grounding his pupils thoroughly in a knowledge of the classics. In 1796, being then in his 18th year, he went to the university of Edinburgh, where he continued till 1803. In the Greek class he distinguished himself so much as to attract the particular notice of Mr. Dalzell, the then professor in that chair (see vol. ii., p. 17, for a memoir of him). In 1799 he published at Glasgow a short life of Fergusson the poet, dedicated to Dr. Robert Anderson, editor and biographer of the British Poets, (for a memoir of whom see vol. i., p. 133,) to whom he brought a letter of introduction on his first arrival in Edinburgh.

In 1801 Mr. Irving took the degree of M.A., and the same year he issued another little volume, entitled 'Lives of Scottish Authors, viz., Fergusson, Falconer, and Russell.' To this he was encouraged by Professor Dalzell, to whom it was dedicated, and who had assisted him in collecting materials for the two latter biographies.

Originally destined for the ministry, Mr. Irving was prevented by some religious scruples from entering the Divinity Hall, and resolved to devote himself to literature instead of the church. To fit himself more particularly for this pursuit, he applied himself to a careful study of the structure and powers of the English language. The results

he embodied in a short treatise, entitled 'Elements of English Composition,' which was published in London in 1801. This treatise, originally written whilst its author was yet a student at college, he had occasion afterwards frequently to revise. It was his most successful work. In England especially it obtained an extensive circulation, and was introduced as a text-book in some of the leading schools. At the time of his death it had reached the 13th edition.

In 1804 he published 'The Lives of Scotish Poets,' 2 vols. 8vo. He considered Scotish, with one t, the right spelling of the word, and Scottish, although in more general use, a corruption. These Lives are said to have been ably but hastily written.

He now resolved to bestow more care and labour on his future writings. He spent the years 1805 and 1806 in London, paying frequent visits to the library of the British Museum, consulting some rare books for his next publication. This was 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan,' published in 1807, which at once established his reputation. The work included a literary history of the age and contemporaries of Buchanan, and was full of learning and information. Sir William Hamilton (a memoir of whom is given at page 448 of this volume) pronounced it to be a work "which for curious and recondite erudition has been but seldom surpassed." He subsequently very considerably improved it, and in the preface to a new edition, which appeared in 1817, he tells us that these "Memoirs have undergone such essential alteration that this may almost be considered a new work."

In 1808 Mr. Irving obtained the degree of doctor of laws from Marischal College, Aberdeen, and in 1810 he married Anna, Dr. Anderson's eldest daughter, the lady to whom Dr. Leyden's 'Elegy on the Death of a favourite Linnet,' was originally addressed. She died suddenly in 1812, leaving a son.

In 1820 Dr. Irving was appointed keeper of the library of the Faculty of Advocates. The vacation after his appointment to this office he spent at Göttingen, that he might become acquainted with the manner in which the library of the distinguished university of that city was managed. Though the greater part of his time was now occupied with his official duties, he still devoted a portion of it to literary pursuits. He wrote the biographical notices prefixed to a collected edition of the poems of Alexander Montgomery, author of 'The Cherry and the Slae,' published in 1821. His minute acquaintance with the early literary history of Scotland, pointed him out as a fit editor for some of those rare old books and manuscripts which the Bannatyne and Maitland clubs were printing for their members. For the Bannatyne club he edited in 1828–29 the two volumes of Dempster's 'Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum; sive de Scriptoribus Scotis,' to which he contributed a Latin preface; in 1835, 'Philotus, a Comedy, reprinted from the edition of Robert Charteris, 1603;' and in 1837, 'Davidis Buchanani de Scriptoribus Scotis. Libri Duo nunc primum Editi.' For the Maitland club he edited, in 1830, 'Clariodus, a Metrical Romance,' printed from a manuscript of the 16th century; and in 1832, 'The Moral Fables of Robert Henryson,' a poet of the later part of the 15th century.

In earlier life Dr. Irving had given private instructions to candidates for admission into the faculty of advocates; and in 1815 he had published, in the form of a pamphlet, 'Observations on the Study of the Civil Law.' Successively reprinted and enlarged in 1820 and 1823, it finally appeared, in 1837, in the shape of a goodly volume, bearing the title of 'An Introduction to the Study of the Civil Law.' In the same year the university of Göttingen conferred upon its author the degree of doctor of laws.

Between the years 1830 and 1842, Dr. Irving was a stated contributor to the 7th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, then in course of publication. To that work the three Treatises on the Canon, Civil, and Feudal Law, and most of the biographies of Scottish authors, were contributed by him. With considerable additions, these biographies were published in a separate form in 1839, in 2 volumes, with the title of 'Lives of Scotish Writers.'

In 1849, after 29 years' service, he retired from the librarianship of the faculty of advocates, and was succeeded in that office by Samuel Halkett, Esq. He still continued to prosecute his literary labours. In 1819 he had edited anonymously an edition of

'Selden's Table Talk,' with notes, a new edition of which was published in 1854. His latter years were dedicated to preparing a connected and comprehensive History of Scotish Poetry, from the middle ages to the close of the 17th century. This he left in manuscript, quite ready for the press.

Dr. Irving died at Edinburgh May 10, 1860. At the disruption of the church of Scotland in 1843 he joined the Free Church, and was an elder of Free St. John's church, in that city.

As a scholar Dr. Irving held the highest rank. "With respect to classical literature," writes Sir William Hamilton, himself one of the most erudite men of his time, "I believe that there are few men in Scotland who possess so critical a knowledge of the ancient authors, or who are so well read in philology." His acquaintance with the remains of Greek and Roman literature was minute and extensive. He was so finished a Latin scholar that he once offered himself, and with fair prospects of success, as a candidate for the chair of humanity in the university of Glasgow. His study of the Roman jurisprudence in all its branches was extensive and profound. With literary history, foreign and domestic, he was perfectly familiar, from the middle ages down to the close of the century succeeding the Reformation. His knowledge of books was marvellous, and his love of them intense. His private library numbered about 7,000 volumes, many of them rare and valuable.

Dr. Irving married, a second time, in 1820, Miss Janet Laing, his second cousin, of which marriage a son and daughter, with the widow, survived.

His works are:

Life of Robert Fergusson. Glasgow, 1799, 12mo.

Lives of Scotish Authors, viz., Fergusson, Falconer, and Russell. Edin. 1801, 12mo.

Elements of English Composition; treating of purity, propriety, and precision of style; of synonymous words; of the structure of sentences; of clearness and precision, unity, strength, and harmony, in the structure of sentences; of figurative language in general; of personification, apostrophe, hyperbole, comparison, metaphor, and allegory. London, 1801, 12mo. 8th edition, 1828, 12mo. 11th edition, 1841, 12mo. 13th edition.

Lives of the Scotish Poets, with Preliminary Dissertations on the Literary History of Scotland and the early Scotish Drama. 2 vols. Edin. 1804, 8vo. The biographies here given are those of Thomas Learmont, of Ercildon, called "Thomas the Rhymer," John Barbour, Andrew Winton, King James the First, Henry the Minstrel, Robert Henryson, William Dunbar, Gavin Douglas, Sir David Lindsay, John Bellenden, D.D., Sir Richard Maitland, Alexander Scot, Alexander Arbuthnot, Alexander Montgomery, King James the Sixth, Allan Ramsay, Alexander Ross, A.M., Alexander Geddes, LL.D., Robert Fergusson, and Robert Burns. With Intermediate Sketches.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan. Edin. 1807, 8vo. 2d edition, 1817, 8vo.

Observations on the Study of Civil Law. Edin. 1815, 8vo 2d edition, 1820, 8vo. 3d edition, 1823, 8vo. 4th edition, much enlarged, with the title of 'An Introduction to the Study of the Civil Law,' 1837, 8vo.

Lives of Scotish Writers. 2 vols. Edin. 1839, 12mo.

Various Contributions to 7th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, particularly three Treatises on the Canon, Civil, and Feudal Law, and Scottish biographies, afterwards separately published. 1830—1842.

History of Scotish Poetry from the Middle Ages down to the close of the 17th century. Posthumous. With a memoir of the author 1861, 8vo.

Isles, The, Lord of, an ancient title, possessed by the descendants of Somerled, thane of Argyle, who in 1135, when David I. expelled the Norwegians from Arran and Bute, and some other of the islands, appears to have got a grant of them from that monarch. To secure himself in possession, however, he married, about 1140, Effrica, or Ragnhildis, the daughter of Olave the Red, king of Man, from which marriage sprung the dynasty so well known in Scottish history as the Lords of the Isles. By her he had three sons: Dugall, Reginald or Ranald, and Angus. The Chronicle of Man adds a fourth, Olave. By a previous marriage he had one son, Gillecolane. According to the Celtic genealogists, this Somerled (the name is Norse, in Gaelic *Somhairle*, in English, Samuel) was descended, through a long line of ancestors, from the celebrated Irish king *Conn Chead Chath*, or Conn of the hundred battles. He assisted his son-in-law, Wimond, the pretended earl of Moray, when he invaded Scotland in 1141 (see page 24 of this volume), and on the death of David I., accompanied by the children of Wimund, he landed with a great force, in Scotland, 5th November 1153, in order to revenge the wrongs done to him. Having, however, encountered a more vigorous opposition than he had anticipated, he found it necessary to agree to terms of accommodation with Malcolm IV., an event which was deemed of so much importance as to form an epoch from which various royal charters were dated.

His brother-in-law, Godred the Black, king of Man, had acted so tyrannically that Thorfinn, one of the most powerful of the insular nobles, resolved to depose him, and applied to Somerled for his son, Dugall, then a child, whom he proposed to make king of the Isles in Godred's place. Carrying Dugall through all the isles, except Man, Thorfinn forced the inhabitants to acknowledge him as their king, and took hostages from them for their obedience. One of the chief islanders fled to the Isle of Man, and informed Godred of the plot against him. That prince immediately collected a large fleet, and proceeded against the rebels, then under the guidance of Somerled, with a fleet of eighty galleys. After a bloody but indecisive battle (1156) a treaty was entered into, by which Godred ceded to the sons of Somerled what were afterwards called the South Isles, retaining for himself the North Isles and Man. Two years afterwards, Somerled invaded the latter island with a fleet of fifty-three ships, and laid the whole island waste, after defeating Godred in battle.

Somerled's power was now very great, and for some time he carried on a vexatious predatory warfare on the coasts of

Scotland, till Malcolm required of him to resign his possessions into his hands as his sovereign, and to hold them in future as a vassal of the Scottish crown. Somerled refused, and in 1164, assembling a numerous army, he sailed up the Clyde, with 160 galleys, and landed his forces near Renfrew, where he was met by the Scots army, under the high steward of Scotland, and defeated, he himself and his son Gillecolane being amongst the slain. According to tradition, he was assassinated in his tent by an individual in whom he placed confidence. This celebrated chief has been traditionally described as "a well tempered man, in body shapely, of a fair piercing eye, of middle stature, and of quick discernment." According to the then prevalent custom of gavel kind, whilst Gillecolane's son, also named Somerled, succeeded to his grandfather's superiority of Argyle, the insular possessions were divided among his sons descended of the house of Man. Dugall, the eldest of these, got for his share, Mull, Coll, Tiree, and Jura; Reginald, the second son, obtained Isla and Kintyre; and Angus, the third son, Bute. Arran is supposed to have been divided between the two latter. The Chronicle of Man mentions a battle, in 1192, between Reginald and Angus, in which the latter obtained the victory. He was killed, in 1210, with his three sons, by the men of Skye, leaving no male issue. One of his sons, James, left a daughter and heiress, Jane, afterwards married to Alexander, son and heir of Walter, high steward of Scotland, who, in her right, claimed the isle of Bute.

Both Dugall and Reginald were called kings of the Isles at the time that Reginald, the son of Godred the Black, was styled king of Man and the Isles; and in the next generation we find in a Norse chronicle, mention made of three kings of the Isles, of the race of Somerled, existing at one time. It is evident, therefore, says Mr. Gregory, that the word king, as used by the Norwegians and their vassals in the Isles, was not confined as in Scotland, to one supreme ruler, but that it had with them an additional meaning, corresponding either to prince of the blood, or to magnate. (*Highlands and Isles of Scotland*, p. 17). On Dugall's death, the isles that had fallen to his share, instead of descending immediately to his children, were acquired by his brother, Reginald. As lord of Kintyre, the latter granted certain lands to the abbey of Saddel, in Kintyre, which had been founded by him, for monks of the Cistercian order. He also made ample donations to the monastery of Paisley. From Dugall sprung the great house of the MacDougals of Lorn, who styled themselves de Ergadia or of Argyle. He left two sons, Dugall Scrag, and Duncan, who, in the northern Sagas, bear the title of the Sudereyan kings. Dugall was taken prisoner by Haco, king of Norway, but of the history of Duncan nothing is known, except that he founded the priory of Ardchattan in Lorn. He was succeeded by his son, Ewen, commonly called King Ewen, and sometimes, erroneously, King John, of whom honourable mention is made in a previous part of this work (see vol. i. pp. 77 and 89).

Reginald had two sons, Donald and Roderick. From Donald, who appears to have inherited the Isles, sprang the great family of Isla, patronymically styled Macdonald (see that surname). On Roderick or Ruari, his second son, Reginald bestowed Bute and part of Kintyre. He was the founder of a distinct family, that of Bute, (patronymically styled Macruari or M'Rory,) which afterwards became very powerful in the Isles. Roderick was one of the most noted pirates of his day, and the annals of the period are filled with accounts of his predatory expeditions. The Scots having driven him out of Bute, he went to Norway, to solicit assistance from King Haco, and the complaints made by him and other islanders, of the aggressions of the Scots, led to Haco's celebrated expedition to Scotland in 1266, which ended in his defeat and death (see vol. i. p. 89). Roderick had two sons, Dugall and Allan, who, with their father, were devoted partisans of Haco. They were forced to resign Bute, but had lands assigned to them, on their agreeing to become vassals of Scotland, in that portion of the Isles which had belonged to the king of Man. This family, in consequence, were styled Macruaries of the North Isles; and on the death of Dugall, called *Rex Hebudum*, without descendants, his brother Allan succeeded to his possessions, to which afterwards he appears to have added the lordship of Garmoran, on the mainland, (*Gregory's Highlands and Isles*, p. 22,) comprehending the districts of Moydart, Arasaig, Morar, and Knoydert.

Angus, lord of Isla, the son of Donald, styled Angus Mor by the Seannachies, had his lands ravaged in 1255, by Alexander III., for refusing to renounce his fealty to Norway. Although, on this occasion he was forced to submit, eight years afterwards, on the arrival of Haco in the Isles, he joined the Norwegians (vol. i. p. 89). But on the annexation of the western isles to Scotland, he finally transferred his allegiance to the Scottish crown. In 1284 he was present at the convention by which the Maiden of Norway was declared heiress to the throne of Scotland. At this convention attended also Alexander de Ergadia of Lorn, son of Ewen, and Allan MacRuari of the North Isles, son of Roderick. Angus Mor died soon after 1292. He had two sons, Alexander of Isla, and Angus. The elder son, Alexander, by a marriage with one of the daughters of Ewen of Lorn, acquired a considerable addition to his possessions, but having joined the lord of Lorn in his opposition to Robert the Bruce, he became involved in the ruin of that chief; and being obliged to surrender to the king, he was imprisoned in Dundonald castle, Ayrshire, where he died. His whole possessions were forfeited and given to his brother, Angus Oig, who had supported the claims of Bruce. After the defeat at Methven, and the subsequent unfortunate skirmish with the men of Lorn at Tyndrum, Angus hospitably received Bruce into his castle of Dunaverty, in August 1306, and there sheltered him until he found it necessary to take refuge in the island of Rachlin. He assisted in the attack upon Carrick, when the king had landed in his patrimonial district, and he was present at the battle of Bannockburn where the men of the Isles, under "Syr Anguss of Ile and But," formed the reserve. When the struggle was over, Bruce bestowed upon Angus the lordship of Lochaber, which had belonged to the Comyns, with the lands of Durrour and Glenco, and the islands of Mull, Tyree, &c., which had formed part of the possessions of the family of Lorn. He left two sons: John, his successor, and John Oig, ancestor of the Macdonalds of Glenco.

Allan MacRuari of the North Isles, above mentioned, had an illegitimate son, Roderick, the leader of the vassals of Christina, his daughter and heiress. This Roderick, having also attached himself to the fortunes of Bruce, received from that monarch the greater part of Lorn, and at the same time his sister, Christina, bestowed on him a large portion of her inheritance in Garmoran and the North Isles. In 1325, Roderick was forfeited of all his possessions for engaging in some plot against the king, Mr. Skene thinks "from some connexion with the Soulis conspiracy of 1320." His lands were restored to his son, Ranald, by David II., about 1344. Two years thereafter, Ranald was killed in the monastery of Elcho, near Perth, where he had taken up his temporary quarters, having been attacked there at midnight by the earl of Ross, from whom he held the lands of Kintail in N. Argyll.

John of Isla, the son and heir of Angus Oig, and chief of the clan Donald, having had some dispute with the regent concerning certain lands which had been granted by Robert the Bruce, joined the party of Edward Baliol, and by a treaty concluded 12th December 1335, engaged to support his pretensions in consideration of a grant of the lands and islands claimed by him. On the return of David II. from France in 1341, that monarch, anxious to secure the support of the most powerful of his barons, concluded a treaty with John of Isla, who, in consequence, pledged himself to support his government. He had married Amy, the sister of Ranald, and as that chief left no issue, she became his heir, and her husband, uniting her possessions to his own, assumed the title of lord of the Isles. The king, however, unwilling to aggrandise a chief already too powerful, determined to evade his claim, and John, again, transferred his support to the party of Baliol. When David returned from his captivity in England in 1357, John of the Isles abandoned that party, and having without any cause divorced his lady, with whom he had got such extensive possessions, he married, secondly, the lady Margaret, daughter of Robert, high steward of Scotland. In 1366, when the heavy burdens imposed upon the people for the ransom of the king, had produced general discontent, and the steward had been thrown into prison by David, the northern barons broke out into open rebellion, to put down which the steward was released. All the northern chiefs submitted, except the lord of the Isles, who was forfeited; but the steward prevailed upon his son-in-law to meet the king at Inverness, in 1369, when an agreement was entered into, by which John not only engaged to submit to the royal authority, and pay his share of all public burdens, but promised to oppose all others who should attempt to resist either, and gave hostages for his faithful fulfilment of this obligation. The accession of the steward to the throne took place the following year, and during the whole of the reign of Robert II., John of the Isles conducted himself as a loyal and obedient subject. From his father-in-law he received a feudal title to all those lands which had belonged to his first wife, whom he had divorced. Godfrey, his eldest surviving son by her, resisted this unjust proceeding, maintaining his mother's prior claims and his own as her heir, but Ranald, his younger brother, for not opposing it, was rewarded by a grant of the North Isles, Garmoran, and many other lands, to hold of his father and his heirs. Subsequently, John resigned into the king's hands nearly the whole of the western portion of his territories, and received charters of these lands in favour of himself and the issue of his second marriage (three sons), so that the latter were rendered feudally independent of the children of the first marriage, also three sons. John of the Isles died about 1386, at his own castle of Ardtornish, in Morvern, and was buried in Iona. He had given liberal grants to the church, and the ecclesiastics of the Isles are traditionally said to have bestowed upon him the appellation of "the good John of Isla." According to the seannachies, Ranald, the youngest son of the first marriage, was "old in the government of the Isles at his father's death." He afterwards acted as tutor or guardian to his younger brother, Donald, lord of the Isles, to whom, on his attaining majority, he delivered over the lordship, in presence of the vassals. He did not long survive his father, and his children were dispossessed by their uncle, Godfrey, who assumed the title of lord of Uist and Garmoran.

Donald, second lord of the Isles, the eldest son of the second marriage, married Mary Leslie, afterwards countess of Ross, which led to a contest with the regent duke of Albany regarding that earldom, and to the celebrated battle of Harlaw in 1411, the whole circumstances connected with which will be found detailed in the memoir of the first duke of Albany, volume first, pages 37 and 38. On his brothers of the full blood Donald, virtual earl of Ross in right of his wife, bestowed ample territories as his vassals, and each of them became the founder of a powerful family (see MACDONALD, surname of). Donald died in Isla about 1420, and was interred in Iona, with the usual ceremonies. He left Alexander, his successor both in the Isles, and the earldom of Ross, and Angus, afterwards bishop of the Isles. (See Ross, earl of).

Alexander's son and successor, John II., fourth lord of the Isles, and earl of Ross, (see Ross, earl of,) on 13th February 1462, entered into a treaty with Edward IV. of England and the banished earl of Douglas, for the conquest of Scotland. On this occasion he assumed the style of an independent prince, and granted a commission to his "trusty and well beloved cousins, Ranald of the Isles and Duncan, archdean of the Isles," to confer with the deputies of Edward IV. According to the conditions of the treaty, the lord of the Isles, with the celebrated Donald Balloch of Isla, who had some years previously defeated the royal forces under the earls of Caithness and Mar, and John, his son and heir, and all their retainers, agreed to become Edward's sworn vassals, and to assist him in all his wars, upon payment to each of a stipulated sum of money; and it was farther provided that, in the event of the entire subjugation of Scotland, the whole of the kingdom north of the Forth was to be equally divided between the earls of Ross and Douglas, and Donald Balloch, while Douglas was to be put in possession of his extensive estates between the Forth and the English border. Soon after the lord of the Isles raised the standard of rebellion. Assembling a large force under the command of his bastard son, Angus, and Donald Balloch, they made themselves masters of the castle of Inverness, whence proclamations were issued in name of the earl, addressed to all the inhabitants of the burghs and sheriffdom of Inverness, including also Nairn, Ross and Caithness, and the people were commanded to obey the said Angus as the earl's lieutenant, under pain of death, to pay to him all the taxes usually paid to the crown, and to refuse obedience to the king.

On the suppression of this rebellion, the earl of Ross was summoned before parliament for treason, but failed to appear. In 1475 the treaty above mentioned became known to the government. He was, in consequence, summoned in his castle of Dingwall to appear before the Estates of the realm at Edinburgh, and the earl of Argyle received a commission to prosecute the decree of forfeiture against him. Failing to appear, he was declared a traitor, and his estates were confiscated. He only prevented an armed invasion of the Isles by suing for pardon, by the intercession of the earl of Huntly. He even appeared in person at Edinburgh, and with many expressions of contrition surrendered himself to the clemency of James III. The queen and the Estates of the realm also pleaded for him, and in July 1476, he was restored to the forfeited earldom of Ross and the lordship of the Isles. He then voluntarily resigned that earldom, and the lands of Kintyre and Knapdale, and, as a compensation, was created a peer of parliament by the title of lord of the Isles. He had no children by his wife, Elizabeth Livingston, daughter of Lord Livingston, great-chamberlain of Scotland, but the succession to the new title, and the estates connected with it, was secured in favour of his illegitimate sons, Angus and John, the latter of whom was dead before 16th December 1478. The elder son, Angus, married a daughter of the earl of Argyle.

The resignation of the earldom of Ross and of the lands of Kintyre and Knapdale, had irritated the island chiefs descended from the original family, and while the Macleans, Macneills, Macleods, and other tribes adhered to the lord of the Isles, the various branches of the clan joined his turbulent son and heir, Angus, who, early accustomed to rebellion, and of a violent temper, soon obtained an ascendency over his father, and had great influence with his vassals. Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail having repudiated his wife, Lady Margaret of the Isles, sister of Angus, a quarrel was the consequence, and the latter, assisted by his kinsmen, resolved to make it a pretence to regain possession of the whole or a part of the earldom of Ross. Accordingly, at the head of a numerous band of Island warriors, he invaded that district. The earl of Athol was sent against him, and was joined by the Mackenzies, Mackays, Frasers, and others. A conflict ensued at a place called Lagebread, where they were defeated by Angus, with great slaughter. The earls of Crawford and Huntly were then sent against him, the one by sea and the other by land; but neither of them was successful. A third expedition, under the earls of Argyle and Athol, was accompanied by Angus' father, and several families of the Isles joined the royal force.

Argyle and Athol procured an interview between Angus and his father, in the hope of bringing about an accommodation between them; but in this they were disappointed, and the two earls returned without effecting anything. The lord of the Isles, however, proceeded onward through the Sound of Mull, accompanied by the Macleans, Macleods, Macneills, and others, and having encountered Angus in a bay of the Island of Mull, near Tobermory, a desperate battle ensued, in which Angus was again victorious. This engagement is traditionally called "The Battle of the Bloody Bay," and by it Angus obtained possession of the extensive territories of his clan, and was recognised as its head. John was afterwards reconciled to his son, who, however, does not appear to have made any surrender, in consequence, of his power or influence. Having once more thrown off his allegiance to the throne, he engaged in a treaty with Edward IV., who was then preparing to invade Scotland, and, during the remainder of his life, continued in a state of open resistance to the government.

Some time after the battle of the Bloody Bay, the earl of Athol crossed privately to Isla, and carried off the infant son of Angus, called Donald *Dubh*, or "the Black." Having been placed in the hands of his maternal grandfather, Argyle, he was carefully guarded in the castle of Inchconnel, in Lochow. When Angus discovered by whom his child had been carried off, summoning his adherents, he sailed to the neighbourhood of Inverlochy, where he left his galleys. He then made a rapid and secret march into the district of Athol, where he committed the most appalling excesses. This expedition is known as "the Raid of Athol." The earl of Athol and his countess took refuge in a chapel dedicated to St. Bride, whence they were dragged by the ferocious chief. and his followers, loaded with plunder, conveyed them to Inverlochy. Here he embarked them in the galleys, and sailed for Isla; but in the voyage from Lochaber, many of his galleys sunk in a dreadful storm, with all the plunder with which they were laden. Believing this loss to have been occasioned by his desecration of the chapel of St. Bride, he soon liberated his prisoners, and even performed a humiliating penance in the chapel he had violated. After this event he marched to Inverness to attack Mackenzie of Kintail, when he was assassinated by an Irish harper sometime between 1480 and 1490

The rank of heir to the lordship of the Isles devolved on the nephew of John, Alexander of Lochalsh, son of his brother, Celestine. Placing himself at the head of the vassals of the Isles, he endeavoured, it is said, with John's consent, to recover possession of the earldom of Ross, and in 1491, at the head of a large body of western Highlanders, he advanced from Lochaber into Badenoch, where he was joined by the clan Chattan. They then marched to Inverness, where, after taking the royal castle, and placing a garrison in it, they proceeded to the north-east, and plundered the lands of Sir Alexander Urquhart, sheriff of Cromarty. They next hastened to Strathconnan, for the purpose of ravaging the lands of the Mackenzies. The latter, however, surprised and routed the invaders, and expelled them from Ross, their leader, Alexander of Lochalsh, being wounded, and as some say, taken prisoner. In consequence of this insurrection, at a meeting of the Estates in Edinburgh in May 1493, the title and possessions of the lord of the Isles were declared to be forfeited to the crown. In January following the aged John appeared in presence of the king, and made a voluntary surrender of his lordship, after which he appears to have remained for some time in the king's household, in the receipt of a pension. He finally retired to the monastery of Paisley, where he died about 1498; and was interred, at his own request, in the tomb of his royal ancestor, Robert II.

With the view of reducing the insular chiefs to subjection, and establishing the royal authority in the Islands, James IV., soon after the forfeiture in 1493, proceeded in person to the West Highlands, when Alexander of Lochalsh, the principal cause of the insurrection which had led to it, and John of Isla, grandson and representative of Donald Balloch, were among the first to make their submission. On this occasion they appear to have obtained royal charters of the lands they had previously held under the lord of the Isles, and were both knighted. In the following year the king visited the Isles twice, and having seized and garrisoned the castle of Dunaverty in South Kintyre, Sir John of Isla, deeply resenting this proceeding, collected his followers, stormed the castle, and hung the governor from the wall, in the sight of the king and his fleet. With four of his sons, he was soon after apprehended at Isla, by MacIan of Ardnamurchan, and being conveyed to Edinburgh, they were there executed for high treason.

In 1495 King James assembled an army at Glasgow, and on the 18th May, he was at the castle of Mingarry in Ardnamurchan, when several of the Highland chiefs made their submission to him. In 1497 Sir Alexander of Lochalsh again rebelled, and invading the more fertile districts of Ross, was by the Mackenzies and Munroes, at a place called Drumchatt, again defeated and driven out of Ross. Proceeding southward among the Isles, he endeavoured to rouse the islanders to arms in his behalf, but without success. He was surprised in the island of Oransay, by MacIan of Ardnamurchan, and put to death.

In 1501, Donald *Dubh*, whom the islanders regarded as their rightful lord, and who, from his infancy, had been detained in confinement in the castle of Inchconnell, escaped from prison, and appeared among his clansmen. They had always maintained that he was the lawful son of Angus of the Isles, by his wife the Lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of the first earl of Argyle, but his legitimacy was denied by the government when the islanders combined to assert by arms his claims as their hereditary chief. His liberation he owed to the gallantry and fidelity of the men of Glencoe. Repairing to the isle of Lewis, he put himself under the protection of its lord, Torquil Macleod, who had married Kathe-

rine, another daughter of Argyle, and therefore sister of the lady whom the islanders believed to be his mother. A strong confederacy was formed in his favour, and about Christmas 1503, an irruption of the islanders and western clans under Donald *Dubh* was made into Badenoch, which was plundered and wasted with fire and sword. To put down this formidable rebellion, the array of the whole kingdom, north of Forth and Clyde, was called out; and the earls of Argyle, Huntly, Crawford, and Marischal, and the Lord Lovat, with other powerful barons, were charged to lead this force against the islanders. But two years elapsed before the insurrection was finally quelled. In 1505, the Isles were again invaded from the south by the king in person, and from the north by Huntly, who took several prisoners, but none of them of any rank. In these various expeditions the fleet under the celebrated Sir Andrew Wood and Robert Barton was employed against the islanders, and at length the insurgents were dispersed. Carniburg, a strong fort on a small isolated rock, near the west coast of Mull, in which they had taken refuge, was reduced; the Macleans and the Macleods submitted to the king, and Donald *Dubh*, again made a prisoner, was committed to the castle of Edinburgh, where he remained for nearly forty years. After this the great power formerly enjoyed by the lords of the Isles was transferred to the earls of Argyle and Huntly; the former having the chief rule in the south isles and adjacent coasts, while the influence of the latter prevailed in the north isles and Highlands.

The children of Sir Alexander of Lochalsh, the nephew of John the fourth and last lord of the Isles, had fallen into the hands of the king, and as they were all young, they appear to have been brought up in the royal household. Donald, the eldest son, called by the Highlanders, Donald *Galda*, or the foreigner, from his early residence in the Lowlands, was allowed to inherit his father's estates, and was frequently permitted to visit the Isles. He was with James IV. at the battle of Flodden, and appears to have been knighted under the royal banner on that disastrous field. Two months after, in November 1513, he raised another insurrection in the Isles, and being joined by the Macleods and Macleans, was proclaimed lord of the Isles. The numbers of his adherents daily increased. But in the course of 1515, the earl of Argyle prevailed upon the insurgents to submit to the regent. At this time Sir Donald appeared frequently before the council, relying on a safe-conduct, and his reconciliation to the regent (John, duke of Albany) was apparently so cordial that on 24th September 1516, a summons was despatched to "Monsieur de Ylis," to join the royal army, then about to proceed to the borders. Ere long, however, he was again in open rebellion. Early in 1517, he razed the castle of Mingarry to the ground, and ravaged the whole district of Ardnamurchan with fire and sword. His chief leaders now deserted him, and some of them determined on delivering him up to the regent. He, however, effected his escape, but his two brothers were made prisoners by Maclean of Dowart and Macleod of Dunvegan, who hastened to make their submission to the government. Soon after the earl of Argyle, with the Macleans of Dowart and Lochbuy, and Macleod of Harris, presented to the council certain petitions and offers relating to the suppression of the rebellion. In the following year, Sir Donald was enabled to revenge the murder of his father on the MacIans of Ardnamurchan, having defeated and put to death their chief and two of his sons, with a great number of his men. He was about to be forfeited for high treason, when his death, which took place a few weeks after his success against the MacIans, brought the rebellion, which had lasted for upwards of five years, to a sudden close. He was the last male of his family, and died without issue.

In 1539, Donald Gorme of Sleat claimed the lordship of the Isles, as lawful heir male of John earl of Ross. With a considerable force he passed over into Ross-shire, where after ravaging the district of Kinlochew, he proceeded to Kintail, with the intention of surprising the castle of Elandonan, at that time almost without a garrison. Exposing himself rashly under the walls, he received a wound in the foot from an arrow, which proved fatal.

In 1543, under the regency of the earl of Arran, Donald *Dubh*, the grandson of John, last lord of the Isles, again appeared upon the scene. Escaping from his long imprisonment, he was received with enthusiasm by the insular chiefs, and with their assistance, he prepared to expel the earls of Argyle and Huntly from their acquisitions in the Isles. At the head of 1,800 men he invaded Argyle's territories, slew many of his vassals, and carried off a great quantity of cattle, with other plunder. At first he was supported by the earl of Lennox, then attached to the English interest, and thus remained for a time in the undisputed possession of the Isles. Through the influence of Lennox, the islanders agreed to transfer their alliance from the Scottish to the English crown, and in June 1545, a proclamation was issued by the regent Arran and his privy council against "Donald, alleging himself of the Isles, and other Highland men, his parttakers." On the 28th July of that year, a commission was granted by Donald, "lord of the Isles, and earl of Ross," with the advice and consent of his barons and council of the Isles, of whom seventeen are named, to two commissioners, for treating, under the directions of the earl of Lennox, with the English king. On the 5th of August, the lord and barons of the Isles were at Knockfergus in Ireland, with a force of 4,000 men and 180 galleys, when they took the oath of allegiance to the king of England, at the command of Lennox; while 4,000 men in arms were left to guard and defend the Isles in his absence. Donald's plenipotentiaries then proceeded to the English court with letters from him both to King Henry and his privy council; by one of which it appears that the lord of the Isles had already received from the English monarch the sum of one thousand crowns, and the promise of an annual pension of two thousand. Soon after the lord of the Isles returned with his forces to Scotland, but appears to have returned to Ireland again with Lennox. There he was attacked with fever, and died at Drogheda, on his way to Dublin. With him terminated the direct line of the lords of the Isles.

The lordship of the Isles, annexed on 3d Dec. 1540 inalienably to the crown, forms one of the titles of the prince of Wales.

IVORY, James, Sir, an eminent mathematician, the son of a watchmaker, was born at Dundee in 1765, and received the rudiments of his education in his native town. As his father intended him to be a minister of the Church of Scotland, he was sent, at fourteen years of age, to the university of St. Andrews, where he remained for six years. Four of these he devoted to the usual curriculum, and the two last to theology. Mathematics, from a natural inclination to that branch of science, particularly engaged his attention, and in his favourite study he was encouraged and

greatly assisted by the Rev. John West, one of the instructors at the university. The progress he made was very marked, and at this time he is said to have given indications of the distinction which, as a mathematician, he was afterwards to reach. From St. Andrews, he removed, with his fellow-student Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Leslie, to the university of Edinburgh, where he spent one year in qualifying himself for the church.

His university studies were concluded in 1786, but instead of taking license as a preacher of the gospel, he accepted an appointment as an assistant teacher in an academy then recently opened in Dundee. In that situation he remained for three years. He next engaged with some other persons in the establishment, at Douglastown in Forfarshire, of a factory for spinning flax, and of this association he appears to have been the managing partner. During fifteen years, from 1789 to 1804, he was employed daily in operations apparently very uncongenial with the taste of a man of science, but all his leisure hours appear to have been devoted to the prosecution of scientific researches. At this period he is supposed to have diligently studied the writings of the English mathematicians, as well as made himself thoroughly acquainted with the productions of the most distinguished of those on the continent. His earliest writings were contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. These were three memoirs, entitled 'A New Series for the Rectification of the Ellipse,' in 1796; 'A New Method of Resolving Cubic Equations,' in 1799; and 'A New and Universal Solution of Kepler's Problem,' in 1802; all of them evincing great analytical skill, as well as originality of thought.

In 1804 the company with which he was connected was brought to a dissolution. Mr. Ivory was then appointed professor of mathematics in the Royal military college, at that time at Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, but afterwards removed to Sandhurst in Berkshire. He fulfilled the duties of this important professorship to the great satisfaction of the governors of that institution. His attention to the students under him was unremitting, and he always evinced the utmost readiness to assist, by the most appropriate and familiar illustrations, in smoothing the paths of science to his pupils. An edition of Euclid's 'Elements,' which is known to have been his work, though his name does not appear on the title-page, was prepared by him for the use of the students in the college, and the manner in which he has treated the book on proportion, and those which relate to solids, must have greatly diminished the difficul ties which young learners experience in acquiring a knowledge of those parts of elementary mathematics.

In the beginning of 1819, finding his health decline, he was induced to resign his professorship, and retire into private life. In consequence of his great merit there was granted to him the pension due to the full period which, by the regula tions, the civil officers of the institution are required to serve previously to obtaining a pension, which period he had not completed. After his retirement from Sandhurst he devoted himself wholly to scientific researches; and the results of his labours have been printed chiefly in the volumes of the 'Philosophical Transactions.' In the year 1831, in consideration of the great talent dis played in his investigations, he was, on the recommendation of Lord Brougham, then lord-chancellor, to whom he had been known in early life, invested by King William IV. with the order of knighthood of the Guelphs of Hanover, at the same time that other distinguished scientific men, Messrs. Herschell, Charles Bell, David Brewster, South, John Leslie, and Harris Nicolas received the same honour. An annual pension of £300 was also bestowed on him, which he enjoyed during the rest of his life. In 1839, the university of St. Andrews conferred on him the degree of LL.D. Sir James Ivory died September 21, 1842, in his 77th year. In the last years of his life he resided in great privacy in or near London.

To the 'Transactions of the Royal Society' of London he contributed in all fifteen papers, most of them relating to physical astronomy, and every one containing mathematical investigations of the most refined nature. The first, entitled 'On the Attractions of Homogeneous Ellipsoids,' is in the volume for 1809, and contains investigations of the attractions of such ellipsoids, on points situated within them and on their exterior. The

former case presents few difficulties, but the process used by Laplace for the solution of the other was very complex, and Mr. Ivory had the merit of discovering one which is remarkable for its simplicity. In the volumes for 1812 and 1822 he inserted three papers on the 'Attractions of Spheroids,' in which he substituted a refined analytical process for the indirect method of Laplace. They also contain some observations on the method employed by that great geometer in computing the attractions of spheroids of any form differing but little from spheres. The analytical skill shown by Mr. Ivory in these papers was frankly acknowledged by Laplace himself, in a conversation which he had, in 1826, with Sir Humphry Davy.

In the 'Transactions' for 1814, is a paper by Ivory, entitled 'A New Method of Deducing a first Approximation to the Orbit of a Comet from three Geocentric Observations.' The same year he received the Copley medal for his mathematical communications to the Royal Society. The volumes for 1823 and 1838 contain his investigations relating to Astronomical Refraction. In 1826, one of the royal medals was awarded to him for his paper of the former year, and in 1839 he received another royal medal for that of the latter year. The volumes for 1824, 1831, 1834, and 1839 contain, each, a paper on the equilibrium of fluid bodies. The subject of planetary perturbation is treated by him in two papers in the volumes for 1832 and 1833. In the 'Transactions' he has only one paper which is purely mathematical. It is in the volume for 1831, entitled 'On the Theory of Elliptic Transcendants.' To the 'Philosophical Magazine,' he also contributed several papers. In the number for August 1821, is his method of finding the latitude of a ship by two observations of the sun's altitude, with the time elapsed between them, and in the volumes for 1825 and 1827 are his investigations relating to sound and heat. Several valuable communications from his pen are contained in Maseres 'Scriptores Logarithmici;' in Leybourne's 'Mathematical Repository,' and in the Supplement to the sixth edition of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica.'

He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, an honorary member of several learned bodies, and a corresponding member of the Institute of France.

IVORY, JAMES, a lord of session, under the judicial title of Lord Ivory, a nephew of the subject of the preceding memoir, and son of Mr. Thomas Ivory, Dundee, was born in 1792. He passed advocate in 1816, and married in 1817 the daughter of Mr. Alexander Lawrie, Edinburgh, deputy gazette-writer for Scotland, with issue. In 1832 he was appointed a depute advocate, and subsequently one of the municipal corporation commissioners for Scotland; in 1833 sheriff of Caithness; in 1834 sheriff of Bute; in 1839 he became solicitor-general of Scotland, in 1840 a lord of session, and in 1849 a lord of justiciary. His son, William, passed advocate in 1849, and another son, Thomas, in 1851.

J

JACK, THOMAS, an eminent scholar of the sixteenth century, was master of the Grammar school at Glasgow, which situation he relinquished in 1574, to become minister of Eastwood parish, near Paisley. In 1592 appeared his 'Onomasticon Poeticum,' a sort of dictionary in blank Latin verse, of the localities of classical poetry, which is now very scarce. From the dedication, it appears that the work was revised by Buchanan. In 1582 Jack was minister of Rutherglen, and as such was one of those who opposed the election of Robert Montgomery as archbishop of Glasgow. On the 22d May of that year he and Mr. Thomas Smeton went to Edinburgh to inform the presbytery that Mr. Montgomery had transgressed the act of assembly, and craved that he might be excommunicated. In 1590 he was a member of the General Assembly. He died in 1596.

JACK, GILBERT, a learned metaphysician and medical writer, was born at Aberdeen in 1578. He studied under Robert Howie, who, in 1593, was made principal of Marischal college, on its erection into a university. It is stated by Freher that he attended the philosophy class at St. An-

drews, taught by Robert Hay, an eminent theologian, at whose advice he afterwards pursued his studies at the colleges of Herborn and Helmstadt, on the Continent. In 1604, a period when almost every college in Europe numbered a Scotsman among its professors, he was appointed to the chair of philosophy in the university of Leyden, where, having studied medicine, he took his degree of M.D. in 1611. In 1612 he published 'Institutiones Physicæ, Juventutis Lugdunensis Studiis potissimum dicatæ,' reprinted with notes in 1616. In 1624 appeared his 'Institutiones Medicinæ,' and shortly afterwards he was offered the chair of civil history at Oxford, which he declined. He died April 17, 1628, leaving a widow and ten children.

JAMES I., king of Scotland, one of the best of our old poets, the third son of Robert III., by Annabella Drummond, was born at Dunfermline in 1394. After the untimely and mysterious death of his elder brother, David, duke of Rothesay (see vol. i. p. 34), King Robert resolved to send James to the court of France to complete his education, which had been begun under Walter Wardlaw, bishop of St. Andrews. Accordingly, in 1405, when only eleven years of age, the young prince sailed from his native country, under the care of the earl of Orkney, but his vessel being taken by an English squadron, in violation of a truce which at this time subsisted between England and Scotland, he was carried prisoner to the Tower of London, where he remained for two years, and was afterwards transferred to Windsor castle. Though kept in close confinement, he was instructed in every branch of knowledge which that age afforded, and became also eminently expert in all athletic exercises. He acquainted himself especially with the art of government, and made observations on the mode of administering justice, in a country which had been earlier civilized and was more advanced in the knowledge of law than the one he was destined to govern. His father having died of grief at his capture, his uncle, Albany, and after his death his son Murdoch, ruled as regent in his absence.

In 1421 Henry V. of England took James with him in his second expedition against France, in the hope of detaching the Scots auxiliaries from the French service; and on his return recommitted him to Windsor castle. The captive monarch cheered the gloom of his prison by the consolations of philosophy and poetry, in the latter of which he excelled. He appears particularly to have studied the writings of Chaucer and Gower. At length, after a captivity of nearly nineteen years, he was restored, when in his 30th year, to his kingdom, by the duke of Bedford, then regent of England, and he returned to Scotland in April

Portrait of James I.

1424, having espoused the Lady Joanna Beaufort, daughter of the duke of Somerset, of the blood royal of England. This lady was the fair beauty described in his choice poem of 'The King's Quhair,' or Book, of whom he became enamoured on seeing her, from his window, walking in the royal gardens at Windsor castle, and who, he says, had

"Beauty enough to make a world to doat."

Finding that the duke of Albany, and his son Murdoch, had alienated most of the royal possessions, and reduced the kingdom to a state of anarchy and lawless disorder, he caused the latter, with his two sons, and the aged earl of Lennox,

to be executed as traitors, and their estates to be confiscated to the Crown. (See vol. i. p. 41.) By the enactment in parliament of wise and judicious laws he endeavoured to curb the enormous power of the nobility, and to improve the condition of the people, which, while it rendered him popular with his subjects generally, drew upon him the hatred and indignation of his nobles, who had long acted beyond the control of the law. Besides appointing judges to administer and enforce the laws in every county, he ordered standard weights and measures to be made, encouraged learned men, erected public schools, which he liberally endowed, and finding the resources of the kingdom greatly diminished, and trade much neglected, he invited various manufacturers from Flanders, whom he liberally encouraged to settle in Scotland.

In 1436 he renewed the alliance with France, giving his eldest daughter Margaret, princess of Scotland, in marriage to the dauphin. She was only twelve years old when she married the French prince, who was scarcely a year older. She died in August 1445, in her twenty-second year, her death having been occasioned by a slanderous imputation by one of the courtiers. Her marriage was an unhappy one; her husband, afterwards the despotic and superstitious Louis XI., being the most cruel, treacherous, and malignant monarch that ever sat on the French throne, albeit he was the first of France who was styled "Most Christian King." It was his maxim *Dissimuler c'est regner.* One of his creatures, Jamet de Villy, falsely accused the princess of being unfaithful to her husband. The innocent princess was so overwhelmed by the infamous accusation that she took to her bed, and pined away, overcome by grief. Before she expired, she exclaimed, "Ah! Jamet, Jamet, you have gained your purpose." The story was afterwards proved to be false, and Jamet declared to be a "scoundrel" and "common liar." Louis XI. is admirably represented in Scott's graphic novel of "Quentin Durward." A portrait of the princess on horseback is given in Pinkerton's Scottish portraits, vol. i.

A fruitless attempt of the English to intercept at sea the princess on her passage, with the delay of redress for sundry inroads committed by them, induced James to declare war against England. Raising an army, amounting, it is said, to 200,000 men, he laid siege to Roxburgh castle, then held by the English, but after fifteen days' investment, not being supported by his barons, and being informed, according to some writers, of a conspiracy against his life, he disbanded his forces, and retired to the monastery of the Dominicans or Black Friars, in Perth, where he had resolved to celebrate the festival of Christmas. On his journey thither a Highland woman, who pretended to be a soothsayer, but who in reality was acquainted with the designs of the conspirators, appeared before the king and his attendants, as he was about to pass the Frith of Forth at Queensferry. Her wild and singular attitude astonished James. "My lord and king," she exclaimed, "if you pass over this water, you will never return alive." James was startled at her language, and an old prediction occurred to his recollection, that the king of Scotland would be slain that year. He ordered one of his retinue to ride to the woman, and ask the meaning of her mysterious intimation, but she merely repeated what she had said to the king, that if he passed the Scottish sea, as the Frith of Forth was anciently designated, he would never return alive. She was asked who gave her this information, and she replied that she received it from a man named Hubert, most probably a domestic in the service of the king. The intimation of the woman was unfortunately disregarded. The king and his attendants passed on, believing her to be, what he who questioned her described her, "a drunken fool who knew not what she said."

The principal conspirator against the king was Sir Robert Graham, uncle of Malise, earl of Strathearn. He had been imprisoned by James in 1425, when he took summary vengeance on the family of the duke of Albany. In a meeting of the Estates in 1424, a statute had been enacted to ascertain the lands which belonged to the Crown at the decease of Robert I., and James was authorised to demand the production of all charters and writs of tenure. Under pretence that the earldom of Strathearn was a male fee, the king gave the liferent of it, in 1426, to his uncle, Walter, earl of Athol and Caithness, grand-

uncle of Malise, who was thus divested of his earldom; but as a recompense the king assigned to him the earldom of Menteith. Athol, who was at that time approaching his seventieth year, was the son of Robert II. by Euphemia Ross, the second queen of that monarch; and his grandson, Sir Robert Stuart, was in great favour with James, who appointed him private chamberlain at court. Sir Robert Graham, indignant at the divestment and transfer of his nephew's dignity, began to intrigue with the earl of Athol and his grandson, who were both ambitious, intimating that if the king was dead, the crown would of right devolve upon the latter. He soon found a number of desperate adventurers to aid him in his plans, and he inflamed the people by false statements of the proceedings of James, while he aggravated the discontent of the nobles, already greatly irritated at their diminished power and influence. In 1434, shortly after he had been released from his imprisonment, he attended a meeting of the principal nobility, where he expressed himself in the most outrageous manner against James, who was then proceeding vigorously in his endeavours to humble the feudal greatness of his barons. He maintained that the execution of Murdoch duke of Albany and his sons had originated in the avarice of the king, whose object was to possess their estates, and he concluded a long harangue with saying, "My lords, if you will firmly support me in what I shall say to the king, I will demand redress in your presence, and I trust in God we shall be satisfied." His proposal was highly approved of, and the nobles present bound themselves to support him.

When the Estates met in 1435, relying on the promises of aid he had received, this daring conspirator rose, and advancing to the royal seat, laid his hand on the king, and exclaimed,—"I arrest you in the name of the estates of your realm now assembled, for, as your subjects are bound and sworn to obey you in the administration of the laws, in like manner you are compelled to defend your people, to govern by the laws, so that you do not wrong them, but defend and maintain them in justice." Then turning to the nobles, he asked, "Is it not thus as I say?" But, astonished at his boldness, and awed by the presence of the king, they maintained a profound silence, and James immediately ordered Graham to prison. He was soon after sent into banishment, when he retired to the solitary fastnesses of the Highlands. As his estates were forfeited, he proceeded to renounce his allegiance, and he sent the king a mortal defiance, declaring that for his tyranny he would destroy him, his wife and children, whenever he had an opportunity. James immediately issued a proclamation, offering a large reward for Graham, dead or alive. The other chief conspirators were Athol, Sir Robert Stuart, and Christopher Chambers, one of the king's domestics, whom they had bribed.

The night fixed for carrying the plot into execution was that of Ash Wednesday, being the 20th February, 1437. The earl of Athol and his grandson attended the king that evening, and some time after supper, the amusements of the court having been kept up till a late hour, James called for the parting cup, and every one present drank before retiring to rest. Shortly after midnight, Graham, with three hundred Highlanders of Athol, was in possession of the convent, having entered without being observed, or meeting the slightest interruption. The king was in his own apartment, and was standing before the fireplace in a kind of undress, gaily conversing with his queen and a few of her ladies, when suddenly he heard the clashing of arms in the courtyard, and the flashes of torches from without glared through the room. As the noise waxed louder, the queen and her ladies clung to each other, surrounding the king, but soon recovering their presence of mind, they rushed to the door, which they found open, and the bolts destroyed. The king, without arms or attendants, besought them to keep the door fast as long as they could, while he examined if escape were practicable. Finding the windows of the apartment strongly barred, he seized the fire-tongs, and after a desperate exertion succeeded in lifting a plank from the floor, which covered a kind of square vault or cellar of narrow dimensions. Through this aperture he dropped, and the flooring was carefully replaced. The room below was full of dust, and by a sad fatality he had caused a small square window, through which he could have easily escaped, to be built

up three days previously, on account of the tennis balls entering it, when that game was played in the garden.

On the approach of the conspirators to the king's apartment, Lady Catherine Douglas thrust her arm into the bolt, while the other ladies pressed against the door. But the delicate arm-bone was in a moment broken by the violence of the assassins in bursting it open. Several of the king's attendants whom the noise had attracted, in offering resistance, were killed, and among them Patrick Dunbar, a brother of the earl of March. Not finding the king in the apartment, and forgetting the cellar below the floor, the conspirators proceeded to the adjoining rooms in search of him. Supposing that they had left the convent, James called for sheets to draw him out of the place of his confinement. With considerable exertion, the ladies removed the plank, and were proceeding to extricate him, when one of them, Elizabeth Douglas, fell into the cellar. At this unfortunate moment, Christopher Chambers happened to pass along the gallery, and saw what the ladies were doing. Calling to his associates, he entered the apartment with a torch, and though the noise of his approach had caused the ladies hastily to replace the board, he carefully examined the floor, and soon perceived that a plank had been broken up. On lifting it, he held the torch in the aperture, and beheld the king and the lady. "Sirs," he loudly cried, "the bridegroom is found for whom we have been searching and carolling all night long." The conspirators broke up the floor, and one of them, named Sir John Hall, leaped into the cellar, with a dagger in his hand. The king grappled him by the shoulders, and dashed him to the ground. A brother of Hall descended, and aimed at the king, but the blow was parried, and he was also seized by the neck, and thrown down. Yet in vain did James attempt to wrest a dagger from either; and in the struggle he cut his hands severely.

Sir Robert Graham now appeared in the room, and instantly sprang into the cellar. Weary and faint by his former struggles, weaponless, and profusely bleeding at the hands, James appealed to him for mercy, as farther resistance was vain. "Thou cruel tyrant," said Graham, raising his dagger, "never didst thou show mercy to those of thine own blood, nor to any gentleman who came in thy way; expect no mercy now." "Then," entreated the king, "I implore thee, for the salvation of my soul, to let me have a confessor." "No," replied the assassin, "no other confessor shalt thou have than this dagger." Graham plunged his weapon into the king's breast, and the ill-fated monarch fell, mortally wounded. Graham and the two brothers, Hall, then fell upon him, and repeatedly stabbed him in various parts of the body even after he was dead. In his breast there were no fewer than sixteen wounds, any one of which would have produced death.

At the time of his assassination, James was in the 44th year of his age, and the thirty-first of his nominal, though only the thirteenth, of his actual reign. His death was universally bewailed by the nation, and his inhuman murderers, who were all apprehended within a month after, were put to death by the most horrible tortures.

James left a son, also named James, the subject of the following article, and five daughters. A portrait of his queen, Jane or Joanna, is in Pinkerton's Scottish Gallery, taken from a rare print, and subjoined is a woodcut of it

One of his daughters, the princess Isabel, married in November 1442, Francis I., duke of Bretagne, having been affianced to him the preceding year, when his father, duke John V., was alive. Argentré, in his History of Bretagne, informs us that when the envoys of John returned from Scotland, that prince was eager to know their opinion of the princess. They informed him that she had beauty, health, and an elegant person, but was very silent, and apparently simple. "My dear friends," said the duke, "I beg you will return to Scotland and bring her to me; she is just such a wife as I desire for my son. Knowledge does a woman more hurt than good; upon my soul, I shall have no other. By the body of St. Nicolas, a woman is quite wise enough, when she can distinguish her husband's shirt from his waistcoat." In Pinkerton's Scottish Gallery, where this celebrated reply is quoted, there is a fine portrait of Isabel of Scotland, a copy from the engraving in Lobineau's Histoire de Bretagne, taken from the original painting in the cathedral of Vannes, of which a woodcut is subjoined

James I. holds a high rank among Scottish poets. The chief memorial of his fame is his allegorical poem of 'The King's Quhair,' the only manuscript copy of which in existence was discovered in the Bodleian library at Oxford, by Lord Woodhouselee, (see Tytler, Alexander Fraser,) who, in 1783, first published it to the world, with explanatory notes and a critical dissertation. To James is likewise ascribed two humorous poems, entitled 'Christ's Kirk on the Green,' and 'Peblis to the Play,' descriptive of the rural manners and pastimes of that age. Historians relate that he was also a skilful musician, and some attribute to him the composition of many of the most favourite national melodies of Scotland. A list of the works ascribed to James I. will be found in Park's edition of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.

JAMES II., king of Scotland, succeeded to the throne, on the murder of his father in February 1437, when only seven years of age, and during his minority the public affairs were chiefly directed by Chancellor Crichton (see vol. i. p. 727), who had been the minister of James I.; while Alexander Livingston was chosen keeper of the King's person, but these ministers unhappily disagreed, in consequence of which the country was divided into two factions. When at length he assumed the government into his own hands, James displayed a prudence and fortitude which inspired hopes of an energetic reign. He succeeded in overawing and nearly ruining the potent family of Douglas, which had so long rivalled and defied the crown, and with his own hand stabbed the eighth earl to the heart in Stirling castle, for refusing to break up the treasonable confederacy which had been formed with the earls of Crawford and Ross (see page 44 of this volume). He procured the sanction of parliament to laws more subversive of the power of the nobles than had been obtained by any of his predecessors. By one of these, not only all the vast possessions of the earl of Douglas were annexed to the crown, but all prior and future alienations of crown lands were declared to be void. He was accidentally killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh, August 3, 1460, in the 30th year of his age, and the 24th of his reign.

He had married in 1450, the princess Mary, daughter of the duke of Gueldres, by whom he left three sons and a daughter. On receiving in-

telligence of her husband's death, the queen hastened to the camp, with her eldest son, James, then only in his seventh year, and boldly exhorted the nobles to continue the siege, with the words, "I give you another king." The siege was in consequence vigorously pressed, when the garrison surrendered, and the castle of Roxburgh was levelled with the ground.

JAMES III., born in 1453, ascended the throne in 1460, being first proclaimed in the town of Kelso. During his minority, the administration of public affairs was committed to Robert, Lord Boyd, the chancellor, and the archbishops of Glasgow and St. Andrews, and the bishop of Dunkeld, and by them a treaty of peace with England was concluded for fifteen years. On 13th July 1469, the king's marriage was celebrated with Margaret, daughter of the king of Denmark, who, in name of dowry, made a permanent gift of the Orkney and Shetland isles to the crown of Scotland. From a portrait of this princess, in Pinkerton's Scottish Gallery, the subjoined woodcut is taken

Like his father and grandfather, James aimed at humbling the power of the nobles, but far inferior to them in abilities and address, he attached himself to persons of mean station, and treated his nobility with coldness and neglect. Having detected a design formed against him, in which his brothers, Alexander, duke of Albany, and John, earl of Mar, were implicated, James seized their persons, and committed Albany to Edinburgh castle, while Mar was murdered, it is said, by the king's command (see vol. i. pp. 43 and 44). Albany made his escape, and concluded a treaty with Edward IV. of England, in consequence of which he returned to Scotland, with a powerful army under the duke of Gloucester. James was compelled to implore the assistance of his nobles, and while they lay in the camp near Lauder, a conspiracy for the destruction of the king's favourites was formed among them, with Douglas earl of Angus at its head, (see p. 45 of this volume,) and the earls of Angus, Huntly, and Lennox, with other barons of less note, forcibly entered the apartment of their sovereign, seized all the favourites except one, Sir John Ramsay, afterwards created earl of Bothwell, (see vol. i. p. 353,) and without any form of trial hanged them over the bridge of Lauder, in July 1482. James himself, a prisoner in the hands of his rebellious barons, was conveyed to Edinburgh castle, in which he was strictly confined for a time, under the charge of his uncles, the earls of Buchan and Athol. He soon obtained his liberation; but new conspiracies were entered into, and the malcontent nobles having obtained possession of the king's eldest son, a youth of sixteen, they placed him at their head, and openly proclaimed their intention of depriving James of a crown of which, they declared, he had proved himself unworthy. Roused by his danger, the king formed the design of retreating into the north, but the rebellious lords advancing upon Edinburgh, he had scarcely time to get on board one of the ships of Sir Andrew Wood, and cross over to Fife, when he learned that the whole of the southern part of Scotland had risen in arms. Proceeding towards the north, James issued orders for assembling an army, and he speedily found himself at the head of a well-appointed force of 30,000 men.

The two parties came to an engagement at Sauchie, near Stirling, July 11, 1488. James fled at the first onset, was thrown from his horse, carried into a miller's hut, and by a person who calling

himself a priest, was brought to confess him, he was treacherously murdered, in the 36th year of his age, and 28th of his reign.

The portrait of James III. and his son kneeling, as in the altar-piece, originally painted, not later than the year 1484, of the Collegiate church of the Holy Trinity, Edinburgh, which is given in a separate steel plate, has been verified by Mr. David Laing, keeper of the library of the Writers to the Signet, in an interesting and valuable historical description, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and inserted in the Proceedings of that body, vol. iii., part 1, page 8. 1860. The original paintings, transferred in consequence of a memorial addressed to her majesty, signed by the dukes of Hamilton and Buccleuch, and other influential persons, to the palace of Holyrood from Hampton Court, as the most appropriate place for preserving authentic portraits of the royal family of Scotland, have been, by authority of the lords commissioners of the treasury, placed within frames of large plate glass, and raised on handsome oak pedestals, so that both sides of the panels are exhibited to advantage.

JAMES IV., eldest son of James III., by Margaret, princess of Denmark, was born in March 1472, and succeeded to the throne in 1488. Naturally generous and brave, and fond of magnificence, he soon acquired the confidence of his nobles, and by his amiable and popular manners, and the enactment of wise and salutary laws, obtained the affections of his people. He excelled in all warlike exercises; and, by frequent tournaments and other splendid exhibitions, he attracted to his court not only his own nobility, but also many knights from foreign countries. To acquaint himself with the wants, manners, and pursuits of his subjects, he was also in the habit of mixing amongst them in disguise. In 1503 he married Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, an event which laid the foundation of the future union of the two crowns. By the marriage treaty a peace was concluded with England, which continued unbroken for nine years, during which time the kingdom, under his beneficent government, enjoyed the utmost tranquillity and prosperity. Unfortunately, however, James' impetuous and chivalric character could ill brook some indications of hostility shown by his brother-in-law, Henry VIII., soon after his accession to the English throne; and, assembling a numerous army, he invaded the northern counties of England. He was encountered by the earl of Surrey at the head of 31,000 men, on the fatal field of Flodden, September 9, 1513, when the Scots army sustained a decisive overthrow, the king and the choicest of his nobility being among the slain. James was in the 41st year of his age, and 26th of his reign, at the time of this disastrous engagement, in which twelve earls, thirteen lords, five eldest sons of peers, fifty gentlemen of note, several dignitaries of the church, and about ten thousand common men, were left on the field with their sovereign.

In the *Iconographia Scotica* of Pinkerton, there are two portraits of this generous and magnificent monarch, one of them with a falcon on his fist, and the other with a thistle in his hand, and a chain round his waist. Historians describe his person as of the middle size, and elegant, with a majestic countenance. Of the former portrait, Pinkerton says: "The present curious and interesting portrait is from a painting in the possession of Mr. Batsford, at Fulham; which appears to have belonged to King Charles I. In the catalogue of that king's pictures, p. 87, there is this article: 'Item, beside the door, the picture of King James IV. of Scotland, with a faulcon on his fist, done after an ancient water-coloured piece; half a figure, so big as the life, in a carved frame. Length 3 f. 1. Breadth 2 f. 0. Done by Daniel Mytens.' This invaluable piece is in good preservation; and Mytens, who flourished in the reign of James I. of England, has shown great talent in the execution. The prototype was probably a painting in distemper, in one of the Scottish palaces."

JAMES V., son of the preceding, was only eighteen months old when he succeeded to the throne, having been born in April 1512. Among the persons who had the principal charge of his education were Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Gavin Dunbar, and John Bellenden. During his minority, the queen-mother was appointed regent, in consequence of the will left by her husband, although it was contrary to the Scottish law; but after her marriage with the earl of Angus,

John duke of Albany was elected regent (see vol. i. p. 45). In 1524, when only in his twelfth year, the nobles, tired of the state of misrule into which the country had been brought, and of the dissensions which prevailed among themselves, requested the young king to assume the government. His power, however, was merely nominal, as four guardians were appointed, by whom the whole authority of the state was exercised in his name. The earl of Angus, one of these, soon obtained the ascendency over his colleagues, and he held the king in such restraint as induced James, in his seventeenth year, to make his escape from the palace of Falkland, and take refuge in Stirling castle, the residence of his mother. By the most vigorous measures, the king now proceeded to repress disorders and punish crime throughout the kingdom. Attended by a numerous retinue, under the pretence of enjoying the pleasures of hunting, he made progresses into the unsettled parts of the country, executing thieves and marauders, and caused the law to be obeyed even in the remotest parts of his dominions. The most memorable of his victims was the border outlaw, Johnie Armstrong, who, on coming to pay his respects to the king, was summarily hanged with all his followers.

In 1532 the college of justice or court of session was instituted by James, modelled on the court of the parliament of Paris.

In 1535 James went over to France upon a matrimonial expedition, and married Magdalene, eldest daughter of the French king, who died of consumption within forty days after her arrival in Scotland. He afterwards, in June 1538, espoused Mary of Guise, widow of the duke of Longueville. His continual efforts to depress the nobility rendered almost his whole reign disastrous. A rupture with Henry VIII. led to the battle of Solway Moss, one of the most inglorious in the Scottish annals. The chief command of the Scots troops having been conferred on Oliver Sinclair, a favourite of the king, the haughty and discontented nobles indignantly refused to obey such a leader, and were, in consequence, easily defeated by an inferior body of English. When the tidings of this disaster reached James, he was struck to the heart with grief and mortification. Hastening to Edinburgh, he shut himself up for a week, and then passed over to Falkland, where he took to his bed. Meantime his queen had been delivered at Linlithgow of a daughter, afterwards the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots. On being informed of this event, he exclaimed, "It (meaning the crown) cam with a lass, and it will go with a lass," and in a few days thereafter expired, December 13, 1542, being only in the thirty-first year of his age and twenty-ninth of his reign. His deathbed was peculiarly affecting. A few of his most favoured friends and councillors stood round his couch; the monarch stretched out his hand for them to kiss; and regarding them for some moments with a look of great sweetness and placidity, turned himself upon the pillow and expired. He left an only daughter, the beautiful but unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, an infant of eight days old, to succeed to the crown, and amongst other illegitimate children, a son, James, afterwards the famous Regent Moray, his mother being the daughter of John, fourth Lord Erskine.

His love of justice endeared James V. to the people, who conferred on him the proud title of "King of the Poor." To gratify a strong passion for romantic adventure, he used often to roam through the country in disguise, under the name of "The Gudeman of Ballangeich." He is said to have been the author of the well-known ballad of 'The Gaberlunzie Man;' and to him is also ascribed the popular old song of 'The Jollie Beggar,' both founded on his own adventures.

His person is described as having been of the middle size; his form elegant and majestic, his face oval, his eyes blue, his hair yellow. He had an aquiline nose, and the most striking features of the Stuarts, from the accession of the family. His portrait, engraved for the 'Scottish Nation,' is from one in Pinkerton's *Iconographia Scotica*, after a drawing in Lord Orford's possession, copied from a contemporary painting in the collection of the duke of Devonshire.

JAMES VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, the son of Mary, queen of Scots, and Henry Lord Darnley, was born in Edinburgh castle, June 19, 1566. In July of the following year, on the forced resignation of his mother, James was crowned king at Stirling, when he was scarcely more than

a year old. Soon after his birth, he was intrusted to the care of the earl of Mar, and his youth was passed at Stirling castle, under the tuition chiefly of George Buchanan. He was of a docile but timid disposition, and his progress in learning was rapid. During his minority the kingdom was governed by regents, of whom the earls of Moray and Morton were the most conspicuous. In 1578 James assumed the government into his own hands; and one of his first acts was to reconcile the feuds of his nobility, whom, for that purpose, he invited to a grand festival at Holyrood-house. He early discovered that excessive propensity to favouritism which accompanied him through life. His preference of the duke of Lennox and Captain James Stewart, son of Lord Ochiltree, created earl of Arran, led to the celebrated "Raid of Ruthven" in August 1582 (see page 339), when the confederated nobles compelled him to dismiss them from his councils. In the following May James made his escape from Ruthven castle, when he recalled the earl of Arran, executed the earl of Gowrie for treason (in May 1584), and banished most of the lords engaged with him in that enterprise. In 1585 the banished nobles returned to Scotland with an army, and succeeded in obtaining a pardon for themselves, as well as the removal of the favourites from the king's presence.

During the long imprisonment of his ill-fated mother, James treated her with neglect; but when it became evident that Queen Elizabeth was at length about to consummate her cruelty to Mary by putting her to a violent death, he felt himself called upon to interfere. He sent a letter of remonstrance to the English queen, and appealed to his foreign allies for assistance. On receiving the tidings of her execution, he exhibited every outward sign of grief and indignation. He rejected with becoming spirit the excuses of Elizabeth, and made preparations for war, but, conscious of the inadequacy of his resources, no actual hostilities took place.

In 1589 James contracted a matrimonial alliance with Anne, second daughter of Frederick, king of Denmark. The princess, on her voyage, being, by contrary winds, driven back to Norway, James sailed in quest of her, and after a winter passed in feasting and revelry in Copenhagen, returned with his queen to Scotland in May 1590. For the next ten years the history of his reign exhibits much turbulence and party contention. In August 1600, while the kingdom was in a state of unusual tranquillity, occurred the mysterious affair called the Gowrie conspiracy, one of the most inexplicable events in the annals of Scotland. Historians have assumed that the earl of Gowrie and his brother, Alexander Ruthven, had concerted a plan to assassinate the king, in revenge for their father's execution in 1584. On the 5th of August 1600, he was at his palace of Falkland in Fife, enjoying his favourite amusement of hunting, and at an early hour in the morning he had mounted, with his suite, and was proceeding in search of game, when he met Alexander Ruthven, who with great earnestness informed him that he had seized a person in disguise, of a very suspicious appearance, who held under his cloak a pot full of money, whom he had confined in his brother's castle at Perth for his examination. The king conceiving him to be an agent of the Pope or the king of Spain, was persuaded to proceed to Perth, taking with him only the duke of Lennox, the earl of Mar, and about twenty others. Soon after his arrival, while his retinue were partaking of a repast in an adjoining apartment, Alexander requested James to follow him privately; and, leading him up a staircase, through several rooms, the doors of which he carefully locked behind them, came at last to a small study, where there stood a man in armour, with a sword and dagger by his side. At this strange sight, James started back, but Ruthven, snatching the dagger, held it to his breast, saying, "Remember how unjustly my father suffered by your command; you are my prisoner; submit to my disposal, without resistance or outcry, or this dagger shall instantly revenge his blood." James made use of expostulations, entreaties, and flattery, on which Ruthven left him in charge of the armed man, to seek for his brother. In the meantime the king's attendants became impatient, and on inquiring for James, one of the servants hastily appeared among them, and told them that his majesty had just ridden off towards Falkland. All of them rushed out into the street; and the earl, with the utmost eagerness, called for their horses

Alexander Ruthven had, by this time, returned to the mysterious chamber where the king was detained, and swearing now that there was no remedy, and that he must die, proceeded to bind his hands. Unarmed as he was, the king scorned to submit to such an indignity, but closing with his opponent, a fierce struggle ensued. The man in armour, who had hitherto stood motionless, threw up the window, and the king, dragging Ruthven towards it, cried, with a wild and affrighted voice, "Treason! Help! My lord of Mar! help, help, I am murdered!" His attendants, hearing his cries, and seeing at the window a hand which grasped his neck, hastened to his assistance. Lennox and Mar, with the greater number of the nobles, ran up the principal staircase, where, finding all the doors shut, they endeavoured in vain to force a passage. But Sir John Ramsay, of the Dalhousie family, one of the royal pages, ascending by a backstair, called "the black turnpike," found the door of the apartment open; and seizing Ruthven, who was still struggling with the king, struck him twice with his sword, and thrust him towards the entrance, where he was met and killed by Sir Thomas Erskine and Sir Hugh Herries. With his last breath he exclaimed, "Alas! I am not to blame for this matter."

On the death of his brother, Gowrie rushed into the room, with a drawn sword in each hand, followed by seven of his people, well armed, and a scuffle ensued, when Sir John Ramsay pierced the earl through the heart, and he fell dead without uttering a word. The inhabitants of Perth, with whom Gowrie was extremely popular, hearing of his fate, ran to arms, and surrounded his house, threatening revenge. His majesty endeavoured to pacify them, by speaking to them from a window, and also by admitting the magistrates, to whom he fully detailed the circumstances of the case; on which they dispersed, and he returned to Falkland. Three of the earl's accomplices were afterwards condemned and executed at Perth, and diligent search being made for the person concealed in the study, Andrew Henderson, the earl's steward, upon a promise of pardon, acknowledged himself to be the man. From his confessions, however, and those of others implicated in the transaction, it appeared that they were totally ignorant of the motives which had prompted their master to such a deed. From the utter want of preparation for an effective defence on the part of the brothers, we are inclined to believe that they did not meditate the death of the king, but merely to get possession of his person, the only mode adopted in those days, by ambitious or discontented noblemen, to obtain a change in the policy of the government, and to render their own influence paramount. The subject has been very ably investigated in 'Pitcairn's Criminal Trials,' and the evidence connected with it has already been referred to under the head of Gowrie, earl of (see p. 340 of this volume).

For the next three years, James was in constant communication with his ambassadors in England, and directed their measures, relative to his succession to the crown of that kingdom, with a degree of skill and knowledge of life which could scarcely have been expected from his previous management of Scottish affairs.

In 1603, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, James succeeded to the throne of England, when his style was changed to James I., being the first king of that name in the sister country. He signalised his accession to the English crown by bestowing a profusion of titles and honours on both Scotsmen and Englishmen, but his undisguised preference of his own countrymen excited the jealousy and complaints of his new subjects. A conference held in the beginning of 1604, at Hampton Court, between the divines of the established church and the puritans, afforded James an opportunity of displaying his skill in theological controversy, and of declaring his determination to oppress all who dissented from episcopacy. His despotic and intolerant spirit even led him to re-light the fires of persecution. In 1611 he caused two of his English subjects, Bartholomew Legate and Edward Wightman, to be burnt for heresy, the one at Smithfield, and the other at Lichfield. On November 5, 1605, was discovered the famous Gunpowder Plot, concerted by some English Roman Catholics, the object of which was to blow up king and parliament; and, some time after, was also detected a conspiracy entered into by Lord Cobham and others to place the Lady Arabella Stuart on the throne.

In 1612 he lost his eldest son Henry, a prince of great promise. In 1613 the eventful marriage of his daughter Elizabeth, with the elector palatine of the Rhine, took place. James' favourite at this time was Robert Carr or Kerr, of the Kerrs of Fernihirst, a youth from Scotland, whom he had created earl of Somerset. The scandalous murder of Sir Thomas Overbury by the machinations of this minion and his infamous countess, led to his disgrace at court, which paved the way for the rise of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham. The unjust execution of the gallant and accomplished Sir Walter Raleigh in 1618, to please the court of Spain, has left a deep stain on James' memory.

The close of James' life was marked by violent contests with his parliament, which prepared dreadful consequences for his son, Charles I. He was also much disquieted by the misfortunes of his son-in-law, the elector-palatine, who had been stripped of all his dominions by the German emperor. By first undertaking the defence of the Protestants of Germany, and then abandoning their cause, James incurred considerable odium. Urged by natural feelings for the popular cause, in 1624 he had declared war against Spain and the emperor. It was not without great reluctance that he consented to this step, nor would any considerations of national honour or interest have persuaded him to it, had not his son Charles, and the favourite Buckingham, supported it. The military expedition, however, to Holland proved a miserable failure. The French court stood aloof from the struggle, and the Dutch received their English allies with coldness and inhumanity. Chagrined at the turn which affairs had taken, distracted by the cabals of his courtiers, and irritated by what appeared to him the arrogance of his parliament and the disloyalty of his people, James's health, already shaken by the intemperate use of strong and sweet wines, and repeated attacks of gout, began to give way. Early in the spring of 1625, he was seized with tertian ague, and died on the 27th of March that year, in the 59th year of his age. His reign was distinguished by the establishment of new colonies, the introduction of manufactures, and the improvement of Ireland.

James, who shuddered at the sight of a drawn sword, was very expert with his pen, and he prided himself much on his literary abilities. Though dogmatical and pedantic, his learning was extensive, and he had strong powers of mind when divested of prejudice. He attempted poetry with considerable success. So fond was he of polemics, that he founded Chelsea college expressly for controversial theology. His grandson, Charles II., however, converted it into an asylum for disabled soldiers. For the encouragement of learning, James also founded, in April 1582, the university of Edinburgh, and he conferred a lasting benefit on all who speak the English language, by the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures, still in use, which was begun under his instructions, in 1604, and completed and published in 1611.

His works are:

The Essayes of a Prentise in the Diuine Art of Poesie. Edinburgh, 1584 and 1585, 4to. At that time his majesty was only in his 18th year. After the Commendatory Poems in this volume, follow twelve Sonnets, preceded by, Ane Quadrain of Alexandrin Verse; Next succeed, The Vranie, being a Translation from Du Bartas; Ane Metaphoricall invention of a Tragedie, called Phœnix; A Paraphrastical Translation out of the Poete Lvcane; Ane Schort Treatise, conteining some Revlis and Cautelis to be obseruit and eschewit in Scottis Poesie. These Rules are the most curious portion of the book, and are followed by, The ciiii. Psalme, translated ovt of Tremellivs; and ane schort Poeme of Tyme. A new edition of this work was given by R. P. Gillies, in 1814.

Ane Frvitful Meditation, conteining ane plaine and facill Expositioun of ye 7, 8, 9, and 10 versis of the 20th Chapt. of the Reuelatioun, in forme of ane Sermone. Set doun be the maist Christiane King, and synceir professour, and chief defender of the treuth, Iames the 6, King of Scottis. Edin. 1588, 4to. In English, entitled, The King's Majestie of Scotland, James the 6th his Frutfull Meditation, containing an Exposition, or laying open of Reuel. xx. 7-10. First printed in Scottish, at Edenborough, 1588. Since printed at London, 1589, and 1603, 8vo. This work was also printed in French, at Rochelle, in 1589. Ane Meditatiovn vpon the xxv., xxvii., and xxix. verses of the xv. Chapt. of the first buke of the Chronicles of the Kingis. Edin. 1589, 4to.

Poeticall Exercises, at Vacant Hours. Edin. 1591, 4to This he characterises as the work of his "verie young and tender years." Reprinted by R. P. Gillies in 1814.

Demonologie, in form of Dialogue; divided into three books. Edin. 1597, 1600, 4to. Lond. 1603, 4to.

The Questions to be resolvit at the Convention of the Estaits and Generall Assemblie, appointed to be at the burgh of Perth, the last day of Februarie nixt to come. Edinburgh, 1597 4to. These questions, 55 in number, are subscribed James Rx.

Instructions to his Sonne, Prince Henry. Edin. 1603, 12mo.

Basilicon Doron; a Poem. Lond. 1603, 1604, 8vo. Paris, 1603, 1604, 8vo, and 16mo. A treatise to his son.

Jacobi M. Britanniæ, &c. Regis Declaratio pro Jure Regio, Sceptrorumque Immunitate; adversus Card. Perronii Orationem in Comitiis Franciæ generalibus ad Ordinem Plebium Parisiis habitam 18 Cal. Feb. 1615. Lond. 1616, 4to.

The True Lawe of Free Monarchies; or, the reciprock and mutuall dutie betwixt a Free King and his Naturall Subiects. This has neither date nor author's name, but is placed in the Collection of King James VI.'s works. It and his 'Basilicon Doron' contain many despotic doctrines, in accordance with the extreme notions of the divine right of kings which he entertained, but they are, nevertheless, works of no ordinary merit.

Opera Latina, edente Ricardo Montacutio. Lond. 1619, fol. The same in English, by Bishop Montacute. London, 1616, fol.

Learned Decisions, and most prudent and pious Directions for Students in Divinity. 1629, 4to.

The Psalmes of King David, translated by King James. Oxf. 1631, 12mo. Lond. 1636, fol.

Counter-blast to Tobacco. To which is added, a learned Discourse by Dr. Everard Maynwaring, proving that Tobacco is a procuring cause of the Scurvy. Lond. 1672, 4to.

The Prince's Cabala; or, Mysteries of State. 1715, 8vo.

The remaining publications of this monarch consist of Speeches, Proclamations, &c., as,

His Speech in Parliament, March 19, 1603. London, 1604, 4to.

Speech in the last Session of Parliament; with a Discourse of the Manner of the Discovery of the late intended Treason Lond. 1605, 4to. 1606, 8vo.

His Speech in Parliament, March, 1607. Lond. 4to.

Speech to both Houses of Parliament. Lond. 1607, 4to.

His Judgement concerning a Real King and a Tyrant, &c. Lond. 1609, 1681.

Booke of Proclamations. Lond. 1609, fol.

Publication of his Edict against Private Combats. Lond. 1613, 4to.

Speech in the Starre Chamber, June 20, 1616. London, 1616, 4to.

Declaration concerning Lawful Sports to be used. Lond. 1618.

A Speech in Parliament, a Proclamation. and a Declaration. Lond. 1621, 4to.

Vox Regis: or, the difference betwixt a King Ruling by Law, and a Tyrant by his own will: in two Speeches of King James to the Parliament, in 1603 and 1609. Lond. 1681.

JAMESONE, GEORGE, an eminent artist, justly termed the Vandyke of Scotland, and the first native Scots painter on record, was born at Aberdeen in 1586. He was the son of Andrew Jamesone, an architect or builder in that city, and Marjory, daughter of David Anderson, one of the magistrates. He studied at Antwerp, under Rubens, with Vandyke; and on his return to Scotland in 1628 he applied himself to painting portraits in oil, occasionally practising also in history and landscape. When Charles I. visited Scotland in 1633, the magistrates of Edinburgh employed Jamesone to make drawings of the Scottish monarchs. With these the king was so highly pleased, that he sat to him for a full-length picture, and rewarded him with a diamond ring from his finger. It is said that on account of a weakness in his eyes, his majesty allowed him the privilege of remaining covered in his presence, a circumstance which may account for his being represented with his hat on in all his portraits of himself. Jamesone died at his residence in Edinburgh, in 1644, aged 58, and was buried in the Greyfriars churchyard of that city. An engraving of his portrait, with a miniature of his wife in his hand, from a picture by himself, is inserted in Pinkerton's Scottish Gallery, of which a woodcut is subjoined.

Portraits, painted by him, are preserved in different gentlemen's houses in the north of Scotland, as well as in Marischal and King's colleges; and the hall of the latter is adorned by one of his pictures called the Sibyls, supposed to be portraits of ten of the chief beauties of Aberdeen. The largest collection of Jamesone's works is at Taymouth castle, Perthshire, the seat of the marquis of Breadalbane, his lordship's ancestors having been one of his chief patrons. A curious genealogical tree of the house of Glenorchy, painted by Jamesone in 1635, is described by Pennant in his Tour. Some account of his works is contained in

the valuable 'Anecdotes of Painting in England.' This distinguished artist married, March 12, 1624, Isabel Tosh, by whom he had a large family, but three daughters only survived him. Of these, Mary, who was thrice married, and had for her second husband James Gregory, the mathematician, excelled in skilful sewing, and executed an extensive piece of tapestry, which was hung from the gallery of the West church in Aberdeen. Alexander, one of his scholars, married another daughter, and Cosmo Alexander his son, engraved a portrait of his grandfather in 1728.

JAMESON, Robert, a distinguished naturalist, styled the father of modern natural history, third son of Thomas Jameson, merchant and soap-manufacturer, Leith, was born in that town on the 11th July, 1774. He early showed a strong desire of becoming acquainted with the history of natural objects, and whilst a boy at the grammar school of his native town, he commenced stuffing birds, and collecting animals and plants, on the beach of Leith and its neighbourhood. In 1788 he entered the humanity class, in the university of Edinburgh, and as a student, he walked in the procession at the laying of the foundation stone of the New college buildings, in one of the class-rooms of which he was destined to be a distinguished lecturer. At first, from his great desire to see the world, he was anxious to be a sailor; but his father objecting, by the advice of his friends, he adopted, instead, the study of medicine, and was appointed assistant to John Cheyne, Esq., surgeon, Leith. In 1792 he attended one course of the lectures of Dr. Walker, then professor of natural history in the college of Edinburgh, and another in 1793. He soon became a favourite pupil, and shortly afterwards was appointed keeper of the museum. He also studied botany with great success. In 1793 he visited London, and was introduced to the principal scientific gentlemen of the metropolis, particularly, Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Shaw, and other leading members of the Linnæan Society.

On his return to Leith, he seems to have resigned his surgical appointment, and applied all the time he could spare to practical anatomy, under the celebrated lecturer John Bell, with whom he dissected for a long period, to enlarge his views of comparative anatomy. Whilst attending the chemical class, his assiduity attracted the attention of Dr. Rotheram, Dr. Black's assistant, and afterwards professor of physics in the university of St. Andrews. He now added to his chemical knowledge, mineralogical information generally, and his first essays as a mineralogist were contributed to the 13th volume of the 'Bee,' edited by Dr. Anderson. To the Natural History Society, which appears to have been instituted in 1790, but whose proceedings were not published, he read twelve papers on various scientific subjects. In 1794 he visited the Shetland Islands, where he spent three months, exploring their geology, mineralogy, zoology, and botany. In 1797 he also, with a similar purpose, visited the island of Arran, at that time unknown to geologists, and in the following year he published his 'Mineralogy of the Island of Arran and the Shetland Isles,' which at once took a high place among scientific publications, for the remarkable phenomena described in it.

In 1798, in company with his intimate friend, Mr., afterwards Sir Charles Bell, the celebrated anatomist and physiologist, he spent the summer months in examining the geology of the Hebrides and the Western Islands. The following year, he visited and investigated the Orkney islands, and again explored the isle of Arran. The result of his researches was published in 1800, in his 'Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles,' in 2 vols. quarto, illustrated with maps and plates, a work which contained the first sketch of the geology of the Hebrides and Orkneys. The same year, he left Scotland for Freyberg in Germany, where he remained nearly two years, studying mineralogy and geology under the learned and famous Werner. He worked in the mines there under the rules laid down by his master, and underwent the same drudgery and the same kind of work as the common miner, by which means he acquired much valuable information. Mr. Jameson fully acknowledged that it was from Werner that we first derived clear and distinct views of the structure and classification of rocks. Some of his fellow-students under Werner gained a high European reputation, particularly Frederick Mohs, the celebrated mineralogist; T. F. D'Aubisson de Voisins, distin-

guished for his works on the mines of Freyberg, and the Basalts of Saxony; and Professor Steffens, one of the most elegant of scientific writers.

In 1804, Mr. Jameson returned to Scotland, and on the death of Dr. Walker the same year, he was appointed regius professor of natural history in the university of Edinburgh. He held that chair, with great celebrity to the university, for the long period of fifty years. In 1808, he founded at Edinburgh, the Wernerian Natural History Society, and was elected its president for life. The following year he published, in one volume octavo, the 'Elements of Geognosy,' the professed object of which was to make known Werner's views respecting the composition and structure of the globe. The result was a division of the northern geologists of Great Britain into the supporters of the Wernerian and the Huttonian doctrines, and the fierce controversy that ensued was ultimately useful, by exciting attention, and diffusing a taste for geology.

In 1819, Mr. Jameson commenced the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, and for the first six years he conducted it with Sir David Brewster; but, after that period, he was the sole editor. The earlier volumes contain not a few contributions from his pen. He was a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and a member of the French academy, and of many other scientific bodies both at home and abroad. His name was long associated with the museum of the Edinburgh university, of which, from the labour, zeal, and anxiety he displayed in its collection and arrangement, he may almost be considered as the founder, and a marble bust of him, by Steell, stands in the centre of the upper hall. On his appointment to the chair of natural history in 1804, he found the museum very inconsiderable. He placed his own collection of natural history in it, and continued collecting from that period till 1819. There was no regular allowance for the maintenance and increase of the museum, he himself had no salary as keeper, and the only resources he had to look to, for keeping it up, were occasional assistance from the town council and his own private funds. In 1812, he applied to the barons of exchequer for a grant of money for its support, and succeeded in obtaining £100 per annum, for expenses incurred in its preservation, and for the purchase of specimens. In 1820 the museum was for the first time opened to the public, on payment of half-a-crown for each visitor. In July 1834, the admission fee was reduced to one shilling, and on another application to the crown, the grant of £100 per annum was raised to £200. In the meantime various collections had been purchased and added to the museum. In 1852 it had increased so much that the magistrates, and Professor Jameson, as keeper, forwarded memorials to the lords of the treasury, for converting the museum into a national museum for Scotland, and their request was granted.

During the last two years of his life, he suffered much from repeated attacks of bronchitis, and in the session of 1852-3, he attempted to lecture, but was compelled to forego this and all active duties. He died at Edinburgh, 19th April 1854, in his 80th year, and such was the estimation in which he was held that he received a public funeral. During the long period of his professorship he had the honour of sending forth from his class-room many pupils who subsequently acquired a high name in the world, and not a few of them came to fill distinguished places in the seminaries and scientific institutions of Europe. This sketch has been drawn up from a biographical memoir of him by his nephew, Laurence Jameson, Esq., inserted in the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal for July 1854.

Professor Jameson's works are:

Essays on Gems, contributed to Dr. Anderson's Bee, vol. 15.

Mineralogy of the Island of Arran and the Shetland Islands, with Dissertations on Peat and Kelp. Edin. 1794. 8vo.

Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles, 2 vols. 4to, illustrated with maps and plates, the drawings for the latter having been furnished by the professor's travelling companion, Sir Charles Bell. Edin. 1800.

Mineralogical Description of Scotland. Vol. i. Part i. 8vo, with map and plates. Edin. 1804. This volume contained an account of the geology of the county of Dumfries. His other labours prevented him from publishing systematic geological accounts, on the same plan, of the other counties of Scotland.

Treatise on the External Characters of Minerals. Edin. 1805. 8vo. Republished, with additions, in 1816. 3d edit. 1820.

System of Mineralogy. Edin. 1804—1808, 3 vols. 8vo, with plates. 2d edit. 1816, 3d edit. 1820. In the first edition of this work, which, for the time, was the most complete of its kind, the Wernerian theory is supported in its totality, but in the 3d edition, published in 1820, a number of important modifications were introduced.

Elements of Geognosy. Edin. 1809, 8vo.

Manual of Minerals and Mountain Rocks. Edin. 1831; considered the best text-book of its time.

To the Encyclopedia Britannica, seventh edition, Mr. Jameson contributed the articles Mineralogy, Geology, and Organic Remains; and to the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, various scientific articles bearing the signature (R).

For a translation of the baron Leopold von Buch's Travels through Norway and Lapland during 1806, and two succeeding years, published at Edinburgh in one vol. 4to, in 1813, and advised by Mr. Jameson, he wrote an account of its author, and various notes illustrative of the natural history of Norway.

He also contributed the notes to the translation by Mr. Kerr of Cuvier's celebrated Discourse on the Theory of the Earth, published the same year. The notes were accompanied by an account of Cuvier's Geological Discoveries. Mr. Kerr's translation was only 190 pages, but in the 5th edition Mr. Jameson, completely remodelling the whole work, extended it to 550 pages.

To accompany Captain Parry's narrative of his polar expedition, he drew up from the specimens brought home by that enterprising navigator, a sketch of the geology of the different coasts discovered and touched upon by him; which was published, with the botanical observations of Brown and Hooker. 1824. 4to. He also prepared, for the Cabinet Library, an account of the Geology of the Arctic Regions visited by Captain Parry; and to the Edinburgh Cabinet Library he furnished articles on the Physical Geography of Africa and India.

He edited an edition of Wilson's American Ornithology, in 4 vols.; the whole being revised and arranged in a scientific manner, and rendered suitable for a text-book.

Various contributions to Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography. Edin. 2 vols. 8vo, 1834.

Mineralogy according to the Natural History Method. Edinburgh, 1837, post 8vo.

Among his contributions to periodical publications were three to Nicholson's Journal, in 1802; nine to Thomson's Annals of Philosophy; thirteen to the Wernerian Transactions; and twenty-three to the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. Of the latter work he became sole editor after the publication of the tenth volume of the old series, which extended to fourteen volumes. The new series, at the time of his death, had reached the forty-fifth volume. Professor Jameson thus edited forty-nine volumes of that popular scientific Journal.

JAMIESON, JOHN, D.D., an eminent antiquarian and philologist, and compiler of the 'Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language,' was born in Glasgow, March 5th, 1759. His father, the Rev. John Jamieson, was minister of the Associate congregation of Duke Street in that city, and by his mother's side he was descended from the Bruces of Kennet, Clackmannanshire. He received the elementary part of his education in the grammar school, and, in his ninth year, commenced his studies in the university, of Glasgow. Having passed through the ordinary curriculum, he studied theology under Professor Moncrieff of Alloa, and at the age of twenty was licensed to preach the gospel. In August 1780, he received two calls, one from the Antiburgher congregation of Perth, and the other from Forfar. The synod decided in favour of the latter, and he was accordingly ordained in Forfar, with a stipend of £50 a-year. Here he officiated for a period of sixteen years. In 1788, the college of New Jersey in America conferred upon him the degree of doctor in divinity; and the bestowal of the title, says Mr. M'Kerrow, deserves to be specially noticed as the first instance of such an honour being conferred on any minister belonging to the Secession church.

In 1793, on the death of Mr. Adam Gib, of the Antiburgher congregation, Nicholson Street, Edinburgh, Dr. Jamieson received a call to be his successor, but on account of the strong opposition made by his people in Forfar, to his translation, the synod refused to sanction it. On a subsequent vacancy, however, in 1797, in the same church, and a second call being sent to Dr. Jamieson, the synod acquiesced in his removal, and he was accordingly translated to Edinburgh, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Possessing a strong predilection for antiquarian research, he had become a corresponding member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland so early as 1783, and was admitted an ordinary member in 1815, when he was appointed joint-secretary, an office which he held till 1820. During his residence in Forfarshire he contributed to their 'Transactions' several interesting papers illustrative of the antiquities of that county. His first separate publications, however, were of a ministerial and literary nature, having in 1789 published two volumes of 'Sermons on the Heart,' and also a poem in blank verse, descriptive of the horrors of the slave-trade, long since through the exertions of Samuel Wilberforce and other enlightened philanthropists, happily abolished, entitled 'The Sorrows of Slavery.' To Scott's Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border he contributed 'The Water Kelpie, or Spirit of the Waters;' a poem descriptive of the superstitions prevalent in Forfarshire. His great work, 'The Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language,' appeared in 1809-10, in two volumes 4to. Though not at first with a view to

publication, the author, as he mentions in his preface, had begun his researches into the Scottish language, thirty years previously. In the valuable dissertation prefixed, he claims for it the dignity of a separate language, and not merely a dialect of the English, on the ground that it is not more allied to the latter, "than the Belgic is to the German, the Danish to the Swedish, or the Portuguese to the Spanish." Two supplemental volumes were added in 1825; and an abridgment was published in 1814.

In 1827 Dr. Jamieson was elected a member of the Bannatyne Club, founded by Sir Walter Scott. Besides being a fellow of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, he was also a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the American Antiquarian Society, of the Society of Northern Literature of Copenhagen, and an associate of the first class of Royal Associates of the Royal Society of Literature of London, the latter society having been instituted by George IV., for the express purpose of encouraging literary men. As a reward for his historical, antiquarian, and philological researches, he received a pension of one hundred pounds a-year. For one of the anniversary meetings of the Society of Antiquaries, at the request of several fellow-members, he wrote an appropriate song, which was sung on the occasion by one of the members, to the air of Auld Langsyne.

When the union between the Burgher and Antiburgher synods took place, on 8th September 1820, Dr. Jamieson was elected moderator of the Antiburgher synod, to which he belonged, (Mr., afterwards Dr., Balmer of Berwick being the moderator of the Burgher synod,) that he might act as their representative in the proceedings of an occasion so important to the Secession church. In 1830, his age and increasing infirmities induced him to resign the charge of his congregation. He died at Edinburgh July 12, 1838, in his 80th year. By his wife, Charlotte, daughter of Robert Watson, Esq. of Shielhill, Forfarshire, and Easter Rhind, Perthshire, whom he married in August, 1781, and who predeceased him in 1837, he had seventeen children, but only two daughters and one son survived him. A portrait of Dr. Jamieson is subjoined.

One of his sons, Robert, was an eminent member of the Scottish bar, and his premature death, in January 1835, alone prevented him from being elevated to the bench. He uniformly spelt his name Jameson, which was different from that of his father. Being admitted a member of the Bannatyne Club in 1830, he presented that society with a beautiful reprint, in 4to, of Simeon Graham's 'Anatomie of Humours,' and the 'Passionate Sparke of a Relenting Minde,' by the same author, with a brief prefatory notice. As a mark of respect for his great abilities and many good qualities, the faculty of advocates erected over his grave, in the West church burying-ground, Edinburgh, an elegant monument to his memory. Another son, Alexander, a bookseller in Edinburgh, was the reputed author of a little work, well known in his day, entitled 'A Trip to London in a Berwick Smack.'

Dr. Jamieson's works are:

Sermons on the Heart, 2 vols. 8vo. Edin. 1789.

Sorrows of Slavery; a Poem, containing a faithful statement of facts respecting the Slave Trade. Lond. 1789, 12mo.

Socinianism Unmasked; occasioned by Dr. MacGill's Practical Essay on the Death of Christ. 8vo.

An Ordination Sermon. 8vo.

A Dialogue between a Socinian Divine and the Devil, on the confines of the other world. Small 8vo.

An Alarm to Great Britain; or an Inquiry into the Rapid Progress of Infidelity in the present age. Lond. 1795, 12mo. Occasioned by the French Revolution.

Vindication of the Doctrines of Scripture, and of the Primitive Faith, concerning the Divinity of Christ, in reply to Dr. Priestley's History of Early Opinions, &c. 1795, 2 vols. 8vo.

Cougal and Fenella, a Tale, 8vo.

Eternity; a Poem, addressed to Freethinkers and Philosophical Christians. London, 1798, 8vo. Reprinted, with the Grave, the Last Day, &c., in a little work, entitled 'The Christian Shade,' edited by James Brownlee, Esq., Advocate, 1831.

Remarks on Rowland Hill's Journal. Lond. 1799, 8vo.

The Use of Sacred History, especially as Illustrating and Confirming the Great Doctrines of Revelation; with Two Dissertations prefixed, the one on the Authenticity of the History contained in the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua; and the other proving that the Books ascribed to Moses were actually written by him, and that he wrote them by Divine Inspiration. Lond. 1802, 2 vols. 8vo.

Important Trial in the Court of Conscience. London, 1806, 8vo.

An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language; illustrating the words in their different significations, by examples from ancient and modern Writers; showing their affinity to those of other languages, and especially the northern; explaining many terms which, though now obsolete in England, were formerly common to both countries; and elucidating National Rites, Customs, and Institutions, in analogy to those of other nations. To which is prefixed a Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language. Edin. 1809-10, 2 vols. 4to. Two supplemental volumes were published in 1825. The author also left a mass of manuscript sufficient to form two additional volumes. This he bequeathed to the Advocates' Library.

Abridgment of the above. 8vo. Edin. 1814.

The Beneficent Woman, a Sermon. 1811, 8vo.

Hermes Scythicus, or the Radical Affinities of the Greek and Latin Languages to the Gothic, illustrated from the Mœso-Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, French, Alemannic, Suio-Gothic, Islandic, &c. To which is prefixed a Dissertation on the Historical Proofs of the Scythian Origin of the Greeks. London, 1814, 8vo.

On the Origin of Cremation, or the Burning of the Dead. Trans. Soc. Edin. viii. 83. 1817.

The Hopes of an Empire Reversed; or the Night of Pleasure turned into Fear: a Sermon on the Death of the Princess Charlotte. 1818.

The Duty, Excellency, and Pleasantness of Brotherly Unity, in Three Sermons. 1819, 8vo. Preached with the view of recommending the then proposed union between the Burgher and Antiburgher Synods.

The Bruce and Wallace, published from two ancient manuscripts preserved in the library of the Faculty of Advocates; the former by Barbour, the latter by Blind Harry. Edited, with introductory Lives and Explanatory Notes, by Dr. Jamieson. Edin. 1820, 2 vols. 4to. Dedicated to the Marchioness of Hastings, Countess of Loudoun, &c.

Historical Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona, and of their Settlement in Scotland, England, and Ireland. Edin. 1821, 4to.

Sletzer's Theatrum Scotiæ, with Illustrations, &c. Folio.

Views of the Royal Palaces of Scotland, with Historical and Topographical Illustrations. 1828, royal 4to.

Remarks on the Progress of the Roman Army in Scotland, during the Sixth Campaign of Agricola, and an account of the Roman Camps of *Battle-dykes* and *Haerfauds*, with the *Via Militaris* extending between them, in the county of Forfar; an article in the 36th number of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica.

The Water Kelpie, or Spirit of the Waters, in the third volume of Scott's Minstrelsy of the Border; also the Glossary of Scottish words at the end.

Dr. Jamieson was also the writer of an article in the Westminster Review, On the Origin of the Scottish Nation, which attracted considerable notice at the time.

JARDINE, the surname of a family in Dumfries shire, styled of Applegarth, who possesses a baronetcy, and whose head was the chief of a border clan, once very numerous in that county.

The first of the family on record was Winfredus de Jardine, who flourished before 1153. In the reign of David I. he was a witness to different charters, in the chartularies of Kelso and Aberbrothwick. The name also occurs in Prynne's Collection of the barons of Scotland who attended King Edward I. at Berwick, in the competition for the crown of Scotland between the Bruce and Baliol. The descendant of Winfredus, in the end of the 15th century, was John Jardine of Applegarth, who had a son, Sir Alexander Jardine, knight, who succeeded him. An old historian narrates that in 1506, "the laird of Drumweiche was this zeir killed at Edinburgh by the Jardans, quho escaped by taking sanctuary at the abbey of Holyrudhousse." Sir Alexander was actively engaged in defending the borders against the inroads of the English. The same historian says: "This zeire, 1524, the Lord Maxwell and Sir Alexander Jardane neir Carleill, in a grate conflickte with the Englishe, of quhom they kill nine hundred, and take three hundred prisoners." His son, John Jardine, succeeded previously to 1544. About 1547, Lord Wharton, with 5,000 men, ravaged and overran Annandale, Nithsdale, and Galloway, and compelled the inhabitants to submit to England, the laird of Applegarth, with two hundred and forty-two of his followers, being among the number. On the arrival, however, of the French auxiliaries in Scotland, a dreadful retaliation on the English was made by the Scots borderers. When the unfortunate Mary returned to Scotland in 1561, the Jardines, the Johnstons, and the clans of Annandale, entered into bonds of confederacy to support her, but in 1567, after the murder of Darnley, John Jardine seems to have subscribed the bond entered into by many of the nobles and barons of Scotland, for establishing the authority of the infant king, and in the ensuing protracted troubles, he adhered to the opponents of Mary. On the 10th August 1571, he was surrounded and taken prisoner, in one of the border-fights of the period.

His son, Sir Alexander, is supposed to have succeeded about the end of 1571 or the beginning of 1572. By an entry in the register of deeds passing through the privy seal, we learn that a warrant was granted for a pension of 500 merks to him from the revenues of the archbishopric of Glasgow, for his services in support of the royal authority. As he never received that pension, owing to a new archbishop being appointed to the see, the like sum was granted to John Jardine, his second son, to be drawn from the revenues of the church and monastery of Aberbrothwick, 24th January, 1577.

The fourth in descent from Sir Alexander also named Alexander, married Lady Margaret Douglas sister of the first duke of Queensberry, and had two sons and a daughter.

His elder son, Sir Alexander was raised to the baronetage

of Nova Scotia, by patent, to him and his heirs male, dated 25th May 1672. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir John, second baronet, who died in 1737.

Sir John's eldest son, Sir Alexander Jardine, third baronet, embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and, going abroad, entered on a military life. He was elected one of the knights of Malta, and as the vows of that order enjoin perpetual celibacy, he died without issue, at Brussels, in December 1790. His brother, Sir William, fourth baronet, married Barbara de la Motte, a French lady, and died 17th March, 1807.

His only son, Sir Alexander, 5th baronet, married Jane, daughter of Lieut. Thomas Maule, heir male and representative of the earls of Panmure. He had 4 sons and a daughter.

The eldest son, Sir William Jardine, 6th baronet, born Feb. 23, 1800, married in 1820, Jane Home, daughter of D. Lizars, Esq., Edinburgh, issue, 3 sons, viz., Alexander, born in 1829; William, R. N., born in 1834; Charles-John, born in 1839, and 4 *drs.* Sir William has distinguished himself as the author and editor of several works in natural history.

A cadet of the ancient house of Applegarth was the Rev. John Jardine, D.D., an eminent divine, (born 3d January, 1716,) who was one of the literary circle which shed a lustre on the Scottish capital in the middle of the 18th century. His name appears at the head of the list of the well-known "Select Society" in 1759; the other members being Adam Smith, Alexander Wedderburn, afterwards Lord-chancellor Rosslyn, Allan Ramsay, the painter, James Burnet, afterwards Lord Monboddo, David Hume, the historian, Principal Robertson, Lord Hailes, John Home, the author of Douglas, Lord-president Dundas, Sir Ilay Campbell, Lord Kames, Lord Gardenstone, Dr. Blair, Andrew Stewart, the two Adams, the architects, William Tytler of Woodhouselee, John Clerk of Eldin, author of 'Naval Tactics,' Professor Adam Fergusson, Dr. Alexander Monro, Dr. Carlyle of Inveresk, &c. In association with some of these Dr. Jardine projected the first *Edinburgh Review*, a critical journal, the first number of which was published in July 1755, and the second and last in January 1756. Among its contributors were Adam Smith, Principal Robertson, Dr. Blair, and Lord-chancellor Wedderburn. Dr. Jardine wrote the reviews of theological books, and to the spirit of his articles, chiefly, has been attributed the popular outcry against the Review, which proved fatal to it. Dr. Jardine was one of the ministers of the Tron church, Edinburgh, dean of the Order of the Thistle, and one of the king's chaplains for Scotland. He died at the age of 51, on 30th May 1766. By his wife, Jane, eldest daughter of George Drummond, lord provost of Edinburgh, (see DRUMMOND, GEORGE,) he had a son, Henry, and a daughter, Janet, who, in 1782, became the wife of her kinsman, George Drummond Home of Blair Drummond in Perthshire.

The son, Henry, afterwards Sir Henry Jardine, born in Edinburgh, 30th January 1766, became a member of the society of writers to the signet on 18th June 1790, and three years afterwards, through the patronage of Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville, he was appointed solicitor for taxes in Scotland. In February 1802, he was by a commission, under the great seal, nominated deputy king's remembrancer in Exchequer; and in July 1820, was appointed king's remembrancer in Exchequer for Scotland. In 1837 he retired with a yearly pension of £1,400. He was knighted by King George IV. on 20th April 1825. He was a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and of most of the literary, scientific, and charitable institutions of his native city. The Society of Antiquaries, in particular, profited largely by the interest which he took in its affairs for many years. He was one of the contributors to the Bannatyne Club, of the characteristic 'Diary of James Melville, Minister of Kilrenny.' Sir Henry died 11th August, 1851. He had married in 1794, Catherine, daughter of the late George Skene of Rubislaw, Aberdeenshire, and had four sons and six daughters, but only three daughters survived him.

JARDINE, GEORGE, M.A., formerly professor of logic in the university of Glasgow, was born in 1742, at Wandal, Lanarkshire, which originally belonged to his ancestors. He received the rudiments of his education at the parish school, and in October 1760 was entered a student at Glasgow college. After attending the divinity hall, he was licensed to preach the gospel by the presbytery of Linlithgow. In 1771 he accompanied the two sons of Baron Mure of Caldwell to France, as their tutor; and during his residence in Paris he became acquainted with the principal literary men of that capital. On his return to Scotland in 1773 he became a candidate for the humanity professorship in Glasgow college, then vacant by the death of Mr. Muirhead, but lost the election by one vote. In the following year, however, he was appointed assistant and successor to Mr. Clow, professor of logic in the same university, and on that gentleman's final resignation in 1787, he was admitted to the full privileges of the chair.

Shortly after entering on the duties of the professorship, Mr. Jardine introduced several important improvements into the mode of teaching, which proved of material advantage to the students, and rendered his class a model of academical instruction. The details of his system he fully explained in an excellent work, which he published in 1818, entitled 'Outlines of Philosophical Education.' Besides this work he wrote an Account of John Roebuck, M.D., inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1796. He continued with great success and distinction to teach the logic class for the long period of fifty years, and on his resignation in 1824, as a peculiar mark of respect, he received a public dinner from upwards of 200 of his former pupils. He died January 27, 1827. He had married in 1776 Miss Lindsay of Glasgow, by whom he had one son, John Jardine, Esq., advocate, at one period sheriff of Ross and Cromarty.

JEFFREY, Francis, the greatest of British critics, as he is styled by his biographer, Lord Cockburn, and eminent also as an orator and judge, was born in 7 Charles Street, George Square, Edinburgh, on 23d October 1773. He was the elder of two sons of George Jeffrey, a depute-clerk in the court of session, by his wife, Henrietta, daughter of John Louden, a farmer near Lanark, who had been educated for the church. Besides his brother, John, a merchant at Boston in America, his parents had also three daughters. In October 1781, he was sent to the High school of his native city, where he continued for six years. At this period he is described as "a little, clever, anxious boy, always near the top of the class, and who never lost a place without shedding tears."

In the beginning of the winter of 1787, when in his fourteenth year, he was sent to the university of Glasgow. His biographer thinks that Glasgow was preferred, with a view to the Oxford exhibitions or bursaries on the Snell foundation, which that university possesses, none of the other Scotch colleges having such rich academic prizes; but if his father had any such intention, it was soon abandoned. He remained at Glasgow for two sessions, going home during the intervening summers. Though remarkable for his quickness of apprehension, "he was," says Lord Cockburn, "not only a diligent, but a very systematic student; and, in particular, he got very early into the invaluable habit of accompanying all his pursuits by collateral composition; never for the sake of display, but solely for his own culture. And it is now interesting to observe how very soon he fell into that line of criticism which afterwards was the business of his life. Nearly the whole of his early original prose writings are of a critical character; and this inclination towards analysis and appreciation was so strong, that almost every one of his compositions closes by a criticism on himself." At this time he is said to have been subject to what he deemed superstitious fears, to cure himself of which he used to walk alone at midnight round the High church or Cathedral burying-ground.

On leaving Glasgow, in May 1789, he returned to Edinburgh, where he remained till September 1791, when he went to Oxford. Before this period his father appears to have removed his residence to the Lawnmarket of his native city. In the Edinburgh college, he attended a course of Scotch law, in the session of 1789–90, and of civil law in that of 1790-91. Towards the end of September of the latter year he went to Oxford, and entered Queen's college; but did not remain there longer than the following July. During his residence there he failed to obtain, what was his great ambition, a pure English accent. He succeeded, indeed, in abandoning his vernacular Scotch, without acquiring an English voice in its place.

During the winter session of 1792-3 he again attended the Scots law lectures of Professor Hume, and those on the civil law, and on history. On the 11th December 1792 he became a member of the Speculative Society, the most famous of the literary associations, or debating clubs, connected with the university of Edinburgh. Among its members during the period that he attended its meetings were Walter Scott, with whom he first became acquainted there; Henry Brougham; Francis Horner; David Boyle, afterwards lord-justice-general; Lord Henry Petty, afterwards marquis of Lansdowne; John Archibald Murray and James Moncrieff, both afterwards lords of session; and others who, in after-life, distinguished themselves in literature, philosophy, science, law, or politics. In this society he read five papers: on Nobility; on the effects derived to Europe from the discovery of America; on the authenticity of Ossian's Poems; on Metrical Harmony; and on the character of commercial nations. In the discussions of the Society, his speeches were almost as much marked by brilliancy of imagination, and felicity of expression, as even the more mature orations of his middle age. In the quick detection of fallacy, and readiness of debate, he had scarcely a competitor, whilst in conversational qualities he even excelled, more than in the formal delivery of well-arranged arguments or set harangues. At one period he seems to have been ambitious of poetical renown, and in his college days wrote a great deal of rhyme, besides a completed poem on 'Dreaming,' in blank verse, about 1,800 lines long; composed between May 4 and June 25. 1791. He also wrote two

plays, one a tragedy. His closing remarks on all his youthful writings, prose as well as poetry, are seldom complimentary to himself; but it was thus, by the application of the severest rules of criticism to his own compositions, and to all the works which he read, that he was trained for his after post of editor of the most critical literary journal in Europe. None of his poetical attempts, which from the opinion passed upon them by his biographer, do not seem to have risen above mediocrity, were ever published.

Mr. Jeffrey was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates, on the 16th December 1794. In Scotland at that period, political differences were carried to extreme. Reformers and whigs were marked men in society, and their opinions presented an obstacle to progress in life in all professions, but especially that of the bar, which was not easily overcome. Notwithstanding this, and that his father was a high tory of the old intolerant school, Mr. Jeffrey attached himself to the liberal party, and his adoption of the persecuted creed, under the circumstances of the time, evinced strength of mind, self-reliance, and great independence of spirit. At the commencement of his professional career, and for some years after, his success as an advocate was not very promising. His political opinions and an unpleasing manner were against him. "People," says Lord Cockburn, "did not like his English, nor his style of smart sarcastic disputation, nor his loquacity, nor what they supposed to be an air of affectation. These peculiarities gradually faded, and people got accustomed to them; but they operated against him throughout several of his early years." At this period he employed his leisure in translating old Greek poetry, and copying the style of all our different poets. He seems to have had an intention of publishing a classical translation, but soon abandoned it. On a visit to London in September 1798, he had some thoughts of settling there, and endeavouring to support himself by literature, but he met with little encouragement. He, also, had an idea of trying his fortune in India. On his return to Edinburgh, he, for a short time, studied medicine, as well as chemistry, of both of which he had a general acquaintance, which was afterwards very useful to him in his professional career. He was a member of a sort of scientific or philosophical society, formed of the rising young men then in Edinburgh, called 'The Academy of Physicks,' an account of which is given in Welsh's Life of Brown.

During part of the winter session of 1800-1 he attended the second course of lectures delivered by Dugald Stewart on Political Economy, of which he left five small volumes of notes. The year 1802 was rendered remarkable by the appearance of the Edinburgh Review, which originated with Jeffrey, Brougham, Horner, Brown, Sidney Smith, an English clergyman, then residing in Edinburgh, as tutor to Lord Webb Seymour, brother of the duke of Somerset, and a few others their associates. The merit of having first suggested the work is due to Mr. Smith, who conducted it during the first year of its existence. The first number appeared on the 10th October 1802; and from its liberal tone, its independent spirit, and the great and unexpected talent displayed in its pages, it created an unexampled sensation throughout the kingdom. Jeffrey contributed five articles, one of which, upon Mourier on the influence of the French Revolution, began the number. On Mr. Smith's return to England in 1803, Mr. Jeffrey became the editor, and during more than a quarter of a century that he conducted it, he acquired a literary reputation unique of its kind, besides exercising an extraordinary influence on contemporaneous literature, and on public opinion, that was productive of results never dreamed of at the beginning of the century. He came, in fact, to be acknowledged as the great master of criticism of his time, and the arbiter of the destinies of all the young authors of the day. To the pages of the Review he was always a large contributor, and among the articles furnished by him are profound and original disquisitions on many of the most difficult subjects, including metaphysics, poetry, politics, biography, morals, travels, political economy, physical science, and history. His writings are remarkable for their variety, acute analysis, and sparkling style. Under his auspices the Edinburgh Review was the principal means of a revolution which, in a few years, extended to every department of intellect. To counteract its great influence, both in literature

and politics, the Quarterly Review was, in 1809, organised by Sir Walter Scott, who, though a keen Tory, had occasionally contributed to the pages of the Review, excusing himself by saying that he did so from his personal liking for its editor, with whom he continued friends till his death.

In the 16th number of the Review a criticism appeared by Jeffrey, on the 'Epistles, Odes, and other Poems' of Thomas Moore, containing a severe condemnation of these productions, on the ground of their immorality. This Moore chose to view in a personal light, and on Jeffrey visiting London, soon after, in the summer of 1806, he sent him a challenge. The parties met at Chalk Farm on the 11th August of that year, when Horner acted as Jeffrey's second, but the interference of the police prevented the duel from taking place. They were bound over to keep the peace in this country, and contemplated proceeding to Hamburg, to settle the matter hostilely there. But happily this was prevented by Jeffrey declaring that he had meant his imputations to be literary and not personal, on which Moore withdrew his challenge, and they were ever after good friends. In 1819, when Moore was in some temporary pecuniary difficulties, Jeffrey wrote to Mr. Samuel Rogers, offering, in the most delicate way, to assist him with what money he had, and in 1825, Moore spent some time on a visit to him at Craigcrook. The affair of the duel is referred to in Byron's 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' with a sneer at "Little's leadless pistol," which, however, had the bullet in it, although that in Jeffrey's had dropped out, on being seized by the police. In the 22d number, published in January 1808, appeared the celebrated criticism of Lord Byron's 'Hours of Idleness,' which drove his lordship to retaliate by the publication, in March 1809, of his famous satire, 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' That criticism is supposed to have been written by Lord Brougham, although Byron, believing Jeffrey to have been the author, assailed him with all the bitterness of his wrath. Byron had the nobleness, afterwards, to do justice to Jeffrey, both as a man and a critic, saying in a well-known passage in Don Juan, (canto 10, stanza 16)

"I do not know you, and may never know
Your face—but you have acted, on the whole,
Most nobly, and I own it from my soul."

His professional employment kept pace with his literary celebrity, and at this time his practice was steadily increasing at the bar.

Mr. Jeffrey had married, on 1st November 1801, Catherine, one of the daughters of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, professor of church history at St. Andrews, a second cousin of his own. He had a son, born in September 1802, who only lived a few weeks. Mrs. Jeffrey died on 8th August, 1805. In 1810 he became acquainted with a young American lady, then on a visit to Edinburgh, who afterwards became his second wife, Miss Charlotte Wilkes, daughter of Charles Wilkes, Esq., banker in New York, and grand-niece of the famous demagogue, John Wilkes. In August 1813 he sailed for New York, and his marriage with that lady took place in the following November. He continued in America till the 22d January 1814, visiting a few of the principal cities of the union. War then subsisted betwixt this country and the States, and in two curious interviews which he had, one with Mr. Munroe the secretary, and the other with Mr. Maddison, the president, he ably defended the right claimed by Britain to search American vessels for the recovery of British subjects. To the former gentleman he had gone to obtain a cartel for his return to Britain, and the same day (18th November, 1813) he had the honour of dining with the president.

In the spring of 1815, he first went to reside, for the autumn months, at the villa of Craigcrook, on the eastern slope of Corstorphine hill, about three miles from Edinburgh, which henceforth became his country seat, his town house being for a long time in George Street, and afterwards in Moray Place of that city. In the autumn of the same year (1815) he visited the continent for the first time, and spent nearly a fortnight in Paris. On the introduction of juries for the trial of facts in civil causes into Scotland, on 22d January 1816, his practice increased to an enormous amount. Lord Cockburn says: "He instantly took up one side of almost every trial in what was then called the Jury Court, as if it had been a sort of right, and held this position as long as he

was at the bar;" Cockburn, himself, being frequently the opposing counsel. In 1816, he wrote the article 'Beauty' for the Encyclopedia Britannica. "Of all the treatises," says his biographer, "that have been published on the theory of taste, it is the most complete in its philosophy, and the most delightful in its writing; and it is as sound as the subject admits of."

In November 1820, Mr. Jeffrey was elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow. This officer is chosen annually by the professors and the matriculated students. For many years the latter had left the election pretty much in the hands of the professors; but they now actively interfered, and their first choice fell upon Jeffrey. He was re-elected in the following year, and on retiring in November, 1822, he founded a prize, being a gold medal, to be given, by the votes of his class-fellows, to the most distinguished student in the Greek class. In all the political meetings of the period held at Edinburgh he took an active part, speaking at every one of them. At a public dinner given to Joseph Hume on 18th November 1825, he made a speech on the combination laws, showing the dangers and follies of unions and strikes by workmen, which was published as a pamphlet, and in two or three days above 8,000 copies were sold. The last public meeting that he ever attended, besides those connected with his elections, was the great meeting in the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh, on 14th March, 1829, to petition parliament in favour of the removal of the Roman Catholic disabilities, which was effected the same year. On this occasion the two most impressive speeches were made by Jeffrey and Dr. Chalmers.

Soon after, he was unanimously chosen dean of the faculty of advocates, an office then vacant, by the elevation of Lord Moncrieff to the bench. On his election, he relinquished the editorship of the Edinburgh Review, feeling, as he himself has recorded, "that it was not quite fitting that the official head of a great law corporation should continue to be the conductor of what might fairly enough be represented as, in many respects, a party journal." The Review was then intrusted to Mr. Macvey Napier. The 98th number, published in June 1829, was the last Mr. Jeffrey edited, and excepting three or four papers which he wrote long afterwards, the one on the Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe, published in October of the same year, was the last he ever furnished as a regular contributor. In all, his contributions to that periodical amounted to 200. These were collected and published in 1843, in four volumes, 8vo. His last article in the Review, was an able and elaborate paper on the claims of Watt and Cavendish to the discovery of the composition of water, published in January 1848. In this article he assigned the palm to Watt.

The four volumes which he published of his contributions to the Edinburgh Review do not contain all that he wrote for that periodical. Some of the most original of his writings are not included in them; and in his preface he gives the following reason for omitting many of what had been considered his best articles. "I have honestly endeavoured," he says, "to select from the great mass,—*not* those articles which I might think most likely still to attract notice by boldness of view, severity of remark, or vivacity of expression,—but those, much rather, which, by enforcing what appeared to me just principles and useful opinions, I really thought had a tendency to make men happier and better." Indeed, he constantly upheld a high moral tone in the pages of the Review, his aim being, as he says himself, "to combine ethical precepts with literary criticism," and he ever earnestly sought "to impress his readers with a sense both of the close connexion between sound intellectual attainments and the higher elements of duty and enjoyment, and of the just and ultimate subordination of the former to the latter." It was this high aim, and the independence, fearlessness and originality of its tone that gave the writers in the Review the power to effect that improvement in periodical literature, and to exercise that beneficent influence on the progress of opinion, and the intellectual development of the age, which marked its career, and were among its greatest triumphs. Jeffrey has been blamed for the severity of his criticisms on some of our greatest poets, and particularly those of the Lake school, and it must be confessed that the world has, in many instances, reversed the judgments so authoritatively pronounced by him.

In the short notices he has introduced into the acknowledged edition of his Essays, he has thus recorded his feelings towards Southey and Wordsworth, the two principal poets of that school. Of the former he says: "I have in my time said petulant and provoking things of Mr. Southey, and such as I would not say now. But I am not conscious that I was ever unfair to his poetry; and if I have noted what I thought its faults in too arrogant and derisive a spirit, I think I have never failed to give hearty and cordial praise to its beauties, and generally dwelt much more largely on the latter than on the former." Of Wordsworth he speaks even more touchingly: "I have," he says, "spoken in many places rather too bitterly and confidently of the faults of Mr. Wordsworth's poetry; and forgetting that even on my own view of them they were but faults of taste or venial self-partiality, I have sometimes visited them, I fear, with an asperity which should be reserved for objects of moral reprobation. If I were now to deal with the whole question of his poetical merits, though my judgment might not be substantially different, I hope I should repress the greater part of these *vivacités* of expression: and, indeed, so strong has been my feeling in this way, that, considering how much I have always loved many of the attributes of his genius, and how entirely I respect his character, it did at first occur to me whether it was quite fitting that, in my old age and his, I should include in this publication any of those critiques which may have formerly given pain or offence to him or his admirers. But when I reflected that the mischief, if there really was any, was long ago done, and that I still retain in substance the opinions which I should now like to have seen more gently expressed, I felt that to omit all notice of them on the present occasion, might be held to imply a retractation," &c. To Byron's poetry he did ample justice, although he strongly animadverted on what he conceived to be the immoral tendency of his writings; and on his part, the noble poet has, besides the lines already quoted, in various passages of his Diary, expressed his high opinion of his conduct and character

In December, 1830, the Whig party came into power, and Mr. Jeffrey was appointed lord advocate. In January following he was returned to parliament for the Forfar district of burghs, by the vote of the Dundee delegate, but this burgh having been previously disfranchised, he was unseated, on petition, on the 17th March. On the 4th of that month he made his first speech in parliament, in favour of the English Reform Bill. This speech was published immediately afterwards, at the special request of government, and made a strong sensation at the time, though dealing only with the general question. On the 6th of April, he was elected for Earl Fitzwilliam's pocket burgh of Malton, in Yorkshire, but within a fortnight after, parliament was dissolved. At the general election, May 3, 1831, he stood as a candidate for the city of Edinburgh, in opposition to Mr. R. A. Dundas of Arniston, afterwards Right Hon. R. C. Nisbet Hamilton. The choice was then in the hands of the town council, and in spite of the most strenuous exertions in his favour, on the part of the principal liberal inhabitants and public bodies, Mr. Jeffrey was defeated by three votes, 17 having voted for Dundas and 14 for Jeffrey. The result led to a serious riot in the city, when the military were called out, and order was with difficulty restored. Towards the beginning of June he was again chosen for Malton. On the 1st July he brought in the Scotch Reform Bill, throwing open the franchise to the ten-pound electors, which, after going through all the requisite stages, in both houses, was passed by the Lords on 12th July 1832, and soon after received the royal assent.

Parliament having been dissolved in December 1832, he was, with the Hon. Mr. Abercromby, afterwards Lord Dunfermline, elected for his native city, by a large majority over the Tory candidate; both gentlemen being returned free of expense. For a seat in parliament previously, it cost him between December 1830 and May 1832, Lord Cockburn informs us, about £10,000. On 12th March 1833, he moved the Scotch Burgh Reform Bill, which ultimately passed. Notwithstanding his great eloquence, his style of oratory was not quite suited for the House of Commons, being too subtle and refined, and not personal or practical enough, for that assembly. During his residence in London, he was much engaged in

appeal cases before the House of Lords, and went a good deal into society.

In May 1834, he was nominated a lord of session, succeeding Lord Craigie on the bench, when he took his seat as Lord Jeffrey. Before leaving London, he received a farewell banquet from the Scotch members, as an acknowledgment of his official conduct. As a judge, he discharged his duties with attention, uprightness, and ability.

In 1840, he wrote the appropriate and elegant inscription for the monument to Sir Walter Scott in Prince's Street, Edinburgh, being requested by the committee to furnish it. On 5th July 1841, he fainted in court, and in August he went to his son-in-law's at Haileybury, in Hertfordshire, where he was attacked severely by bronchitis, and did not resume his duties in the court of session till May 1842. He took a strong interest in the disputes in the Established church which led to the disruption in May 1843, and when he saw the great number of ministers, and the large body of its members, who then seceded and formed the Free church of Scotland, he declared that he was "proud of his country—in no other country could the same have been done."

Lord Jeffrey died at his town residence in Moray Place, Edinburgh, on the evening of Saturday, January 26th, 1850, in his 77th year. He had appeared on the bench in his usual health on the Tuesday preceding, and though confined to the house for a few days by an attack of cold, no apprehension had been entertained of the fatal nature of the complaint. The symptoms were those of bronchitis, with which he had been frequently troubled for several years, but on this occasion it was accompanied with fever. He was buried in the Dean cemetery, Edinburgh, in a spot which had been selected by himself.

By his second wife he had an only child, a daughter, married to the Rev. Mr. Empson, professor of civil law at the East India college of Haileybury, near Hertford, who succeeded Macvey Napier, as editor of the Edinburgh Review. His lordship's widow survived her husband only to the following May, dying on the 18th of that month, at her son-in-law's, Haileybury.

A portrait of this eminent critic and judge, from a painting by Mr. Colvin Smith, is subjoined:

Soon after his death a subscription was entered into for a marble statue of him, by Steell, which has been erected in the Outer House of the Court of Session. A marble bust of him also stands in the Historical room of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. His Life, by Lord Cockburn, with a selection from his Correspondence, was published at Edinburgh, in 1852, in 2 vols. 8vo.

JOHNSTON, or JOHNSTONE, the surname of a once powerful border family, who possessed the title of marquis of Annandale, dormant since 1792. (See vol. i. p. 140.) They derived their name from the lands and barony of Johnstone, in the upper district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. In ancient times the chief of the Johnstones held the office of steward of Annandale, and was often appointed warden of the west marches. In suppressing the predatory inroads of the mosstroopers who infested the borders, the Johnstones rendered themselves conspicuous, for which they assumed the device of the winged spur, with the motto of "Aye Ready," and in the 15th and 16th centuries, they waged constant warfare with the Douglases and the Maxwells.

Several persons of the name of Johnston are mentioned in the Ragman Roll, as among those barons who swore an unwilling fealty to Edward I. of England in 1296. One of these, Gilbertus de Johnston, had a charter of several lands, in the reign of Robert the Bruce. Another, Sir John Johnston, made a conspicuous figure in border transactions, and is mentioned in the *Federa Angliæ*, in the time of Robert the Third.

There were two ancient families of this name who disputed for the chiefship; those of the north, designed of Caskieben or Hilton, Aberdeenshire, and those of the south, afterwards

of Annandale in Dumfries-shire, the latter represented by the Johnstones of Westerhall in the same county. (See JOHNSTONE.)

The Johnstons of Hilton, who possess a baronetcy, have always been designated of Johnston. The first mentioned, in an old genealogical account of this house, in the possession of the family, is Stiven de Johnston, who lived in the reign of King David II., and is said to have been the eldest brother of the laird of Johnston in Annandale. Being a man addicted to learning, a quality rare in those days, on which account he was called clerk, he retired from the troubles in his own country or district to Aberdeenshire, where he was appointed principal secretary to the earl of Mar. By his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Andrew Garioch, knight, of Caskieben in that county, he got the lands of Caskieben, Crimond, &c., also those of Kinburn and some others, which he called Johnston, from his own name, and from him are descended all the Johnstons of the north.

His son, John de Johnston of Caskieben, proprietor of the lands of Ballindalloch, married Margery, daughter of Leighton of Owsan, now Usan, in Forfarshire. The son of the latter Gilbert de Johnston, designed, in his father's lifetime, Johnston of Ballindalloch, was twice married: first, to Elizabeth Vass, daughter of the laird of Menie, by whom he had a son, Alexander, and three daughters; and, 2dly, to a daughter of Sir Alexander Forbes, second Lord Pitsligo, by whom he had a son, William Johnston of Ballindalloch.

The elder son, Alexander, in the reign of King James II., got his lands of Caskieben, which till then had been held of the earl of Mar, erected into a free barony, to be called the barony of Johnston in all time coming. Thence this family are designed Johnstons of that ilk. He died in the reign of James III. William, the eldest of his four sons, succeeded to the estate. He was killed at the fatal battle of Flodden. His son, James Johnston of that ilk, died in 1548. He had three sons and four daughters.

William, the eldest son and apparent heir, joined the royal standard, and was slain at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, his father being then alive. He had married Margaret, daughter of Hay of Dalgetty, of the noble family of Errol, by whom he had one son, George, and three daughters.

George Johnston of that ilk, the son, succeeded his grandfather the following year. He married Christian, daughter of the seventh Lord Forbes, by whom he had six sons and seven daughters. He died in 1590. The fifth son was the celebrated Arthur Johnston, of whom a memoir is given afterwards in larger type.

The eldest son, John Johnston of that ilk, married, first, Janet, daughter of Turing of Foveran, by whom he had two sons, George and John, and two daughters; and, secondly, Catherine, daughter of Lundie of that ilk, in Fife, by whom he had, with one daughter, two sons, Thomas, in virtue of his mother's contract, laird of Craig, from whom the present baronet is lineally descended, and Gilbert.

The eldest son, Sir George Johnston, described as a man of abilities and merit, was, by King Charles I., created a baronet of Nova Scotia by royal patent, 31st March 1626. The date is given from the records of the great seal, which is the ordinary rule, being there set down as "*ultimo die* Martii anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo *sexto* anno regni *secundo*." In the original patent, however, in possession of the family, the date stands thus (with one word, vigesimo or trigesimo, defaced at the beginning) "———*primo die* mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo *quinto*, anno regni *primo*." In the book of the Privy Seal, the date is plainly 31st March, 1625, "anno regni *primo*." If the patent and privy seal are right, the holder of this baronetcy has the precedency of all the baronets now existing in Scotland, but he has hitherto ranked from the date in the records of the great seal. In 1630, Sir George was made sheriff of Aberdeen, on the removal of George, sixth earl of Huntly. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Forbes of Tolquhon, he had three sons and two daughters.

The eldest son, Sir George, second baronet, married a daughter of Sir William Leslie of Wardhouse.

His only son, Sir John Johnston, third baronet, entered early into the army, and served in King William's wars in Flanders. He was afterwards a captain under that monarch at the battle of the Boyne. Whilst in London for a short time, he was unfortunately induced to assist his friend, the Hon. Captain John Campbell, in carrying off and marrying Miss Mary Wharton, a young and rich heiress, related to Lord Wharton, the great favourite of King William, and that nobleman immediately obtained a proclamation offering a reward for their apprehension. Campbell escaped into Scotland, but Sir John was not so fortunate. Having been betrayed by his landlord for fifty pounds, he was tried at the Old Bailey, condemned, and executed, on 31st Dec., 1690. He fell a sacrifice to the bitter animosity which was then entertained by the English against the Scotch, for it appeared, upon his trial, by the evidence of the clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony, and that of the people of the house in which they lodged, and where they remained two days, as well as by Miss Wharton's own letter to her aunt, acquainting her of her marriage, that there was no force used, but that she was freely consenting to it. Sir John's whole participation in the matter consisted in being present at the marriage, and lending his apartments to accommodate his friend, and he never had any idea that this, by the laws of England, constituted an offence worthy of death. His defence and whole deportment at the time are said to have been affecting in the extreme. He was a brave man, and bitterly lamented the ignominy of his death. The whole account of the trial and execution, and the ballads made on the occasion, are preserved among the family papers. The marriage was dissolved by act of parliament, and Captain Campbell, afterwards designed of Mamore, married a daughter of the eighth Lord Elphinston, and was father of the fourth duke of Argyle. Dying unmarried, Sir John was succeeded by his cousin, John, son of John Johnston of Newplace, second son of the first baronet.

Sir John, fourth baronet, was a zealous Jacobite, and in 1715 with his only son and as many of his retainers as he could assemble, he joined the earl of Mar, and at the battle of Sheriffmuir his son was killed by his side. After the suppression of the rebellion Sir John dared not return home, and died in obscurity at Edinburgh in 1725.

He was succeeded by his cousin, Sir William Johnston of Craig and Bishopstown, fifth baronet, who died in 1750. By his wife, Jean, daughter of John Sandilands, of the Torphichen family, he had two sons and three daughters. His second son, Alexander, an officer in the navy, was drowned with his whole crew on the coast of Kincardineshire, off Stonehaven. Sir William, the elder son, sixth baronet, entered early into the royal navy, and had the command of a ship-of-war at the time of his father's death. On that event taking place, quitting the navy, he returned home, and purchased the lands of Hilton, near Aberdeen. He was thrice married: first, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Kirby, an eminent West India merchant, by whom he had one son, who died in infancy; secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Captain William

Cleland, R.N., of the Clelands of that ilk, by whom he had six sons and five daughters; and thirdly, to Amy, daughter of Newman French, Esq. of Bellechamp, in the county of Essex, and widow of John Pudsey, Esq., without issue. He died in March 1794, aged 82. His fourth son, Alexander, midshipman on board his majesty's ship, Assistance, Commodore Sir Charles Douglas, perished with the first lieutenant, the Hon. Douglas Hallyburton, and all the barge's crew, off Sandyhook in America, December 31, 1783, aged 18. Some of the ship's company had seized one of the boats, and made for the shore with the intention of deserting, when Alexander Johnston and some other young men volunteered to recover the boat and bring back the deserters. The commodore permitted them to go, under the command of the first lieutenant, but the day soon closing in, and the night being stormy and severely cold, they did not return, and next morning they were all found on the shore, frozen to death.

The eldest son, Sir William Johnston of Johnston, seventh baronet, entered very young into the army, and served in India for some years with considerable reputation. He took part in seven actions, and was at the capture of the forts on the coast of Malabar. In 1798 he raised a regiment of fencible infantry, for general service, styled "The Prince of Wales' Own," which was reduced at the short peace of 1802. He represented the burgh of New Windsor, in the first imperial parliament, in which he sat five years; but retired at the general election, not choosing to stand a contest. He married, first, Mary, daughter of John Bacon, Esq. of Shrubland Hall, Suffolk, lineally descended from the Lord keeper Bacon, whose third son was the great philosopher, Sir Francis Bacon, lord chancellor of England and Baron Verulam. This lady died in 1802 without issue. He married, 2dly, Maria, only daughter of John Bacon, Esq. of Fryern House, Middlesex, younger son of an elder branch of the Shrubland family; issue, 3 sons and 4 daughters. He died at the Hague, January 13, 1844, in his 84th year.

His eldest son, Sir William Bacon Johnston, 8th baronet, born in 1804, and unmarried, was at one period an officer in the 1st Royals; a deputy-lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. Darcy, the 2d son, died in Bengal. Arthur Lake, the youngest son, a lieutenant 21st Royal Fusiliers, died February 21, 1853.

JOHNSTON, JOHN, an eminent Latin poet and scholar, of the family of Crimond, is supposed to have been born, near Aberdeen, about 1570. He received the early part of his education under Mr. Robert Mercer, minister of Banchory, to whom, by his last will, he bequeathed his white cup with the silver foot, "in taikin of his thankful dewtie." He studied at King's college, Aberdeen, whence he proceeded to attend some of the universities on the continent. In 1587 he was at the university of Helmstadt, and in the following year at that of Rostock, where he enjoyed the intimacy and correspondence of the learned Justus Lipsius. On his return to his native country, he was, about 1593, through the influence, it is supposed, of Andrew Melville, appointed professor of divinity in the new college of St. Andrew's; and in all the ecclesiastical disputes of that period he proved himself to be a zealous and useful coadjutor of that illustrious reformer, in support of the presbyterian church of Scotland. He died in October 1612. He left behind him some MSS. preserved in the Advocates' Library, and also epitaphs on his wife, Catharine Melville, of the family of Carribee, and their two children.

His works are:

Inscriptiones Historicæ Regum Scotorum, continuatæ Annorum Serie, à Fergusio primo Regni conditore ad nostra tempora, cum figuris: Præfixus est Gathelus, sive de Gentis Origine, Fragmentum Andreæ Melvini. Additæ sunt Icones omnium Regum Nobilis Familiæ Stuartorum. Amsterdam, 1602, 1603, 4to. This, his first complete poetical work, is preserved in the Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum, and consists of epigrammatic addresses to the Scottish Kings from Fergus I. to James VI.

Heroes ex omni Historia Scotica Lectissimi. Leyden, 1603. A series of epigrams similar to the above, addressed to the heroes who flourished in Scottish history during the same period; also preserved in the Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum.

Consolatio Christiana sub Cruce ex vivifico Dei Verbo. Leyden, 1609, 8vo.

Iambi Sacri. Leyden, 1611.

Tetrasticha et Lemmata Sacra, &c. Leyden, 1612.

Icones Regum Judæ et Israelis, Carmine expressæ. Leyden, 1612, 4to.

He also wrote epigrams on the principal towns of Scotland, inserted in Camden's Britannia.

JOHNSTON, ARTHUR, an eminent Latin poet and physician, was born in 1587, at Caskieben, Aberdeenshire, the seat of his ancestors, as he informs us, for many generations. He was the fifth son of George Johnston of Caskieben, and Christian, daughter of William Lord Forbes. He had five brothers. The eldest, John Johnston, was appointed sheriff of Aberdeen in 1630, and the youngest, Dr. William Johnston, after having filled the chairs of humanity and philosophy in the university of Sedan, was appointed the first professor of mathematics in Marischal college. Like his brother he also wrote Latin verses.

Arthur received the early part of his education at the grammar school of Kintore, in the neighbourhood of his father's estate, and is supposed to have studied at King's college, Old Aberdeen, as he was afterwards elected rector of that university. With the view of studying medicine, in 1608 he went to the continent, and twice visited Italy. He remained for some time at the university of Padua, where, in 1610, the degree of M.D. was conferred upon him. He subsequently travelled through Germany, Denmark, and Holland; and,

after visiting England, he at last settled in France, where he acquired considerable eminence as a Latin poet. He lived in that country for about twenty years, and by two wives, the one a Frenchwoman, and the other a native of Brabant, had thirteen children. While residing in France, as we learn from several of his poems, he was engaged in a lawsuit in the court of Mechlin, with a person living near the forest of Ardennes, in which he was at last successful. Dr. Irving conjectures that the subject of ligation was some property accruing to him by marriage.

On the death of King James, in 1625, Johnston, whom he had patronised, celebrated his mild virtues in an elegy, which was printed at London the same year. In 1628, he published at Aberdeen, two elegies, one addressed to Bishop Patrick Forbes on the death of his brother, and the other on the breaking of the ancient alliance between Scotland and France. On the title-page he is styled one of the royal physicians. In 1632 he returned to Scotland, after an absence of twenty-four years. He appears soon after to have had a lawsuit in the court of session, in reference to which several of his poems are written, one of which is addressed to Lord-chancellor Hay, and another to the Lord-advocate Nicholson.

On the visit of Charles I. to Edinburgh in 1633, Johnston was introduced to Archbishop Laud, who became his patron. He had printed at London a specimen of a new version of the Psalms of David, which he dedicated to that prelate, who urged him to proceed with it. A complete translation of the whole was published by him four years afterwards. The comparative merit of Johnston's translation of the Psalms and Buchanan's version was, about the middle of last century, the subject of a famous controversy, in which the notorious William Lauder and a simple English gentleman, of the name of Benson, an auditor of the Imprests in the Exchequer, stood forward as the zealous trumpeters of Johnston, while Mr. Love and Mr. Ruddiman ably and successfully defended Buchanan. Three editions of Johnston's Psalms were printed at Benson's expense, with an elegant Life of the translator prefixed. One of these, in quarto, with a fine portrait of Johnston, by Vertue, after Jamesone, and copiously illustrated with notes, was published in 1741, dedicated to the prince of Wales. The following woodcut is taken from it:

Johnston died in 1641, at Oxford, whither he had gone on a visit to one of his daughters, who was married to a clergyman of the Church of England of that city, where he lies buried. He appears to have been on terms of intimacy with most of the eminent men of his time in Scotland, many of whom he has commemorated in his poetry, and there is scarcely a family of any note in the north of Scotland, to some branch of which he has not addressed his Latin verses.

His works are:

Parerga, and Epigrammata. Aberdeen, 1632, 8vo. The former dedicated to Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, and the latter to the earl of Lauderdale.

The Song of Solomon, with the seven penitential, and the seven consolatory Psalms, translated into Latin elegiac verse. London, 1633, 8vo. The first dedicated to the king, the second to Laud, and the third to Lesley, bishop of Raphoe. New edition printed by Ruddiman. Edin. 1709.

Psalmorum Davidis Paraphrasum Poeticum, being a complete translation of the Psalms of David. Aberdeen, 1637, 12mo. Dedicated to Mary Erskine, Countess Marischal. Appended are the Canta Evangelica, comprehending the Salutation of the Angel, the Song of Elizabeth, the Song of the Blessed Virgin, the Song of Zacharias, the Song of Simeon, the Hymn of St. Ambrose, the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. Reprinted at London

in 1637 and 1652, also at Amsterdam in 1706, under the inspection of David Hoogstratan, and dedicated to James Brockhusius.

He also wrote Musæ Aulicæ, or commendatory verses on some of his most distinguished contemporaries, and edited the Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum, in which he introduced many of his own pieces. Published at Amsterdam in 1637.

Collected edition of his works, by Mr. William Spang, minister of the Scottish church at Campvere. Middelburg, 1642.

JOHNSTON, Robert, a learned historian, who lived in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, was the author of a very copious History of Great Britain, published at Amsterdam in 1655, under the title of 'Historia Rerum Britannicarum,' &c., from 1572 to 1628. This work, designed as a continuation of Buchanan, has been praised by Bishop Nicholson, in his Scottish Historical Library, and by Lord Woodhouselee, according to whom Johnston was one of George Heriot's executors. He wrote also 'The History of Scotland during the Minority of James VI.,' published at London in 1646. He is supposed to have died in 1630. A manuscript History of Scotland, preserved in the Advocates' Library, which belonged to Lord Fairfax, is supposed to have been partly written by Robert Johnston.

JOHNSTON, Sir Archibald, Lord Warriston, a distinguished lawyer and statesman, was the son of James Johnston of Beirholm, in Annandale, formerly a merchant in Edinburgh, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Craig, the celebrated lawyer. The exact time of his birth is not known, but he was admitted advocate in 1633. So early as 1637 he began to take a prominent part in the disputes of the period, and became an active agent and principal confident of the Presbyterians in all their proceedings. The second or general supplication to the king for relief from his Episcopal innovations, presented to the privy council, September 24, 1637, was prepared by Johnston and the earl of Rothes, and on the subsequent renewal of the Covenant, in March 1638, he and the celebrated Alexander Henderson were appointed to revise and adapt that national document to the circumstances of the times. At the memorable assembly which met at Glasgow in November 1638, Johnston was unanimously elected clerk, and such was the confidence which the leaders of the Covenant reposed in him, that, the day before the termination of the session, he was constituted procurator for the church. He was afterwards one of the Scotch commissioners who conducted the treaty of Berwick; and on June 11, 1640, he was appointed by the Estates of the kingdom general adviser to the commissioners sent to England, in which capacity he acted in the various commissions appointed to negotiate with the king or the English parliament, throughout the whole proceedings of the civil war. In 1641, when Charles I. visited Scotland, Johnston was knighted, and nominated an ordinary lord of session, with a pension of £200 per annum. In 1643 he represented the county of Edinburgh in the Estates of parliament, when he was appointed Speaker to the barons, and as such made various important motions relative to the public transactions of that disturbed period. In July 1644 he was sent to London as one of the parliamentary commissioners, to attend the English parliament and the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. In 1646, on the death of Sir Thomas Hope, Johnston succeeded him as lord advocate, and one of the last of his official acts in that dignity was the proclaiming Charles II. king on February 5, 1649. On March 10, the same year, he was appointed lord-clerk-register, in place of Gibson of Durie, superseded by the Act of Classes. After the battle of Dunbar, in 1650, at which he was present, he lived for some years in retirement; but having been induced to go to London, he was unfortunately prevailed upon to accept of office under Cromwell, who, July 9, 1657, re-appointed him lord-clerk-register, and, November 3, named him one of the commissioners for the administration of justice in Scotland. He also created him a peer, and under the title of Lord Warriston he sat for some time in parliament. After the death of the Protector, he acted as president of the committee of safety, when Richard Cromwell had resigned the reins of government. At the Restoration orders were issued for his arrest, and knowing that, from his compliance with Cromwell, and his uniform support of the Covenanters, he might expect no mercy from the new government, he escaped to France, and was outlawed in the usual form, October 10, 1660. An act of forfeiture being passed against him in absence, he was condemned to death, May 15, 1661. An emissary of

government, appropriately named "Crooked Alexander Murray," discovered his retreat at Rouen, and with permission of the French council, brought him prisoner to England. He was at first lodged n the Tower, and thence removed to Edinburgh, where, without the formality of a trial, he was hanged at the Cross, July 22, 1663, dying with the utmost constancy and Christian fortitude.

JOHNSTON, DAVID, D.D., an eminent clergyman, founder of the Blind Asylum in Edinburgh, was born in 1733. His father was minister of Arngask, a parish situated in the three counties of Perth, Kinross, and Fife. His mother's father, the Rev. David Williamson of St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh, ordained in 1661, was a celebrated minister of the Church of Scotland, in the days of the persecution, from the Restoration to the Revolution, and is referred to as "Mess David Williamson" in an old ballad sung by one of the mob in the 'Heart of Mid Lothian.' The subject of this notice was ordained to the parish of Langton, Berwickshire, in 1759. About six years after, he was translated to the maritime parish of North Leith, including the fishing village of Newhaven, where he distinguished himself by his active Christian philanthropy, and became endeared to his parishioners by his constant pastoral visitations and unceasing solicitude for their spiritual and temporal welfare.

With the establishment of that truly benevolent institution, the Asylum at Edinburgh for the industrious blind, first opened on 23d September, 1793, the name and memory of Dr. Johnston are indelibly associated, and his bust was placed above the principal entrance, in Nicholson Street of that city. The necessary funds were raised at first mainly through his exertions, and those of several charitable gentlemen of Edinburgh. He was so much interested in the success of the institution that he devoted five days in the week to its personal superintendence; and, for this purpose, regularly walked on those days (Saturday and Sunday were the exceptions) to and from Edinburgh, the distance being about two miles and a half. Such was the muscular activity for which he was always remarkable, that at the extreme age of ninety, he performed the journey as usual. He died at Leith on 5th July, 1824, in the 91st year of his age, and 66th of his ministry. The only survivor of a large family was a daughter, married to William Penney, Esq., Glasgow. For more than 24 years he had been assisted in his parochial duties by the Rev. Dr. Ireland, who succeeded to the parish on Dr. Johnston's death, but died in 1828.

JOHNSTONE, the surname of a family, designed of Westerhall, in Dumfries-shire, who possess a baronetcy, the first of whom on record was Sir John de Johnstone, one of the Scots barons who swore fealty to King Edward I. in 1296, and is styled "Johannes de Johnston, chevalier del comitat de Dumfries," &c. His son, John de Johnston, in the reign of Robert the Bruce, was a witness in a charter of Thomas Randolph, early of Moray, of the lands and barony of Cumlangan, which the said earl gave to his nephew, William de Moravia. His son, Gilbert de Johnston, a witness in the same charter, had a son, Sir John de Johnston, a distinguished warrior in the reigns of King David II. and King Robert II. In 1370, he defeated an English army who had invaded Scotland, and in 1372 he was one of the guardians of the west marches. He died about 1382 or 1383. His son, Sir John de Johnston, got 300 francs of the 40,000, sent by the king of France, in 1385, to be divided among the Scots nobles, his faithful allies, in the war against England, and from the proportions a comprehensive scale may be formed of the power of those to whom the various sums were paid. Sir John died about 1420.

His son, Sir Adam, at the head of his vassals, joined the Scots army under the earl of Ormond, and behaved gallantly against the English at the battle of Sark, where the Scots obtained a complete victory. He was afterwards very instrumental in suppressing the rebellion of the earl of Douglas and his brother the earl of Ormond, and King James II. made him a grant of the lands of Peddinane, now Pettinane, in Lanarkshire. The Westerhall family have long borne the principal arms of the name of Johnstone, charged for difference with the heart and crown of Douglas, in memory of the seizure of the rebellious earl, by their ancestor. Sir Adam, had, by a first wife, two sons, John, his heir, ancestor of the Annandale branch, (see ANNANDALE, marquis of, vol. i. page 140,) and Matthew, who continued this line. By a second wife, Lady Janet Dunbar, daughter of the earl of March, and widow of Lord Seton, he had other three sons.

Matthew, the second son, was the first to reside at Westerhall, which became the designation of the family. The seventh in descent from him, Sir James Johnstone, knight, was member for Dumfries, in the convention parliament, summoned by the prince of Orange, in 1688-9, and died in 1699. He had two sons.

Sir John, the elder son, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, by patent, on 25th April, 1700. He sat for Dumfries in the Scots parliament of 1703, and voted for the first article of the Union. By his wife, Rachel Johnstone of Skeens, he had a daughter, Philadelphia, married to James Douglas of Dornock, Esq., and died in 1711.

His brother, William, succeeded him as second baronet f Westerhall. By his wife, Henrietta Johnstone, he had two sons, and died in 1727. The second son, John, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, who died in 1740, married the dowager marchioness of Annandale, daughter and heiress of John Vanden Bempde of Harkness Hall, Yorkshire. By this lady, Colonel Johnstone had two sons. Richard, the elder, in

1793 assumed, by act of parliament, the surname and arms of Vanden Bempde, and in 1795, by sign-manual he took the surname of Johnstone. He was created a baronet of the United Kingdom on 6th July of the same year, and on his death in 1807 was succeeded by his son, Sir John Vanden Bempde Johnstone, M.P., D.C.L.

The third baronet, Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall, elder son of the second baronet, became, in 1740, provost of Lochmaben, and chiefly distinguished himself by his attention to local improvements. To him the inhabitants of that part of the country were greatly indebted for good roads and convenient bridges. He was the first to propose that a bridge should be thrown over the Esk at Langholm, by which the people of Westerkirk have ready access to the limekilns and coalpits of Canobie. The family mansion of Westerhall is situated in the parish of Westerkirk, in the churchyard of which is the family vault of the Johnstones. Sir James married the Hon. Barbara Murray, eldest daughter of the fourth Lord Elibank, and by her had fourteen children. Of these, James, the eldest son, succeeded as fourth, and William, another son, as fifth baronet. George, a third son, distinguished himself as a naval officer. After passing through the subordinate stations, he was, in February 1760, appointed master and commander. In 1761, he sent the first notice of the Spanish declaration of war to Admiral Rodney, then commanding in the West Indies, in consequence of which the Havannah was taken. In August 11, 1762, he was advanced to the rank of post-captain. In 1763, he was nominated governor of West Florida, and on his return to England he was elected M.P. for Appleby, and afterwards for Cockermouth. In the course of a speech in parliament he threw out some reflections on Lord George Germaine, afterwards Viscount Sackville, which occasioned a duel between them in 1770, but fortunately it was attended with no serious consequences to either party. Captain Johnstone took a strong interest in the affairs of the East India Company, and distinguished himself by a violent attack on the conduct of Lord Clive. He contributed some material information to the pamphlet, entitled 'A Letter to the Proprietors of East India Stock, from John Johnstone, Esq., late one of the council at Calcutta;' and in 1771, he published 'Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies.' In 1778 he was one of the commissioners sent out with the earl of Carlisle and William Eden, afterwards Lord Auckland, to treat with the congress of the revolted American colonies, which mission ended unsuccessfully. As commodore of a squadron destined for the Cape of Good Hope, with the outward bound East Indiamen under convoy, he was, on 30th April 1781, attacked by a French squadron, under Mons. de Suffrein, in Porto Praya Bay, island of St. Jago, but beat them off. He subsequently took some Dutch prizes. Having put one of his officers under arrest, he was afterwards much harassed in the courts of law in consequence, but on appeal, the House of Lords decided in his favour, only 24 hours before his death, on 24th May, 1787. By his wife, a lady of the name of Dee, he had a son, John Lowther, who succeeded as sixth baronet.

John, a younger son of the third baronet, was progenitor of the Johnstones of Alva, Stirlingshire. Sir James Johnstone, fourth baronet of Westerhall, eldest son of the third baronet, was a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and M.P. During the lifetime of his father, he occupied himself for years in searching for lead in the lands of Glendinning, parish of Westerkirk, and in 1760, discovered a valuable mineral vein, which, on being analysed, proved to be antimony, the only one in Great Britain. He died in 1797, without male issue.

His brother, William, succeeded as fifth baronet. He married Miss Pulteney, niece of the earl of Bath and of General Pulteney, and acquiring with her an immense fortune, in 1767 changed his name, by royal sign-manual, to Pulteney. He represented, first, Cromarty, and afterwards Shrewsbury, in seven successive parliaments. In 1790 he founded the professorship of agriculture in the university of Edinburgh. He subsequently became an extensive speculator in American lands, a large proportion of which he sold to great advantage. On his death on 30th May, 1805, the greater part of his estates devolved upon Sir James Murray Pulteney, who in 1794, had married his only daughter. The Westerhall estates and title passed to his nephew, the son of his brother, Captain George Johnstone, as above mentioned.

Sir John Lowther Johnstone, sixth baronet, was, in 1810, elected M.P. for Weymouth, and died the following year.

His only son, Sir George Frederick Johnstone, 7th baronet, born in Dec. 1810, and M.P. for Weymouth 1832, was one of the claimants of the Annandale peerage. He married, Oct. 24, 1840, Lady Louisa Elizabeth Frederica Craven, only daughter of 1st earl of Craven, and died 7th May, 1841, in consequence of a fall from his horse. By his lady he had posthumous twin sons, the elder of whom, Sir Frederick John William Johnstone, succeeded at his birth, 5th Aug. same year, as 8th bart. His twin brother's name is George Charles Keppel. Their mother married, 2dly, in 1844, Alex. Oswald, Esq.

JOHNSTONE, THE CHEVALIER DE, an adherent of the Stuarts, was the son of James Johnstone, a respectable merchant of Edinburgh, where he was born in 1720. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1745 he joined the standard of the Pretender, and was by Lord George Murray appointed his aide-de-camp. He also acted as assistant aide-de-camp to the prince, who, immediately after the battle of Prestonpans, bestowed upon him a captain's commission. He subsequently raised an independent company, with which he joined the duke of Perth's regiment, and served throughout the rebellion. After the battle of Culloden he remained for some time in concealment, first in different places in the north, and latterly in the house of Lady Jane Douglas, at Drumsheugh, near Edinburgh. At last, in the disguise of a pedlar, he made his escape into England, and embarking at Harwich, reached Holland in safety. He subsequently entered the French service, and was sent to Canada, where he acted as aide-de-camp to the commander of the forces. On the conquest of those provinces by the British he returned to France, and devoted his latter years to writing, in the French language, 'Memoirs of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746,' which, after his death, was deposited in the Scots college at Paris, and a translation of which was published at London in 1820.

JOHNSTONE, JAMES, an eminent physician, fourth son of John Johnstone, Esq., of Galabank, was born at Annan in 1730. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Paris, and took his degree of M.D. at the former place in 1750. He settled in practice at Kidderminster, where he acquired much local celebrity, by his skill and success in treating a malignant epidemical fever then raging there, of which he published an account in 1758. His reputation was considerably extended by several publications on professional subjects, and also by some important medical discoveries, amongst which was the use of mineral acid vapour in counteracting febrile contagion.

Several physiological papers, contributed by him to the Philosophical Transactions, he afterwards enlarged and published separately. The intimate friend of George Lord Lyttleton, he wrote an affecting account of that amiable nobleman's death, inserted in Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets. He subsequently removed to Worcester, where he died in 1802. His son, the late Dr. John Johnstone of Birmingham, was the author of the Life of Dr. Parr, and several treatises on medical subjects.

Dr. James Johnstone's works are:

Dissertation Mᶜ ica de Aëris Factitii imperio, in Corpore Humano. Edin. 1750, 8vo.

A Historical Dissertation; concerning the Malignant Epidemical Fever of 1756; with an Account of the Malignant diseases prevailing since the year 1752, in Kidderminster. Lond. 1758, 8vo.

Essay on the use of the Ganglions of the Nerves. Shrewsbury, 1771, 8vo.

A Treatise on the Malignant Angina, or Putrid and Ulcerous Sore Throat. To which are added, some Remarks on the Angina Trachealis. Lond. 1779, 8vo.

Some Account of the Welton Water near Tewkesbury; with Thoughts on the use and diseases of the Lymphatic Glands. Lond. 1787, 8vo.

Medical Essays and Observations; with Disquisitions relating to the Nervous System, by James Johnstone, M.D.; and an Essay on Mineral Poisons, by John Johnstone, M.D. Lond. 1795, 8vo.

Two Extraordinary Cases of Gall-Stones. Phil. Trans. Abr. xi. 211. 1758.

On the Use of the Ganglions of the Nerves. Ib. xii. 122. 1764.

History of a Fœtus, born with a very Imperfect Brain. To which is subjoined a Supplement to the Essay on the Use of Ganglions. Ib. 404. 1767. Ib. xiii. 8. 1770.

Case of Paralysis Rheumatica, cured by Tinct. Guiac. Volatil. and the application of Caustics. Med. Com. ix. 388. 1785.

Cases of Hydrophobia. Memoirs Med. i. 243. 1782.

Case of Angina Pectoris, from an unexpected Disease of the Heart. Ib. 376.

On Cynanche Pharyngea; or, on a Defect of Deglutition, from a Straitening of the Œsophagus. Ib. ii. 177. 1789.

Remarks on the Angina and Scarlet Fevers of 1778. Ib. iii. 353. 1792.

A Case of Calculi passing through the Bladder into the Rectum. Ib. 536.

A Case of an Ulcer of the Bladder communicating with the Rectum. Mem. Med. iii. 542. 1792.

Case of a Rupture of the Bladder opening into the Pelvis. Ib. 544.

Account of a Species of Phthisis Pulmonalis, peculiar to persons employed in pointing Needles in the Needle Manufacture. Ib. v. 89. 1799.

JOHNSTONE, BRYCE, D.D., an eminent divine of the Church of Scotland, youngest son of John Johnstone, Esq., a highly respectable magistrate of Annan, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Howie, minister of that town, was born there in 1747. He received the elementary part of his education at the parish school, and in 1762 entered on his academical studies at the university of Edinburgh. In 1771 he was appointed minister of Holywood, and in 1786 the degree of D.D. was unanimously conferred on him by the university of Edinburgh. He was among the first to second Sir John Sinclair's patriotic project of a complete Statistical Account of Scotland; and from the materials furnished by him, the account of Holywood was prepared. In 1794 he drew up, for the Board of Agriculture, 'A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Dumfries;' and, in general, he availed himself of every opportunity to promote the improvement of the agricultural and social condition of his native country. He died in 1805.—His works are:

The Purpose for which Christ came into the World. A Sermon. Edin. 1786.

Commentary on the Revelation of St. John. Edin. 1794, 2 vols. 8vo.

On the Divine Authority and Encouragement of Missions from the Christians to the Heathens. A Sermon. Edin. 1797.

An Essay on the Influence of Religion on Civil Society and Civil Government. Edin. 1801, small 8vo.

A volume of his Sermons, with a Memoir of his Life, by his nephew, the Rev. John Johnstone, minister of Crossmichael, was published in 1808.

JOHNSTONE, MRS. CHRISTIAN ISOBEL, novelist, see SUPPLEMENT.

JOLLY, ALEXANDER, D.D., a pious and learned divine, for many years bishop of Moray, was born in 1755. On June 24, 1796, he was conse-

crated at Dundee by Bishop Abernethy Drummond, Bishop Macfarlane, and Bishop Strachan, being raised to the episcopate, as coadjutor to Bishop Macfarlane, who almost immediately thereafter resigned Moray to his spiritual jurisdiction, retaining under his own superintendence the extensive districts of Ross and Argyle. Bishop Jolly continued to officiate as pastor of a congregation at Fraserburgh till his death, June 29, 1838, in the 83d year of his age, and 42d of his episcopate. The reputation of this venerable and highly respected prelate, for profound and varied learning, extended far beyond the limits of the church of which he was such a distinguished ornament. His long life was devoted to the duties of his ministry, and the study of the Scriptures in their original languages, as well as of the writings of the Fathers; and the result is partly displayed in his valuable work on the Eucharist, published in 1831. In 1826 he produced a 'Friendly Address to the Episcopalians of Scotland on Baptismal Regeneration.' In the department of practical divinity he published, in 1828, 'Observations on the several Sunday Services throughout the year.'

JONES, Paul, originally named John Paul, a remarkable naval adventurer, was born at Arbigland, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, July 6, 1747. His reputed father, John Paul, was gardener to Mr. Craik of Arbigland, to whom his mother was cook, and he is supposed to have been the son of that gentleman. He early evinced a predilection for the sea, and, at the age of twelve, when he had received but a limited education, he was bound apprentice as a sailor to a respectable merchant of Whitehaven. In 1760 he made his first voyage in the ship Friendship of that port, bound for the Rappahannock, Virginia, where his elder brother was established as a planter. On the expiry of his apprenticeship he obtained the command of a ship engaged in the slave-trade, but after some time quitted it in disgust. He returned to Scotland in 1768, as passenger in a vessel, the captain and mate of which died on the voyage. At the request of those on board, he took the command, and brought the vessel safe into port, for which service he was appointed by the owners master and supercargo. He had afterwards the command of the Betsy of London, and remained some time in the West Indies, engaged in commercial pursuits and speculations, whereby, it is said, he realised a considerable sum of money.

In 1773 he went to Virginia to arrange the affairs of his brother, who had died intestate and childless, and, about the same time, he first assumed the name of Paul Jones, having settled as a regular colonist there. At the commencement of the American Revolution, he offered his services to Congress, and was appointed first lieutenant of the Alfred, on board of which ship, to use his own words, "he had the honour to hoist, with his own hands, the flag of freedom the first time it was displayed on the Delaware." Soon after, he received a captain's commission from the hands of the President, and on board the Providence, mounting twelve four-pounders, with a complement of seventy men, in the course of little more than a six weeks' cruise from the Bermudas to the Gut of Canzo, he took no less than sixteen prizes. In May 1777, he was ordered to France, in command of the Ranger sloop of war, with despatches to the American commissioners, Franklin, Deane, and Lee, who were directed to give him the command of the Indian, a fine frigate, built at Amsterdam, which, however, from motives of policy, was assigned over to the French king.

Being invested by the American commissioners with discretionary powers to cruise where he pleased, Jones sailed, April 10, 1778, for the coast of Britain, and with his single ship, the Ranger, he kept the whole coast of Scotland, and part of that of England, for some time in a state of the greatest alarm. Making a descent at Whitehaven, he surprised the fort, and after spiking all the cannon, thirty-six in number, he retreated, setting fire to part of the shipping in his way. On the forenoon of the 22d April he landed with part of his crew at St. Mary's Isle, on the Galloway coast, the residence of the earl of Selkirk, which was plundered by his followers, who, contrary to his orders, carried off the whole of the family plate. But he afterwards made the best reparation in his power by purchasing back the plate, and restoring it to the earl. In the bay of Carrickfergus he had the good fortune to capture the Drake of twenty guns, after a desperate resist-

ance, with which, and another prize, and two hundred prisoners of war, he returned to Brest, having been absent only 28 days.

After many delays and disappointments, he obtained from the French government the command of the ship Duras of forty guns, on board of which he hoisted the American flag, changing its name to "Le Bon Homme Richard." With a squadron of seven ships, he sailed from the road of St. Croix, August 14, 1779, and, after being deserted by four of them, he appeared, in September, in the Frith of Forth, opposite Leith, but was prevented, by a sudden change of wind, from either landing on the coast, or attacking the ships of war in the roads, which was evidently his first design. Having shortly after fallen in with the homeward-bound Baltic fleet, under convoy of his majesty's ships the Serapis and the Countess of Scarborough, a desperate conflict ensued off Flamborough Head, September 23, when Jones was victorious, the Countess of Scarborough striking to the Pallas, and the Serapis to the Bon Homme Richard, which, after all hands had left her, sunk next morning. With his prizes he proceeded to the Texel, and exerted himself successfully in obtaining an exchange of prisoners with England.

For this victory, the king of France presented him with a superb gold-hilted sword, bearing an appropriate inscription, and, through his minister, requested the permission of congress to invest him with the military order of Merit. About the end of 1780 Jones sailed for the United States, and, after a variety of escapes and rencontres, arrived in Philadelphia, February 18, 1781. On the recommendation of the American board of admiralty, a resolution of thanks was passed in congress for his zeal, prudence, and intrepidity; and, at the conclusion of the war, a gold medal was struck to commemorate his services. In November 1787 he sailed to Copenhagen, being charged with a mission to the court of Denmark, and, while there, was invited into the Russian service with the rank of rear-admiral. He took the command of a fleet stationed at the mouth of the Dnieper, destined to act against the Turkish squadron in the Black Sea, but being intrigued against at court, and denied the merit due to his services, he solicited permission to retire, and quitted Russia in August 1789, having previously received from the empress Catharine the order of St. Anne as a reward for his fidelity. He then went to Paris, where he sunk into neglect and poverty, and died July 18, 1792. All his operations were conducted with singular boldness and sagacity, and, notwithstanding the defective state of his education, he wrote with fluency, strength, and clearness, as is testified by his voluminous correspondence and memorials. He aimed at being "a poet as well as a hero," and in his latter years, besides making a large collection of important documents relating to the public transactions in which he had been engaged, he wrote a copious memoir of his own adventurous and extraordinary life.

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KAY, John, an eminent caricaturist, engraver, and miniature painter, was born in April 1742, at Gibraltar, near Dalkeith. His father, who was a stone-mason, died when he was only six years of age, and his death prevented his son from being brought up to the same trade. He was boarded with some relations of his mother in Leith, who treated him with great cruelty and neglect; and he himself informs us, that, in his boyhood, he had various narrow escapes from being drowned in the harbour of that place. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to one George Heriot, a barber in Dalkeith, whom he served for six years. When his time was out, he went to Edinburgh, where he worked as a journeyman barber under different masters, and afterwards, on December 19, 1771, purchased the freedom of the city, for which he paid about £40 to the society of sur

geon-barbers, and began business for himself. Among his customers were several of the principal nobility and gentry of Edinburgh, and one of them in particular, William Nisbet, Esq. of Dirleton, became so much attached to him, that, for some years before his death, he had him almost constantly residing with him at his country-seat. During this period, Kay employed his leisure time in improving himself in drawing, having an uncommon natural genius that way; and, being encouraged by Mr. Nisbet, he executed a great number of miniature paintings, some of which are still at Dirleton House. Mr. Nisbet died in 1784, and his son, knowing that it was his father's intention, which death prevented him from carrying into effect, to bequeath an annuity to Kay for his good offices, settled on him £20 yearly for life.

Having soon after published some etchings in aquafortis, he met with so much success as induced him to relinquish his trade of a barber in 1785, and devote himself entirely to engraving, and painting miniature likenesses in water colours, the most striking feature of which was their astonishing fidelity. From this period to the year 1817 he produced a great variety of etchings of public personages, with occasional caricatures of local incidents, and odd and eccentric characters. In 1786 he executed a characteristic likeness of himself, with his favourite cat, supposed to be the largest in Scotland, and a bust of Homer, with his painting materials on the table before him, from which the foregoing woodcut is taken. He had a small print shop on the south side of the Parliament Square, Edinburgh, which, with the other old buildings of that locality, was destroyed by the great fire of November 1824. Mr. Kay died at his house, 227 High Street, Edinburgh, February 21, 1826, in the 84th year of his age. In his twentieth year he had married Lilly Steven, who bore him ten children, all of whom died long before himself. She dying in March 1785, he took for his second wife, in 1787, Margaret Scott, who survived him upwards of nine years, and died in November 1835. After her death, the copperplates of his works were purchased by Mr. Hugh Paton, carver and gilder, Edinburgh, who republished them in half-crown monthly parts, forming two quarto volumes, with biographical sketches, under the title of 'Kay's Edinburgh Portraits.' A cheaper edition was issued in octavo volumes in 1842. The work forms a collection altogether unique, and of great local interest, and was a very successful publication.

KEILL, John, a celebrated astronomer and mathematician, elder brother of the subject of the following notice, was born at Edinburgh, December 1, 1671, and studied at the university of that city, under the mathematical professor, David Gregory. In 1694, on the removal of Gregory to Oxford, Keill accompanied him, and was admitted to one of the Scotch exhibitions (or bursaries) at Baliol college, where he read lectures on the Newtonian philosophy. In 1698 he published an 'Examination of Dr. Burnet's Theory of the Earth, with Remarks on Mr. Whiston's Theory,' which led to answers from both, to which, in 1699, he printed a reply. In 1700 he was selected by Dr. Millington, Sedelian professor of natural philosophy at Oxford, to be his assistant, and was the first who illustrated the principles of Newton by experiments, having invented an apparatus for the purpose. About 1708 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, on which he wrote a paper on the Laws of Attraction, inserted

in the Philosophical Transactions. About the same period he engaged in a controversy with Leibnitz, relative to that philosopher's claim to the invention of the doctrine of fluxions, and communicated to the Royal Society an able vindication of Newton's title to the discovery. In 1709, being appointed treasurer to the German exiles from the Palatinate, he accompanied them to the settlements granted to them in New England. On his return in the year following, he was nominated successor of Dr. Caswell, Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford.

Objections having been urged against the Newtonian philosophy, on the foundation of Des Cartes' notions of a plenum, Keill again came forward in defence of Sir Isaac, by publishing a paper in the Philosophical Transactions for 1713, 'On the Rarity of Matter, and the Tenuity of its Composition.' While engaged in this dispute, Queen Anne appointed him her decipherer, in which situation he continued till 1716. In 1713 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.D. He died September 1, 1721.

His works are:

Examination of Burnet's Theory of the Earth; to which are added, Remarks upon Whiston's New Theory. Oxford, 1698, 8vo. The same; with a Dissertation on the Celestial Bodies: from the French of Maupertuis. Lond. 1734, 8vo.

Examination of the Reflections on the Theory of the Earth; together with a Defence of the Remarks on Whiston's New Theory. Oxford, 1699, 8vo.

Introductio ad Veram Physicam, accedunt Christiani Hugenii Theoremata de Vi Centrifuga et Motu Circulari Demonstrata, seu Lectiones Physicæ in Schola Naturalis Philosophiæ, Oxon. habitæ. Oxford, 1701, 1702, 1705, 8vo. Lond. 1715, 8vo. Camb. 1741, 8vo. This is supposed to be the best and most useful of all his performances. An English translation was printed at London 1736.

Response aux Auteurs des Remarques, sur le Difference entre M. de Leibnitz et M. Newton. 1713, 8vo.

Introductio ad Veram Physicam, et Veram Astronomiam. Quibus accedunt, Trigonometriæ Elementa, de Viribus Centralibus Epistolæ et Leges Attractionis. Oxford, 1715, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1725, 1739, 4to.

Trigonometriæ Elementa, et de Logarithmis, Tractatus. Oxford, 1715, 8vo.

Introductio ad Veram Astronomiam, seu Lectiones Astronomicæ. Oxf. 1718, 8vo. 2d edit. auctior et emendatior. Lond. 1721, 8vo. The same, in English; translated by himself, and published under the title of, An Introduction to the true Astronomy; or, Astronomical Lectures read in the Astronomical Schools of the University of Oxford. Lond. 1721, 1742, 8vo.

Epistola ad Joannem Bernoullium, in qua Isaacum Newtonum et seipsum contra Criminationes, in Actis Lipsiensibus a Crusio quodam, publicatas, defendit. Lond. 1720, 4to. This relates to a contest between Leibnitz and Keill, respecting the invention of Fluxions, in which the latter behaved with great firmness and spirit.

The Laws of Attraction and other Physical Principles. Phil. Trans. Abr. v. 417. 1708.

On the Laws of Centripetal Force. Ib. 435.

The Newtonian Solution of Kepler's Problem, of finding the true Motion of the Planets, describing Areas proportional to the Times, in Elliptical Orbits, about one of the Foci, demonstrated and illustrated with Examples. Ib. vi. 1. 1713.

Theoremata quædam Infinitam Materiæ Divisibilitatem Spectantia, quæ ejusdem Raritatem et Tenuem Compositionem Demonstrant, quorum ope plurimæ in Physica tolluntur Difficultates. Ib. 91. 1714.

Observations on Mr. John Bernoulli's Remarks on the Inverse Problem of Centripetal Forces; with a New Solution of the same Problem. Ib. 93.

Commercium Epistolicum Collusii et aliorum, de Analysi Promota, concerning the Dispute between Mr. Leibnitz and Dr. Keill, about the Right of the Invention of the Method of Fluxions, by some called the Differential Method. Ib. 116 1714. Consisting of several Letters and Papers, in the custody of the Royal Society.

KEILL, James, an eminent physician, younger brother of the preceding, was born, March 27, 1673. He received his education at Edinburgh, and pursued his medical studies at Leyden and other foreign universities. On his return, having acquired a thorough knowledge of anatomy, he delivered lectures on that science at Oxford and Cambridge, and received from the latter the degree of M.D. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed several papers to the Philosophical Transactions. He had a controversy with Dr. Jurin on the force of the heart. In 1700 he settled at Northampton, where he died of a cancer in the mouth, July 16, 1719.

His works are:

Lemery's Course of Chemistry, translated. London, 1698.

Anatomy of the Human Body abridged; or a Short and Full View of all the Parts of the Body, with their uses, drawn from their Compositions and Structures. Lond. 1698, 1703, 12mo. 1718, 8vo. Of this little work the 4th edition was published in 1710, and the 11th in 1742; besides these, it was printed several times in Edinburgh, &c.

An Account of Animal Secretion; the quantities of Blood in the Human Body, and Muscular Motion. Lon. 1708, 8vo.

Essays on several Parts of the Animal Œconomy. Lond 1717, 1738, 8vo. 4th edit. This is a reprint of the preceding with the addition of an Essay concerning the force of the Heart in driving the Blood through the whole Body.

Tentamina Medico-Physica ad Œconomiam Animalem accommodata, quibus accessit Medicina Statica Britannica. Lond. 1718, 8vo. Leyden, 1741, 4to. Lucc. 1756, 8vo.

Account of the Death and Dissection of John Bayles, reputed to have been 130 years old. Phil. Trans. Abr. v. 299. 1706.

Account of Animal Secretion; the quantity of Blood in the Human Body; Muscular Motion. Ib. 492.

Epistola de Viribus Cordis. Ib. Abr. vi. 415. 1719.

KEITH, a surname said to be derived from the German tribe of the *Catti*, which, about the period of the downfall of the Roman empire, inhabited what is now the electorate of Hesse Cassel, the sovereign of which, among other old titles, was called *princeps Cattorum*. On being driven from their country, a portion of them, in the first century, are traditionally stated to have landed on the coast of Caithness, the most remote and northern district on the mainland of Scotland, to which they gave their name. They are also said to have given their name to the clan Chattan.

In all the accounts of the origin of the Keiths it is recorded that in 1010 Robert, the chief of the Catti, in a great victory which Malcolm II. obtained over the Danes at Barrie in Forfarshire, slew, with his own hand, Camus their leader, when the king, dipping his fingers in the blood of the fallen general, drew three perpendicular strokes on the upper part of Robert's shield, whence his descendants bear three pallets, gules, on a chief. Malcolm also created him heritable great marischal of Scotland, and bestowed on him several lands in East Lothian, still called Keith, the ancient name Catti, in process of time changed to Keithi and Keycht, being at length softened into Keith. According to Sir Robert Sibbald, (*Hist. of Fife*, p. 94, edit. 1803,) he also got the isle of Inchkeith in the Frith of Forth, which likewise took its name from him. Their alleged descent from the Catti appears to be only one of the fictions of the early chroniclers. The name Keith seems to be the British *Caeth*, 'confined or narrow,' and is supposed to allude to the strait channel hemmed in by the steep banks of Keith water. It is certain that the descendant of Robert, in the reign of David I., Herveus, son of Warin, possessed half of the district of Keith in East Lothian, which was called from him Keith Hervei, and afterwards Keith Marischal. He was a witness to charters of David I., particularly to that of his grant of Annandale to Robert de Brus. His son, Herveus de Keith, king's marischal under Malcolm IV. and William I., witnessed several charters of the latter, from 1189 to 1196. He had a son, Malcolm de Keith, witness to a donation to the monastery of Kelso in 1185, who predeceased him, leaving two sons, Philip and David.

Philip, the elder son, great marischal of Scotland, succeeded his grandfather, and died before 1220. By his marriage with Eda, granddaughter and heiress of Symon Fraser of Keith Hundeby, (now Humbie) proprietor of the other half of the district of Keith, he acquired the whole barony of that name.

His son, Herveus de Keith, and his uncle David, acted as joint marischals of Scotland at the marriage of Alexander II. and the princess Joan of England, at York, on 15th June 1220. He died soon after 1242. His son, Sir John de Keith, great marischal of Scotland, died before 1270.

Towards the close of the 13th century persons of the name of Keith had become very numerous in Scotland. One of them, Sir William Keith of Galston in Ayrshire, in 1318, when the Scots surprised Berwick, and a number of the garrison and inhabitants had made a sally from the castle, repulsed them with great valour. In 1330 he was one of the knights who accompanied the Douglas to Spain on his expedition to Palestine, with the heart of Robert the Bruce. Three years later, he commanded in Berwick, and in 1335, was ambassador to England; but the following year he was killed at the siege of Stirling.

Sir John de Keith's grandson, (the son of his eldest son,) Sir Robert de Keith, great marischal of Scotland, was one of the most illustrious knights of his day. In 1300 he was a prisoner in Cumberland, and in 1305 one of the commissioners chosen by the Scots people for the settlement of the government, as well as appointed a justiciary beyond the Forth. On 26th October 1305, he was one of the guardians of Scotland. In 1308 he joined the standard of Bruce, and distinguished himself at the battle of Inverury, where Comyn of Badenoch was defeated, for which he got a grant of several lands, and particularly a royal seat in Aberdeenshire, called Hall Forest. In 1314, on the approach of the English army under Edward II., to Falkirk, previous to the battle of Bannockburn, Sir Robert Keith and Sir James Douglas were despatched by Bruce to reconnoitre them upon their march. In the battle which followed he had the command of a strong body of cavalry. In Scott's 'Lord of the Isles,' after describing Bruce's battle array and the position of the right wing under Edward Bruce, he says,

> "Behind them, screened by sheltering wood,
> The gallant Keith lord marshal stood:
> His men-at-arms bear mace and lance,
> And plumes that wave, and helms that glance."

To Sir Robert Keith was committed the important charge of attacking the English archers, which he did so effectually, by making a circuit to the right, and assailing them in flank, that he threw them into disorder, creating a confusion from which the English army never recovered, and thus contributing greatly to the signal victory which secured the throne to the heroic Bruce. He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, who signed the famous letter to the Pope in 1320, asserting the independence of Scotland. He was one of the commissioners to treat with the English, and a guarantee of the truce concluded with them in 1323. He had from Robert the Bruce a charter of the lands of Keith Marischal, of the office of great marischal of Scotland, &c., to himself and his nearest heirs male, bearing the name and arms of Keith, dated at Berwick-on-Tweed, 7th November 1324; and so high did he stand in the confidence of that monarch, that, in April 1326, he was nominated one of the commissioners to ratify an alliance with the French king, Charles le Bel, at Corbeuil, but does not seem to have gone to France. He witnessed charters of Robert the Bruce in 1328 and 1329, and was slain at the fatal battle of Dupplin, 12th August 1332, when Edward Baliol surprised the royal army under the earl of Mar, and put it to a complete rout. He had a son, Sir John de Keith, who died before his father, leaving a son, Robert, who succeeded his grandfather, and besides being great marischal, was also sheriff of Aberdeen. He fell at the battle of Durham, 17th October, 1346, where Edward de Keith and Edmund de Keith, brothers, belonging to a different family, were also slain.

As Robert died without issue, his grand-uncle, Sir Edward Keith, third son of Robert de Keith, great marischal, succeeded, in terms of the charter and entail of 1324. He died before 1350. He was twice married, and by his first wife, Isabel de Keith, of the family of Galston, he had two sons and two daughters. By his second wife, Christian, only child of Sir John Menteith, lord of Arran, he had an only child, Janet, married to Sir Thomas Erskine of Erskine, and their posterity, in right of Lady Erskine's mother, Lady Eline, daughter of Gratney, earl of Mar, succeeded to that earldom. John Keith, Sir Edward's second son, was ancestor of the Keiths of Innerugie and Ludquhairn. The principal branch terminated in two daughters, co-heiresses of Innerugie, namely, Margaret, married to the fourth earl Marischal, and Elizabeth, wife of the seventh Lord Forbes.

Sir William Keith, great marischal of Scotland, the eldest son, was, in 1357, one of the commissioners to treat for the liberation of David II. In the following year he was sent

to England, on that monarch's affairs, and again in 1369, as one of the commissioners for a truce, and one of the guarantees thereof. He was present at the coronation of King Robert II., at Scone, in March 1371. He and Margaret his wife, with whom he got large estates in the Mearns, she being the only child and heiress of Sir John Fraser, (eldest son of Alexander Fraser, high chamberlain of Scotland, and Mary, sister of Robert I.,) made an excambion of certain lands in the counties of Fife and Stirling, with William de Lindsay, lord of the Byres, for part of the lands of Dunnottar, in the shire of Kincardine. Here he built a strong castle, on a stupendous perpendicular rock, jutting into the sea, which afterwards became celebrated in Scottish history, and the ruins of which are among the most extensive and most majestic of the kind in Scotland. In ancient times the church, as well as the burial-place of the parish, was on the top of this rock, and when Sir William Keith resolved upon building a castle on it, he first erected a church for the parish on a more convenient spot. On pretence, however, that he had encroached on consecrated ground, the bishop of St. Andrews excommunicated him. He immediately appealed to the Pope, Benedict XIII., setting forth the necessity of such a fortress, with the circumstance of his having built another church; on which his holiness issued his bull, dated 18th July 1394, directing the bishop to take off the excommunication, and to allow Sir William to enjoy the castle at all times, on payment of a certain recompense to the church. Dunnottar thenceforth became the principal seat of the family, till the forfeiture of the tenth earl marischal in 1716. Sir William Keith died between 1406 and 1408. This powerful and wealthy baron had three sons and four daughters. Muriella, the eldest daughter, was the second wife of Robert, duke of Albany, regent of Scotland, by whom she was mother of John, earl of Buchan, constable of France, (whose portrait is given at vol. i. p. 43,) and two other sons.

John de Keith, eldest son of Sir William de Keith, great marischal of Scotland, married a daughter of King Robert II., from whom, on the resignation of his father and mother, he had a charter, dated 17th January 1374, of all the lands, possessions, and offices belonging to them, reserving their liferent. He died soon after, leaving a son, Robert de Keith, who also died before his grandfather, leaving a daughter, Jean, married to the first earl of Huntly. In Wyntoun's Chronicle (ii. 371) is an account of a conflict, near the kirk of Bourtrie in Garioch, in 1395, between Robert de Keith and Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, who had gone to the relief of his wife, the aunt of the former, by whom she was besieged and molested in her castle of Fyvie in Formartine, in which conflict Robert de Keith was discomfited, with the loss of fifty men. Sir Alexander de Keith, the third son, designed son of Sir William, the great marischal, and brother of the duke of Albany, in the chartulary of Aberdeen, in 1403, had the command of the horse at the battle of Harlaw, against Donald, Lord of the Isles, in 1411.

Sir Robert, the second son, succeeded his father in his estates and as great marischal of Scotland soon after 1406. In 1421, he was one of the commissioners to treat for the liberation of King James I. He was also one of his hostages, his estate being then valued at 800 merks. He married the heiress of Troup in Banffshire, and got with her that barony. By this lady he had three sons and three daughters. John, his second son, obtained from his father a charter of the barony of Troup, 2d June 1413, and from him descended George Keith of Northfield, who, on 24th September 1782, was served heir-male of Sir Robert Keith, great marischal of Scotland, father of John.

Sir William, the eldest son, one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the English in 1457, was by King James II. created earl marischal of Scotland before 4th July 1458. (See MARISCHAL, earl of.)

The Keiths of Craig, Kincardineshire, distinguished themselves in the 18th century by their diplomatic services. About 1480, John Keith, stated erroneously by Douglas, both in his Peerage and his Baronage, to have been of the Keith Marischal family, got from his father the lands of Craig and part of Garvock in the Mearns. The 7th in descent from him, Colonel Robert Keith, had, by his wife, Agnes, daughter of Robert Murray of Murrayshall, one son, Robert Keith, at one period secretary to the forces, with the combined armies on the continent under the earl of Stair. In 1749 he was ambassador at Vienna, and in 1758 was transferred to St. Petersburg. He was at the Russian court in the summer of 1762, when the empress Catharine, having thrown her husband, Peter III., into prison, where he was murdered a few days afterwards, got herself crowned empress of all the Russias. Mr. Keith died at Edinburgh in 1774. The early part of the first volume of the Memoirs and Correspondence of his son, Sir Robert Murray Keith, K.B., edited by Mrs. Gillespie Smyth (2 vols. London, 1849), is occupied with his correspondence. By his wife, Margaret, second daughter of Sir William Cunningham of Caprington, he had, with other children, The Right Hon. Sir Robert Murray Keith, K.B., a general in the army, and for twenty years the representative of Great Britain at the court of Vienna, of whom afterwards; Sir Basil Keith, who died in 1777, governor of Jamaica, and Miss Anne Keith, in her latter years called Mrs. Murray Keith, the well-known Mrs. Bethune Baliol of Sir Walter Scott, in the Introduction to the Chronicles of the Canongate. Born in 1736, this lady died in 1818. In a letter to Mr. Terry, the celebrated comedian, dated 18th April of that year, communicating the intelligence of her death, Sir Walter Scott says: "She enjoyed all her spirits and excellent faculties till within two days of her death, when she was seized with a feverish complaint, which eighty-two years were not calculated to resist. Much tradition, and of the very best kind, has died with this excellent old lady; one of the few persons whose spirits and cleanliness, and freshness of mind and body, made old age lovely and desirable." (*Lockhart's Life of Scott*, vol. iv. p. 139.) She was the authoress of a song in three stanzas, entitled 'Oscar's Ghost,' inserted in Johnson's Scots Musical Museum. In a note by Mr. Kirkpatrick Sharp in the edition of that work of 1839 (vol. i.) he says: "Miss Anne Keith resided many years in Edinburgh (51 George Street), keeping house with her elder sister, Miss Jenny, both universally loved and respected. Sir Walter Scott told me that Mrs. Anne Keith amused herself in the latter years of her life, by translating Macpherson's Ossian into verse. He did not know what became of the MS. after her decease." Scott's tale of the Highland Widow seems to have been founded on some story told him by Mrs. Murray Keith, as in contemplating the design of it, he says in his Diary, under date May 27, 1826: "Mrs. Murray Keith's Tale of the Deserter, with her interview with the lad's mother, may be made most affecting, but will hardly endure much expansion. The framework may be a Highland tour, under the guardianship of the sort of postillion whom Mrs. M. K. described to me—a species of *conducteur* who regulated the motions of his company, made their halts, and was their cicerone."

Her eldest brother, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Murray Keith, K.B., was born 20th Sept. 1730. He was educated, with his brother Basil, at the High school of Edinburgh, and early

entered the army as a cornet of dragoons. In July 1747 he was appointed a captain in the regiment of foot then raised in Scotland for the Dutch service, in which he remained for several years, "greatly esteemed by his brother officers for his skill and judgment, as well as for his politeness and learning." At this period he wrote a number of poetical pieces, which appeared in a collection entitled 'The Caledoniad,' published at London in 1775, in 3 vols. 12mo. One of these, 'A Paraphrase of the first four verses of Barbara Allan, made on Lord Douglas' regiment receiving orders to march from Maestricht to Sas van Ghent, in Dutch Flanders,' is printed in the Notes to Johnson's Musical Museum (edition of 1839, vol. iii.) He afterwards obtained a commission in the British army, and in 1760 was commander of a battalion of Highlanders, which distinguished themselves during the German campaigns.

He was afterwards colonel of the 87th regiment of foot, and in 1769 he was nominated ambassador to Saxony. In 1771, he was appointed envoy at Copenhagen, where his spirited conduct in 1772, in rescuing Carolina-Matilda, the unfortunate queen of Denmark, sister of George III., from the prison into which she had been thrown in the castle of Cronenburgh, obtained for him great praise, and the order of the Bath. On hearing that the queen had been seized and that her death was contemplated, he forced his way into the council, and threatened war against Denmark, if a hair of her head were touched. She was soon after allowed to retire to Zell in Hanover.

In 1773, Sir Robert was sent to the court of Vienna, and in 1775, on a vacancy occurring in Peebles-shire, he was elected M.P. for that county. He was also a member of the privy council, a lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the 10th regiment of foot. He died at Hammersmith, July 7, 1795, in his 63d year. In the obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine for that year, Part 1, page 535, it is stated that "Sir Robert was corpulent, with a short neck. He died in the arms of his servant, immediately after entertaining company at dinner. His father, Ambassador Keith, as he was called at Edinburgh, died 21st September 1774, almost as suddenly." Sir Robert Murray Keith was particularly celebrated for his colloquial talents. The Memoirs and Correspondence, Official and Familiar, of Sir Robert Murray Keith. With a Memoir of Queen Caroline Matilda of Denmark; and an account of the Revolution there in 1772; Edited by Mrs. Gillespie Smyth, were published at London in 1849, in 2 vols. 4to.

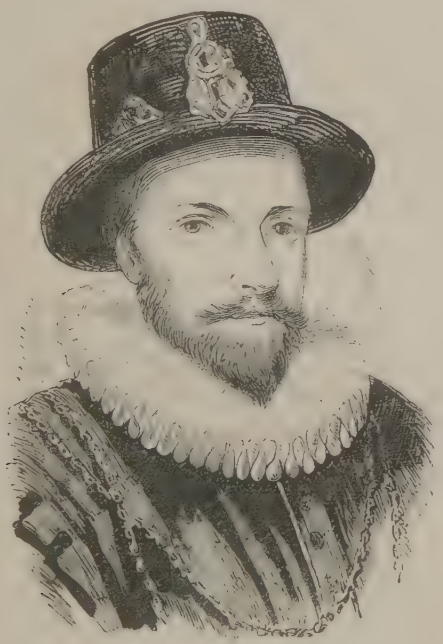
The Keiths of Ravelstone, Mid Lothian, became the owners of that estate by purchase in 1726, from Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace, baronet, by Alexander Keith, writer in Edinburgh, who claimed, but without any ground, to be descended from Alexander Keith of Pittendrum, Aberdeenshire, 4th son of 3d earl Marischal. He was succeeded by a son, Alexander, an under clerk in the court of session, born in 1705. In 1766 the latter purchased the estate of Dunnottar from the last earl Marischal. He married Johanna, daughter of John Swinton of that ilk, advocate, a kinswoman of Sir Walter Scott, and by her had four sons and two daughters. At his death in 1792 his eldest son, Alexander, succeeded to the estates of Ravelstone and Dunnottar. When George IV. visited Edinburgh in 1822, he was created a baronet, as he exercised on that occasion the office of Knight Marischal of Scotland. On his death in 1832, the baronetcy became extinct, and the estate of Ravelstone went to Sir William Keith Murray of Ochtertyre, baronet, in right of his wife, Sir Alexander's daughter and heiress. The office of knight marischal was conferred on the earl of Errol, high constable of Scotland; and on his lordship's death, in 1846 it was bestowed on the marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale who succeeded his father in 1852, as 11th duke of Hamilton, whose son William Alexander Louis Stephen Douglas Hamilton succeeded him as 12th duke, July 15, 1863, and was married in 1873 to Lady Mary Montagu, the elest daughter of the 7th duke of Manchester.

KEITH, George, fifth earl Marischal, the founder of a university at Aberdeen, eldest son of William Lord Keith, and Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of the sixth earl of Errol, was born about 1553, and succeeded his grandfather in 1581. He studied at King's college, Aberdeen, and also spent several years at universities on the Continent. It is stated that he was kindly received by the landgrave of Hesse, the chief of the Catti, as a descendant of that tribe. At Geneva, where his younger brother, William, his fellow-student, was unfortunately killed in a scuffle, he had for his instructor the celebrated Theodore Beza. After his return to Scotland, he appears to have been involved in some of the turbulent proceedings of those days, as, June 8, 1585, he obtained a remission under the great seal, for being art and part in the slaughter of his kinsman, William Keith, apparent of Ludquhairn; and we learn, from Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, that in 1595, he was charged before the king and council, for entertaining a deadly feud with the laird of Meldrum. He seems also to have had some connection with the celebrated conspiracy which ended in the Raid of Ruthven, although he afterwards acted as chancellor of the assize of peers which found the earl of Gowrie guilty of treason for his share in that transaction. In 1589 he was sent ambassador-extraordinary to the Danish court, to arrange the marriage of James VI. to Anne of Denmark, when he was at the whole expense of the embassy, which was conducted by him on a most magnificent scale. In 1592 he received a parliamentary ratification of his conduct on this occasion.

In April 1593 the earl founded the Marischal college of Aberdeen, and endowed it, by charter, with funds sufficient for the maintenance of a principal, three professors, and six bursars, an act of munificence which has transmitted his name with honour to posterity. He reserved to himself and his heirs the nomination to professorships, which appointments are all now in the Crown, in

consequence of the forfeiture of the Marischal family since 1716. By subsequent endowments, the number of professorships has been increased to thirteen. In consequence of the state of decay into which the old structure was rapidly falling, the university was between 1840 and 1844 rebuilt on a more extensive and magnificent plan than formerly, from a design by Archibald Simpson, Esq., architect, Aberdeen, a royal grant of £25,000 having been made for the purpose.

In June 1609 the earl Marischal was appointed by James VI. his high commissioner to the Scots parliament. In the decline of life he retired to Dunnottar castle, where he died, April 2, 1623. His lordship was twice married, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, the sixth earl. See MARISCHAL, Earl. The woodcut subjoined is taken from an engraving of his lordship's portrait in Smith's Iconographia Scotica.



KEITH, GEORGE, a voluminous writer both for and against the Quakers, was born in Aberdeen about the middle of the seventeenth century, where he was a fellow-student with Bishop Burnet, and took his degree of M.A. He quitted the Presbyterian church, in which he had been brought up, and turned a Quaker. He afterwards went to Pennsylvania, where, becoming dissatisfied with the sect, he founded a new one of his own. On his return from America, he entered into the Church of England, took orders, and became rector of Edburton, in Essex. He wrote a great variety of books at first for, and afterwards against, the doctrines of the Quakers, and some against Penn, with 'Reasons for Renouncing that Sect,' 1700. He was a believer in the transmigration of souls and the millennium, and is described as an eloquent speaker, and an able disputant. He died about 1715.—His works are:

Immediate Revelation; or, Jesus Christ the Eternal Son of God. 1668, 1676, 4to.

Vindication from the Forgeries and Abuses of T. Hick and W. Kiffin. 1674, 8vo.

The Way Cast up; with a Preface, by Alexander Skein. 1677, 8vo.

The True Christ owned, as he is True and Perfect God and Man; containing an Answer to a late Pamphlet having this title, The Quakers' Creed concerning the Man Christ Jesus. Lond. 1679, 8vo.

Divine Immediate Revelation and Inspiration continued in the Church; or, the Presbyterian and Independent Visible Church in New England. 1691, 8vo.

An Account of the great Divisions amongst the Quakers in Pennsylvania. Lond. 1692, 4to.

More Divisions amongst the Quakers; with a Discourse of this Mystery of Iniquity. Lond. 1693, 4to.

Heresie and Hatred justly returned on the Guilty, &c.; being an Account of the chiefest Passages of a late dispute between him and Delaval: containing also, New England's Spirit of Persecution transmitted to Pennsylvania, &c. 1693, 4to.

Truth advanced, in the Corrections of many Gross and Hurtful Errors; with a Chronological Treatise of the several Ages of the World. Lond. 1694, 4to.

A Farther Discovery of the Spirit of Falsehood and Persecution in Samuel Jennings. Lond. 1694, 4to.

Gross Error and Hypocrisie detected in George Whitehead and some of his Brethren. Lond. 1695, 4to.

A Copy of a Paper given into the Yearly Meeting of the People called Quakers; with a Narrative concerning the same; containing also a short List of the Gross Errors of Whitehead, Penn, &c. A farther Discovery of Falsehood and Persecution of Sam. Jennings and his party, in Pennsylvania. A Seasonable Admonition against Mr. Edwards Book, called, an Epistle to Friends. The Antichrists and Sadducees detected among a sect of Quakers; and his Remarks on John Penington's late Book. Lond. 1695, 4to.

Thanksgiving for the Deliverance of the King and Kingdom, on Isai. xxxviii. 19. 1696, 4to.

An Exact Narrative of the Proceedings at Turner's-Hall, the 11th of June, 1696; also a 2d, 3d, and 4th Narrative of the like Proceedings. Lond. 1696, 4to.

The Christian Testimony, of some called Quakers in America, at Reading in Berkshire, to some Fundamental Truths of the Christian Religion. Lond. 1696, 4to.

Explications and Retractions of divers Passages contained in his former Books. Lond. 1697, 4to.

A Letter to Tho. Curtis, Benj. Coals, &c., commonly called

Quakers, who meet in Sun Lane, Reading, from Wm. Paine, &c. Lond. 1697, 4to.

Second Narrative of the proceedings at Turner's-Hall. Lond. 1697, 4to.

A Reprimand for the Author of a Libel, entitled, George Keith an Apostate. Lond. 1697, 8vo.

Third Narrative of the Proceedings at Turner's-Hall. Lond. 1698, 4to.

The Arguments of the Quakers and my own against Baptism and the Lord's Supper, examined and refuted. Lond. 1698, 4to.

The Deism of Wm. Penn and his Brethren exposed; containing the Fallacies of W. Penn in his Gospel Truths, &c. A Synopsis of Mr. Penn's Deism and Scepticism; collected out of his Book called, Rule of Faith and Life, and Judge of Controversy; with a Christian Catechisme for the Instruction of Youth and others, against Quakerism; and a Postscript, concerning the Light within. Lond. 1699, 8vo.

Some of the many Fallacies of Wm. Penn detected. 1699, 8vo.

Account of his Travels to Bristol and other Places. Lond. 1699, 4to.

Bristol Quakerism Exposed. Lond. 1700, 4to.

A Narrative of the Proceedings at Cooper's-Hall in Bristol. Lond. 1700, 4to.

An Account of the Quakers' Politicks. Lond. 1700, 4to.

A Serious Call to the Quakers, inviting them to return to Christianity. 1700, 4to.

Account of a National Church and the Clergy.

Reasons for Renouncing Quakerism. Lond. 1700, 8vo.

Sermons. Lond. 1700, 8vo.

Good Conscience; on 1 Pet. iii. 16. 1700, 4to.

Apostles' and Prophets' Doctrines the Foundation of the Church of Christ, on Ephes. ii. 20—22. 1700, 4to.

Two Sermons on Luke i. 6. 1700, 4to.

An Answer to xvii. Queries sent to George Keith by the Quarterly Meeting of the People called Quakers, at Oxford. Oxf. 1701, 4to.

Fifth Narrative of the Proceedings at Turner's-Hall. 1701, 4to.

The Standard of the Quakers Examined; or, an Answer to Robert Barclay's Apology. Lond. 1702, 8vo.

Reply to Mr. Mather's printed Remarks on a Sermon, printed by G. K. 1703, 4to.

Sermon on 2 Cor. v. 14, 15. 1703, 4to.

Power of the Gospel in the Conversion of Sinners, on 1 Thess. i. 5. 1703, 4to.

The Notes of the true Church, on Acts ii. 41, 42. 1704, 4to.

The Use of the Holy Sacraments, on 1 Cor. xii. 13. 1704, 4to.

Two Sermons on Rom. i. 16. 1705, 4to.

Journal of his Travels from New Hampshire to Caratack, on the Continent of North America. Lond. 1706, 4to.

Against the Quakers, on Heb. xi. 6. 1707, 4to.

The Magick of Quakerism. Lond. 1705, 8vo. The same. Lond. 1707, 8vo.

New Theory of the Longitude. Lond. 1709, 4to.

Sermons preached at Turner's-Hall, on 1 Pet. iii. 16.

Two Sermons on Luke i. 6. With a Serious Call to the Quakers, on 2 Cor. xiv. 15.

KEITH - ELPHINSTONE, George, Viscount Keith. See Elphinstone, George Keith.

KEITH, James Francis Edward, a distinguished military commander, the youngest son of William Keith, ninth earl Marischal, was born in 1696. He was destined for the law by his father, but his own disposition led to the army, and the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1715 afforded him an opportunity of following the bent of his inclination. By the persuasion of his mother, who was warmly attached to the Stuarts, he joined the standard of the Pretender when he was only nineteen years of age. He was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and after that event succeeded in effecting his escape into France, where he subsisted for some time on supplies sent from Scotland, and a small annuity granted to him by the Pretender. Having, before leaving home, made considerable progress in classical and general literature under his kinsman, Bishop Keith, he now applied himself with great diligence to the study of mathematics and military tactics. In 1718 he and his brother, the earl Marischal, with several other expatriated adherents of the Stuarts, made an unsuccessful descent, with some Spanish troops, on the Highlands. He afterwards entered the Spanish service, but finding no prospect of promotion unless he became a Roman Catholic, in 1728 he went to Russia, with a letter of recommendation from the king of Spain to the Czarina, the widow of Peter the Great. He was promoted to the rank of major-general, received the command of a regiment of guards, and was invested with the order of the Black Eagle.

In the revolution which elevated to the throne the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, he acted a prominent part. The empress fell in love with him and offered to marry him, a fact unknown to all his biographers. He prudently declined the dangerous honour, and accepted an invitation from the king of Prussia to enter his service. Frederick created him field-marshal of the Prussian forces, and governor of Berlin. The empress earnestly solicited his correspondence. "Your letters," she says, "are health and happiness to me." His MS. Correspondence with Lords G. and E. Drummond, concerning the Russian empire, 1748—1755, and 1756, was sold at the sale of the library of the Duke of Sussex in 1844. His personal

qualities won the confidence of the king, who admitted him to the most familiar intercourse, and travelled with him through a great part of Germany, Poland, and Hungary. He became, in fact, his majesty's principal adviser and confidential companion. In the subsequent wars of that illustrious monarch, Marshal Keith displayed his usual genius, intrepidity, and zeal; but his career was finally closed by a cannon shot, in the unfortunate and sanguinary battle of Hochkirchen, October 14, 1758, in the 63d year of his age. His body was stripped by the Austrians, but, being recognised, was interred in the neighbouring churchyard. By the special orders of the king, his remains were afterwards removed to Berlin, where there is a noble statue of him, erected by the king of Prussia. Some years after his death a monument was erected to his memory in the churchyard of Hochkirchen by Sir Robert Murray Keith, with an inscription by Metastasio.

Subjoined is Marshal Keith's portrait, from an original in the possession of William Douglas, Esq., Liverpool, to whom it descended from his relative, Col. Robert Keith, the last direct male representative of the noble family of Keith Marischal:

KEITH, Robert, (Bishop Keith,) an eminent scholar and historian, a lineal descendant of Alexander, 4th and youngest son of William 3d Earl Marischal, was born at Uras, parish of Dunnottar, Kincardineshire, Feb. 7, 1681. His father, Alexander Keith, of the family of Pittendrum, was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, on the side of Charles II., in 1651, but by the help of two ladies, escaped from prison, and from the losses he sustained by his adherence to the royal cause, he was obliged in 1672 to sell his estate of Cowton in the Mearns, and purchase the smaller one of Uras in the same county. He died when his son Robert, the future bishop, was only two years old, and at the age of seven, his mother, who was the daughter of Robert Arbuthnott of Little Fiddes, also in Kincardineshire, removed with him into Aberdeen, where he obtained an excellent education both at school and at Marischal college. In July 1703, he was appointed tutor to his noble relatives, the young Lord Keith and his brother, afterwards the celebrated Marshal Keith, with whom he continued for seven years. In August 1710, he was admitted to the order of deacon, in the Scots episcopal church, by Bishop Haliburton of Aberdeen, and in November following he became domestic chaplain to the young earl of Errol, whom, in June 1712, he accompanied on a tour to the continent.

On his return to Scotland, in the beginning of 1713, he was invited by an episcopalian congregation in Edinburgh, to become their minister, and was, accordingly, ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Haliburton, May 26 of that year. His talents and learning gave him great influence among the clergy of his own communion, and his known liberal and enlightened principles, at all times rendered his advice of much value in the then depressed state of the Scots episcopal church. In June 1727, he was chosen to be coadjutor to Bishop Millar of Edinburgh, and with Mr. William Dunbar, elected bishop of Moray, was consecrated on the 18th of that month. In manuscript memoirs of the (Episcopal) Church of Scotland, quoted in Stephen's History of that church (vol. iv. p. 250) it is stated that "upon the 18th of June, the bishops of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Brechin, having seen and considered the unanimous election of Mr. William Dunbar, parson of Cruden, to be bishop of Moray

and Ross by the presbytery thereof, did consecrate the said *elect;* at the same time consecrating Mr. R. Keith, a presbyter in Edinburgh, who was not elected to any particular charge; yet in his diploma he was consecrated as coadjutor to the bishop of Edinburgh, because of his old age and infirmities. This was a woful scene. The episcopal church in Scotland was miserably rent, it being in the power of those opponents to consecrate an equal or greater number of bishops at large, in order to overwhelm the other; by which means there should be no end of consecrating, nor of that dismal schism of bishops at large, each party being in capacity to consecrate as many bishops as they shall think fit." Soon after, Bishop Keith was intrusted with the superintendence of Caithness, Orkney, and the Isles. In 1733, on a vacancy occurring, the clergy of the episcopal church in Fife elected him to be their diocesan, and he assumed the administration of that district. In 1738 he got into a dispute with Fairbairn, bishop of Edinburgh, relative to the ordination of a Mr. Spens belonging to his diocese, who, after having first applied to Bishop Keith, his own immediate superior, in consequence of some delay, was on his application to the bishop of Edinburgh, admitted by him into deacon's orders. Bishop Keith, in consequence, refused to institute Mr. Spens to the chapel of Wemyss, in the diocese of Fife, till he had made a proper acknowledgment of his irregularity. He also sent an energetic protest to the bishop and clergy of Edinburgh. At an episcopal synod, held on the 11th July, he acted as clerk, and was directed by them to make a register of the consecrations of all the bishops of the Scottish church since the year 1688, "lest the documents of the episcopal succession might perish;" which resolution of the synod may perhaps have suggested his well-known 'Historical Catalogue of the Scottish bishops down to the year 1688,' first published in 1755.

In August 1743 Bishop Keith resigned the superintendence of the diocese of Fife, continuing still to perform the functions of bishop in Caithness and Orkney. On the death of Bishop Fairbairn in 1739, it was supposed that the clergy of Edinburgh intended to have elected him his successor, but in a letter to Mr. Auchinleck, one of their number, referred to in Bishop Russell's Life of Bishop Keith, the latter formally declared that he never solicited the clergy in any shape to elect him, but on the contrary had declined the appointment when it was actually offered to him. At an episcopal synod held on the 20th August 1743, he was elected primus, as successor to Bishop Rattray of Dunkeld. There had not been a bishop of Edinburgh since 1739, and the clergy of that diocese presented several addresses to the bishops on this and other subjects in dispute between them, relative to the limits of episcopal jurisdiction and the privileges of the presbyters. To these no answer was returned till Bishop Keith, as primus, on January 25th, 1745, sent them a letter of remonstrance calculated to allay the discontented spirit that had arisen amongst them. They had even entered into a correspondence with Mr. George Smith, one of the nonjuring bishops of England, to consecrate one of the Edinburgh clergy as bishop of that diocese, which gave rise to a letter of expostulation from Bishop Keith to him, dated May 22d, 1744. He also drew up a declaration against the insidious conduct of Smith, which was signed by himself and four other of the Scots bishops.

Justly proud of his descent from the Marischal family, he was, in the year 1750, led into a dispute with Mr. Keith, younger, of Ravelstone, relative to the propinquity of his family to that noble house, and in consequence drew up and published a short genealogical statement, under the title of a 'Vindication of Mr. Robert Keith, and of his young grand-nephew Alexander Keith, from the unfriendly representation of Mr. Alexander Keith, jun., of Ravelston,' clearly proving the correctness of his claim to that honourable position. Bishop Russell states, on the authority of Sir Alexander Keith of Ravelstone, knight marischal, who died in 1832, (see page 588 of this volume,) that the superior claims of the bishop in behalf of his nephew were unquestionably well founded, and that so long as the Uras branch of the Pittendrum Keiths existed in the male line, the Keiths of Ravelstone were not entitled to the honour which they so groundlessly claimed of being the representatives of the family of the Earls Marischal. In the 'Vindication' referred to, the bishop also

showed that he was related by marriage to the ducal houses of Douglas and Hamilton, as well as to the Burnets and Arbuthnotts.

About 1752, he removed from the Canongate of Edinburgh, his usual place of residence, to the villa of Bonnyhaugh, on the Water of Leith, which belonged to himself, and afterwards descended to his daughter and granddaughter, by inheritance. He died there on 20th January, 1757, in the 76th year of his age, having been confined to bed only one day. In the month of March previous to his death, writing to Marshal Keith, he says: "I am just now drinking in a glass of claret all health and happiness to your excellency, and all your connections, whom may God long preserve. I am entered upon the seventy-sixth year of my age, and am obliged to use the hand of another in writing; but I thank God I keep health surprisingly well for my age, though I am much failed in my feet." He was buried in the Canongate churchyard, where a plain, upright, square headstone, surmounted by an urn, was afterwards erected, with the simple inscription of "Bishop Keith."

In 1719 the bishop married Isobel Cameron, daughter of the Rev. John Cameron, and had a son, who died young, and a daughter, Katherine, married in 1752 to Mr. Stewart Carmichael, merchant in Edinburgh. With a son, who died in early life, Mrs. Carmichael had a daughter, named Stewartina Catherina, who in 1775 married William Douglas, Esq., merchant, Leith, and left three sons, William (who died at Buenos Ayres in 1842, unmarried), Stewart, and Archibald, and four daughters. The direct representation of the bishop's family, therefore, rests with the descendants of the late Stewart Douglas, Esq., merchant, Glasgow, who left five sons; William, John, Stewart, Archibald, and Charles; the eldest of whom, William Douglas, Esq. of Liverpool, (having an only son, Stewart,) is the great-great-grandson of the bishop, and likewise nearest of kin, through his grandmother, to Col. Robert Keith, 3d regiment Foot Guards, up to his death in 1780, acknowledged as the nearest male representative of George, 10th Earl Marischal, who died in 1778.

Bishop Keith's works are:

The History of the Affairs of the Church and State of Scotland, from the beginning of the Reformation in the Reign of King James V. to the Retreat of Queen Mary into England, anno 1568. Edin. 1734, fol. A few sheets of a second volume were left in MS.

Catalogue of the Bishops of the several Sees within the Kingdom of Scotland down to the year 1688; together with other things necessary to the better knowledge of the Ecclesiastical State of the Kingdom in former times. Also, an Account of the first Planting of Christianity in Scotland, and the State of that Church in the earlier ages. Edin. 1755, 4to. This, the most popular and useful of Bishop Keith's works, was dedicated to his illustrious kinsman, Marshal Keith. The account of the Culdees was written by Walter Goodall of the Advocates' Library. New edition, under the title of Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops down to the year 1688. By Robert Keith. Also, an Account of all the Religious Houses that were in Scotland at the time of the Reformation. By John Spottiswoode, Esq. Corrected, and continued to the present time, with a Life of the author. By the Rev. M. Russell, LL.D. Edin. 1824, 8vo.

Vindication of Mr. Robert Keith, and of his young Grandnephew, Alexander Keith, to the honour of a lineal descent from the noble house of the Earls Marischal; in answer to The unfriendly Representation of Mr. Alexander Keith, jun. of Ravelston. Edin. 1750. 8vo.

Dr. Russell says: There is reason to believe that Bishop Keith published, about 1743, some 'Select Pieces of Thomas à Kempis,' translated into English. In his Preface to the second volume of these Pieces, he introduced some addresses to the Virgin Mary; for which he thought it necessary to enter into some explanation with his more scrupulous brethren.

Among his posthumous MSS. there was found a Treatise on Mystical Divinity, in the form of letters addressed to a lady; also, a Scheme of Religion derived solely from the Scriptures, intended, it was thought, for the use of his own family.

KELLIE, Earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, (claimed in 1829, from failure of other heirs, by the earl of Mar,) conferred in 1619, on Sir Thomas Erskine of Gogar, first Viscount Fenton, eldest surviving son of the Hon. Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, fourth son of the fourth Lord Erskine. Sir Alexander, the father, was born about 1521. On the death of his brother, the regent, in 1572, the lords of the secret council, by the admonition of the estates of parliament, gave to him the charge of the education of the young king, James VI., George Buchanan, David Erskine, commendator of Dryburgh, Adam Erskine, commendator of Cambuskenneth, and Peter Young, acting as his preceptors. He was also governor of the castle of Stirling, the residence of King James during his minority. In the beginning of 1578, he favoured the party which opposed the regent Morton, and at the instigation of that nobleman, the earl of Mar, in April of that year, seized upon the castle of Stirling, turned his uncle out of that fortress, and became master of the king's person. Sir Alexander's eldest son, Alexander Erskine, died during the siege. One account states that he was killed; according to another he died of grief for the indignity done to his father, in depriving him of the government of Stirling castle.

The same year, Sir Alexander was appointed governor of the castle of Edinburgh, sworn a privy councillor, and in 1580 he became vice-chamberlain of Scotland. He died before 1595. His portrait is in Pinkerton's Gallery of Scottish Portraits, from an original painting in possession of Erskine of Alva. He was twice married, but had issue only by his first wife, Margaret, only daughter of the fourth Lord Home.

three sons and three daughters. His third son, Sir George Erskine of Innerteil, was a lord of session from 15th March 1617 till his death in 1646.

Sir Thomas Erskine, the second but eldest surviving son, and first earl of Kellie, was born in 1566, the same year as James VI. With his younger brother, George, afterwards Lord Innerteil, he was educated with that monarch from his childhood, and in after life received many signal marks of his favour. In 1585 the king appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber. He was one of the king's retinue at Gowrie house, Perth, on 5th August, 1600, during the enactment of what is called the Gowrie conspiracy, and as James passed from the dining-room through the hall where his attendants were, he desired Sir Thomas Erskine to follow him. After Alexander Ruthven had been stabbed by Sir John Ramsay, and thrown down the stairs by the king, his body was found by Erskine, Herries, and others, who speedily despatched him. With Herries and Ramsay he attempted to prevent the entrance of Gowrie and his armed servants into the apartment where the king was, and in the scuffle that ensued he was wounded in the hand. For his conduct on this occasion, he received the third part of the lordship of Dirleton, belonging to Gowrie, by charter dated 15th November, 1600. In the following July he accompanied the duke of Lennox (son of Esme d'Aubigny, cousin of the king's father, Lord Darnley) in his embassy to France.

On King James' accession to the English throne in 1603, Sir Thomas Erskine was one of those whom he selected to attend him to London. The same year he was appointed captain of the yeomen of the guard, in the room of Sir Walter Raleigh. Three years afterwards he was, by patent, dated 18th May, 1606, created Viscount Fenton in the Scots peerage, (being the first person raised to that degree of nobility in Scotland,) to him and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to his heirs male whatsoever. Besides other lands conferred on him at various times, he had charters of the barony of Kellie, in Fifeshire, 13th July 1613, and of that of Fentontower and Dirleton, united into the lordship of Fenton, 9th July 1618. The following year he was created earl of Kellie, in the Scots peerage, by patent dated 12th March 1619, to him and his heirs male, bearing the name of Erskine. Subsequently he was invested with the order of the Garter. He died at London, 12th June 1639, in his 73d year. With a daughter, he had one son, Alexander, Viscount Fenton, who predeceased him in February 1633, leaving, by his wife, Lady Anne Seton, eldest daughter of the first earl of Dunfermline, high chamberlain of Scotland, Thomas, second earl of Kellie; Alexander, third earl; Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo in Fife, baronet, the founder of that branch of the family, of whom immediately, another son, and three daughters.

The third son, Sir Charles Erskine, just mentioned, joined the royalists under Middleton in 1654, and was taken prisoner in the Braes of Angus, in November of that year. Installed lord lyon king at arms, 25th September 1665, he was crowned by the earl of Rothes, his majesty's commissioner, and, on 20th August 1666, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, by Charles II. Two years afterwards, he purchased, from Sir Thomas Morton, the estate of Cambo, parish of Kingsbarns, Fife, which originally belonged to the Camboes of that ilk. His only son, Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, second baronet, received the appointment of lord lyon, on his father's death in 1677, and was crowned king at arms at Holyrood-house, in presence of James, duke of Albany and York, his majesty's high commissioner, 27th July 1681. He was appointed joint-keeper of the signet in 1711, and chosen M.P. for the county of Fife, at the general election in 1713. In August 1715, when the earl of Mar landed on the Fife coast, to raise the clans for the Pretender, Sir Alexander Erskine joined him at Crail, with other friends of the Jacobite interest; and he was one of the persons summoned by the lord-advocate to appear at Edinburgh within a specified period, under the pain of a year's imprisonment and other penalties, to give bail for their allegiance to the government. He complied with the summons on the 17th September, and was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, but on the suppression of the rebellion he was released from custody, and died in 1735. He had six sons, three of whom, named Charles, John, and William, who all died unmarried, successively inherited the title and estate. The fourth son, David, predeceased his immediate elder brother, Sir William, the fifth baronet, leaving six sons. The eldest, Sir Charles, succeeded as sixth baronet in 1780. Thomas, the fifth son, became ninth earl of Kellie, and Methven, the youngest son, tenth earl. Sir Charles' eldest son, Sir William, succeeded as seventh baronet, and dying unmarried, his brother Sir Charles became eighth baronet, and subsequently eighth earl of Kellie.

Colin, the sixth and youngest son of Sir Alexander Erskine, lord lyon, went, when very young, to Rome to study painting, and marrying there a lady of distinction, he settled in that city, and had a son, Charles Erskine, born at Rome, 13th February, 1753, who was much patronised by Prince Charles Stuart. Admitted on the foundation of the Scots college at Rome, he studied the canon law under the first lawyers in Europe, and by Pope Pius VI. was appointed to the office of Promotore della fide, commonly called the Avocato di Diavolo, it being the province of that officer to dispute the claims of the saints to canonization. In 1792 he was sent to England by the Pope, but though not recognised by the government in a public capacity, he was presented at court as a private gentleman. In 1801 he was raised to the rank of cardinal deacon, and when the Pope (Pius VII.) and his college were driven from Rome by the French in 1809, Cardinal Erskine went, like the others, to Paris, where he was compelled to reside till his death, on 19th March 1811. As he had been deprived of all his revenues, he was generously allowed by George III., a pension of £200 per annum.

To return to the earls of Kellie. Thomas, the second earl, succeeded his grandfather in 1639, and died, unmarried, 3d February 1643.

His brother, Alexander, succeeded as third earl. He was a staunch royalist, and colonel of foot for the counties of Fife and Kinross, in the 'Engagement,' for the rescue of Charles I. in 1648. Indeed, his loyalty was so conspicuous that a patent was made out, creating him an English baron, but before it could pass the great seal the king was decapitated. Immediately after that event he waited on Charles II. at the Hague, and returned to Scotland on 12th June 1649, with the commissioners who had been sent by the Scots estates to the king in the previous month of March. He was with the army which marched with Charles, on his invasion of England in 1651, and having been taken prisoner after the battle of Worcester, was sent to the Tower of London. Although soon allowed to retire to the Continent, he was excepted out of Cromwell's act of grace and pardon in 1654, and deprived of great part of his extensive estates. After the restoration, he returned to Scotland, and died in May 1677. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Colonel Kilpatrick, governor of Bois-le-Duc in Holland, and by her had one daughter, Lady Anne, who became the wife of her cousin, Sir Alexander Erskine, second baronet, of Cambo, lord lyon king at arms. By a

second wife, Mary, daughter of John Dalzell of Glenae, Dumfries-shire, he had, with a daughter, an only son, Alexander, fourth earl, who died 8th March, 1710. The latter married Lady Ann Lindsay, eldest daughter of the third earl of Balcarres, and had a son, Alexander, fifth earl of Kellie, and a daughter, Lady Jean, the wife of John Scott of Harden, and the mother of the celebrated beauty, Mary Scott. The fourth earl's widow took, for a second husband, James, Viscount Kingston, attainted after the rebellion of 1715.

Alexander, fifth earl, had very nearly lost his title and estates by joining Prince Charles at Edinburgh, after the battle of Preston, in 1745. Included in the act of attainder of the following year, he surrendered himself to the lord-justice-clerk at Edinburgh, 11th July 1746, and was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh. After having been detained there three years and a month, on 8th August 1749, he presented a petition to the high court of justiciary, praying to be brought to trial within sixty days, or to be set at liberty, a process which in Scotland is called "running a prisoner's letters." He was accordingly liberated on the 11th October. He appears to have been a person of rather weak intellect. It is related of him that one morning during his confinement, he entered the room of his fellow-prisoners, with a list in his hand of the persons whom the government had resolved not to bring to trial, for their concern in the rebellion. This list commenced with his own name, and closed with that of a Mr. William Fidler, who had been an auditor in the Scottish Exchequer. "Oh! is it not a wise government," exclaimed the earl, "to begin wi' a fule, and end wi' a fiddler?" He died at Kellie, 3d April, 1756. Twice married, by his second wife, Janet, daughter of Dr. Archibald Pitcairne, the celebrated Jacobite physician, poet, and wit, with three daughters, he had three sons, Thomas Alexander, sixth earl, called the musical earl of Kellie, a memoir of whom is given at page 181 of this volume; [this earl found himself under the necessity of selling the estate which gave him his highest title; but to gratify some of his relations he reserved Kellie castle and a few enclosed fields about it;] Archibald, seventh earl; and the Hon. Andrew Erskine, a minor poet, born about 1739. Having entered the army, he held a lieutenant's commission in the 71st regiment of foot as early as 1759. On its reduction in 1763, he exchanged from half pay into the 24th regiment of foot, then quartered at Gibraltar. He had previously carried on a kind of literary correspondence, in verse as well as prose, with Mr. James Boswell of Auchinleck, the friend and biographer of Johnson, which was published by Boswell at London, in 1763, in one volume 8vo. Mr. Erskine was the author of the song beginning "How sweet this lone vale." He was a principal contributor to Donaldson's collection of 'Original Poems, by Scots Gentlemen,' published at Edinburgh, in 1760 and 1762, in two volumes 12mo. His 'Town Eclogues,' and other poems, appeared in 1773. Like his brother, Lord Kellie, he was remarkable for his social feelings and witty conversation. He died suddenly in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh about the end of September 1793.

The daughters were, Lady Elizabeth, who married, first, the eminent antiquarian, Walter Macfarlane, of Macfarlane, and after his death, the fourth Lord Colville of Culross; Lady Jane, and Lady Janet, wife of Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, baronet, and mother of the gallant brigadier-general, Robert Anstruther, who fell a sacrifice to his unwearied exertions in bringing up the rear of the British army under Sir John Moore, in the disastrous retreat to Corunna in January 1809.

Archibald, seventh earl, born at Kellie castle, 22d April 1736, entered the army when very young, and was major of the 11th regiment of foot on his accession to the title, on the death of his brother in 1781. In the following year he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 104th foot, and soon after quitted the army, after serving for twenty-six years, and devoted himself chiefly to rural occupations. The known attachment of his family to the exiled house of Stuart is supposed to have retarded his promotion, as he was not raised to that rank in the army to which, by his long service, he was so well entitled. At the general election in 1790, he was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers. To his unwearied exertions it was chiefly owing that, in 1792, the restraints which, by the acts of 1746 and 1748, had been imposed on the Scots episcopalians, were removed by act of parliament. He also used his utmost efforts to procure a modification of the penal laws affecting the Scots Roman Catholics, for which he received various medals, letters, and other testimonials of gratitude from the pope and other Italian ecclesiastics of high rank. He died at Kellie, 8th May 1797, in his 62d year. As he was unmarried, the title devolved on Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo, seventh baronet of Nova Scotia of that family, as above mentioned.

Charles, eighth earl of Kellie, was a captain in the Fife-shire light dragoons, and died at Folkestone in Kent, 28th October 1799, unmarried, aged 35. The titles then devolved on his uncle, Thomas, ninth earl, born about 1745, and appointed in 1775, British consul at Gottenburgh, Marstrand, and other ports on the western coast of Sweden. He was elected one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, 14th November 1804, on a vacancy, and rechosen at the general election in 1807. The following year he was invested with the insignia of a knight commander of the royal Swedish order of Vasa. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Methven, tenth earl of Kellie, upon whose death in 1829, without issue, the fifteenth earl of Mar, as heir-male general, claimed the earldom of Kellie, with the minor honours of Fenton and Dirleton, and his right was allowed by the House of Lords. (See Mar, earl of.)

Kemp, a surname derived from the Saxon *kemp*, or *cempa*, a soldier or warrior, especially one who engaged in single combat, also the combat itself; hence the Swedish name Kempenfelt (battle-field), the well-known name of the British admiral who was lost in the Royal George at Spithead in 1782; hence, also, the English *camp*, and the Spanish *Campeador*. Through the French, we have the words *champion* and *campaign*, from the same root. In some parts of Scotland the striving of reapers in the harvest field is still called *kemping*. In the ballad of 'King Estmere' in Percy's Reliques, the words *kempes* and *kemperye-men* occur for soldiers or men-at-arms:

"They had not ridden scant a myle,
A myle forthe of the towne,
But in did come the kynge of Spayne,
With *kempes* many a one.

Up then rose the *kemperye-men*,
And loud they 'gan to crye,
Ah! traytors, you have slayne our kynge,
And therefore you shall die."

KEMP, George Meikle, a self-taught architect, the designer of Scott's monument at Edinburgh, was the son of a shepherd on the property of Mr.

Brown of Newhall, on the southern slope of the Pentland hills, which are partly in Peebles-shire, but chiefly in Mid Lothian. He was born about the beginning of the present century, and his love for architecture was first developed by the following circumstance. In his tenth year, he was sent a message by Mr. Brown to Roslin, about six miles from his birthplace, and the romantic castle and elegant chapel of that secluded village struck him with wonder, admiration, and delight. After receiving but a common education, he was apprenticed to a joiner at the Red Scaur Head, near Eddlestone, Peebles-shire, and afterwards was employed as a journeyman with a millwright at Galashiels. He used to relate that, on first going to the latter place, as he was wearily pursuing his way on foot along the banks of the Tweed, a carriage came up behind him near Elibank tower, and drew up on the road beside him, when he observed that there was one gentleman inside. The coachman, acting no doubt by the orders of the latter, asked him if he had far to go, and on learning that he was on his way to Galashiels, he desired him to jump up beside him, as the carriage was going thither. The gentleman inside the carriage proved to be Sir Walter Scott, with whose name his own was afterwards brought into such remarkable association.

While residing at Galashiels he had frequent opportunities of inspecting the ruined abbeys of Melrose and Jedburgh. Subsequently he went to England, and worked there as a joiner for several years, never losing an opportunity of seeing any remains of Gothic architecture. The writer of a short sketch of his life in Chambers' Journal (for April 21, 1838), to which we are chiefly indebted for these details, says that on one occasion, when settled somewhere in Lancashire, he walked fifty miles to York, spent a week in examining the famed minster of that city, and returned, as he went, on foot. He afterwards removed to Glasgow, where he worked for four years, and spent much of his leisure in inspecting its fine old cathedral. A few years afterwards he executed, at his own expense, a model design for its restoration, which was placed in the Museum at Glasgow. A set of drawings, completed by him, were lithographed and privately circulated in a volume, with appropriate letterpress, at the expense of Mr. Archibald Maclellan, coachbuilder, of Glasgow, who died in 1838, and who was remarkable for his taste in architecture, though not professionally connected with the art. With the view of seeing fresh specimens of architecture he went again to England, and amongst other structures, visited the cathedral of Canterbury.

Having formed the design of travelling on the continent, for the purpose of examining the most celebrated Gothic erections in different countries; working at his trade, like the German craftsmen, as he went along, for his support; in 1824 he proceeded to Boulogne, and thence went, by Abbeville and Beauvais, to Paris, spending a few weeks in each place. His skill in mill-machinery, and the anxiety of the French to obtain English workmen in that peculiar department, secured him employment wherever he went. He began now, for the first time, to use the pencil, though he had never taken any lessons in drawing, but his enthusiasm overcame all difficulties, and he improved rapidly as he proceeded in his delineations.

After about a year's sojourn in France, he was recalled to Scotland, by intelligence of the commercial embarrassments of a near relative. He subsequently endeavoured to begin business for himself as a joiner in Edinburgh, but the effort not succeeding, he resolved to relinquish the business altogether, and support himself by architectural drawing. He had, in the meantime, studied drawing and perspective regularly and systematically, and about the year 1830 he proceeded to Melrose, and took three elaborate views, from various points, of its magnificent abbey, the architecture of which is the richest Gothic. These were purchased at a liberal price by Mr. Thomas Hamilton, architect. He was next employed by Mr. Burn, another eminent architect of Edinburgh, to execute a model, upon a pretty large scale, of a splendid palace which he had designed for the duke of Buccleuch. This occupied him about two years, and when completed, it was placed in the vestibule of the duke's palace at Dalkeith. An engraver of Edinburgh, named Johnston, who had projected a work on Scottish Cathedral antiquities, afterwards employed him to take some of the requisite drawings of ground-plans, elevations,

and details, a task in which he engaged with the utmost enthusiasm.

In 1838 premiums were offered for the best design for a monument at Edinburgh to Sir Walter Scott, and Kemp, at that time engaged in taking drawings and plans of the abbey of Kilwinning in Ayrshire, was induced to become a competitor, attaching to his design the assumed name of 'John Morvo,' adopted from an ancient inscription on Melrose Abbey, apparently over the builder's tomb.

> "John Morvo sometime callit was I,
> In Parysse born certainlie,
> And had in kepyng al mason werk
> Santandroys, ye hie kirk
> Of Glasgow, Melros, and Paslay,
> Of Niddisdaill, and of Galway."

Out of fifty-four designs received by the committee, Kemp's was one of three most approved of, to each of which a prize of fifty guineas was awarded. The committee subsequently advertised for additional competing designs, and Mr. Kemp having contributed a much improved edition of his first drawing, it was accordingly adopted by the committee. The foundation-stone of the monument was laid 15th August 1840. This picturesque structure, which stands in Princes Street, Edinburgh, is in the form of an open cross or spire, 180 feet in height, of beautiful proportions, in strict conformity with the purity in taste and style of Melrose Abbey, from which it is, in its details, derived. Under the lower groined arch, in an open chamber, a sitting statue by Steell of Sir Walter Scott, in his plaid, with his dog Maida crouched beside him, in grey Carrara marble, is enshrined. Kemp's name, till then obscure, at once became extensively known, and he was rapidly rising into employment as an architect when he was suddenly deprived of life, before his great work, the Scott monument, was half finished. On the evening of Wednesday the 6th of March, 1844, he had proceeded along the Union canal, to meet some boats on their way with stones from the quarry for the monument, when, missing his footing in the darkness of the night, he fell into the canal, and was drowned. His body was not found till the following Monday. He was buried, on the 22d of the same month, in the West church burying-ground, Edinburgh, and his funeral was attended from his house at Morningside, by a very numerous and respectable portion of his fellow-citizens, including the magistracy of the city, several members of the presbytery of Edinburgh, the Celtic lodge of freemasons, and many of the members of the Scott monument committee. Upwards of a thousand gentlemen were present at his grave. He left a widow and four children, the eldest a boy of ten years of age.

In his deportment Mr. Kemp was shy and unobtrusive, but among his personal friends he displayed a rich flow of conversation. In the ancient poetry of Scotland he was deeply versant, and occasionally wrote verses himself, which were said to evince considerable merit.

The Scott monument was not completed till after his death. It cost £15,650, and combines the beauties of the most admired specimens of the great crosses of the middle ages. In the niches are sandstone statues of some of the more prominent personages in the works of the great novelist in honour of whose memory it has been erected. The four principal arches supporting the central tower resemble those of the transept of a Gothic cathedral; and the lowest arches in the diagonal abutments are copied from the narrow north aisle of Melrose abbey. The statue of Scott, fully appreciable for its beauty as a work of art, and for its correctly imaginal representation of Sir Walter, is canopied by a grove roof, copied from the compartment, still entire, of the roof of Melrose choir. In many of the details, capitals of pillars, canopies of niches, mouldings, and pinnacles, the celebrated abbey, so much frequented and so enthusiastically admired by Walter in his lounges around Abbotsford, have been freely followed as a model. Of all the numerous "monuments of fame" which Edinburgh contains, none is so highly ornamental or so appropriate to the city as this lofty and superb structure.

KEMP, Kenneth Treasurer, an expert practical chemist, was born in Edinburgh 7th April 1805. His father was a respectable clothier in that city, and he was named after his mother, whose family name was Treasurer. He early

directed his attention to the study of chemistry, in the practical departments of which he proved himself an original and daring investigator. He became a lecturer on practical chemistry first in Surgeon's Square, and afterwards in the university of Edinburgh, and in experiments on the theory of combustion and the liquefaction of the gases, he was eminently successful. Of these interesting preparations he made a brilliant display before the British association at its meetings in Edinburgh in 1836. He was the first chemist who, in this country, succeeded in solidifying carbonic acid gas. In his enthusiasm and firm faith in the yet undiscovered facts of chemical science, he was accustomed to set forth to his students that they might yet see him perambulating the streets of his native city, with a stick of hydrogen gas in his hand; in other words, that he would solidify the lightest gas in nature. This, however, he did not live to accomplish.

Electricity and magnetism, in all their forms and combinations, constituted a favourite portion of his studies, and to him galvanic electricity is indebted for the introduction of the amalgamated zinc plates into galvanic batteries, an improvement by which the agency of that powerful fluid can be modified and sustained almost at pleasure, a discovery so important as to call forth the following testimony from Mr. Alfred Smee, the well-known electrician: "Let us never forget to whom we owe this discovery, which of itself enables galvanic batteries to be used in the arts. Ages to come will, perhaps, have to thank the inventor, whom we are too apt to forget, yet, still the obligation from the public to Mr. Kemp is the same." He was also the discoverer of several new chemical compounds, the details of which were published in Jameson's *New Philosophical Journal* and other scientific periodicals of the time. Energetic in the pursuit of his favourite studies, and acute, to an unusual degree, in his perception of the principles of science, he gave an impetus to chemical research in his native country, to which the great advancement then and after made in it, may be chiefly ascribed.

Mr. Kemp died of an aneurism, on 28th November 1842, aged only 36, and was buried in the new Greyfriars churchyard, Edinburgh, where a tablet was erected to his memory. He was succeeded in the lecture-room by his brother, Mr. Alexander Kemp, who was lecturer on practical chemistry in the university of Edinburgh, from that time till his own death, which took place at Edinburgh, 30th April 1854, at the early age of 32. He, too, was distinguished by his extensive knowledge of chemistry, by his improving and inventing chemical apparatus, as well as by a thorough acquaintance with mechanical philosophy. He contributed numerous papers to the scientific journals of the day, and was a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Kenmure, Viscount of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1633, on Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, descended from William de Gordon, second son of Sir Adam Gordon of Gordon, ancestor of the dukes of Gordon (see page 317 of this volume). This William de Gordon, (charter by Randolph, earl of Moray, confirmed by Robert I., in 1315,) obtained from his father the barony of Stitchell in Roxburghshire, as also the lands of Glenkens, in the northern district of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending Lochinvar, Kenmure, &c., which had previously belonged to the Baliols the Douglases, and the Maxwells of Caerlaverock. They were acquired by his father from John de Maxwell in 1297. William Gordon appears to have been engaged against King David II., as a remission was granted May 9, 1354, by William, Lord Douglas, to William Gordon, and all his followers in Galloway, receiving them into the peace of the king. He died about 1570. The eldest of his four sons, Roger de Gordon of Stitchell, as one of the hostages for Archibald earl of Douglas, superior of Galloway, in 1408 got letters of safe-conduct to go into England for that purpose. He had two sons, Roger de Gordon, who died about 1442, and Adam Gordon of Holm, ancestor of the Gordons of Craig.

Roger's son, William de Gordon, designed of Stitchell and Lochinvar, the first of the family who settled in Galloway, died about 1450. From this period the family gradually acquired, by grant, purchase, or marriage, the greater part of the lands in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. William de Gordon had four sons, and a daughter, married to Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie. Sir John, the eldest son, inherited the estates, and died about the end of 1512. Alexander, the second son, was ancestor of the Gordons of Aird, afterwards of Earlston, and from Roger, the youngest son, descended the Gordons of Craigo. With two daughters, Sir John had four sons. Sir Robert, his second son, was the eighth laird of Lochinvar. William, the third son, was ancestor of the Gordons of Culvennan, and those of Grange and Balmeg.

Sir Alexander Gordon of Lochinvar, the eldest son, fell at the battle of Flodden, about a year after succeeding to the family estates. His only child, Janet Gordon, claimed her father's lands, but after a long process before the lords of council, she was obliged to renounce her right to her uncle, Sir Robert, who obtained from her a charter of the lands and baronies of Kenmure, Lochinvar, &c., 10th May 1516. He had a grant of the clerkship of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright and sheriffdom of Wigton, for his life, with power to officiate by deputies, and died about 1520.

His eldest son, Sir James Gordon of Lochinvar, had the

appointment of king's chamberlain for the lordship of Galloway, for five years, by writ, dated 16th March 1528, and by another writ. dated 13th April 1537. he was constituted governor of the town and castle of Dumbarton, and chamberlain of that lordship. With Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, and thirty-seven others, he had in 1529, a remission for the slaughter of Thomas Maclellan of Bombie on the High Street of Edinburgh. In 1536, he was one of those selected to accompany King James V. on his matrimonial expedition to France. He fell at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September, 1547.

His eldest son, Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, was in 1555 appointed justiciary of the lordship of Galloway. He was a steady adherent of Queen Mary, and incurred considerable danger in her cause. In 1567, however, he signed the bond of association in support of the young king, James VI. He had several sons, and his two grandsons by his fourth son, became third and fourth viscounts of Kenmure. The eldest son, Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, is described as having been one of the strongest and most active men of his time. As a border chieftain he distinguished himself both against the English and the men of Annandale, who, when the former drove away their cattle, were in the habit of supplying their losses by plundering, in their turn, their neighbours in Galloway. Having gone to court, he was appointed one of the gentlemen of the king's bedchamber. At a tournament proclaimed by his majesty, Sir Robert Gordon was one of the three successful champions, to whom prizes were delivered by the princess Elizabeth, afterwards the unfortunate queen of Bohemia. He died in November 1628, leaving two sons and two daughters.

The elder son, Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, when Charles I. conferred honours and titles on many of his principal Scottish subjects, to grace his coronation at Edinburgh, in 1633, was on 8th May that year created viscount of Kenmure and Lord Lochinvar, by patent, to him and his heirs male whatsoever, bearing the name and arms of Gordon. Of this nobleman a memoir is given at p. 333 of this volume. Among other favours conferred upon him by that monarch was the charter, dated 15th January 1629, of a royal burgh, afterwards called New Galloway, within limits on his estate, where no houses had then been erected. He is celebrated for his intimacy with the famous presbyterian ministers John Welch and Samuel Rutherford, and for the tone of deep piety which marked the closing scenes of his life. His only son, John, second viscount of Kenmure, dying under age and unmarried, in August 1639, was succeeded by his cousin, John, son of James Gordon of Barncrosh and Buitle, fourth son of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, justiciary of Galloway.

John, third viscount, also died unmarried, in October 1643, aged 23, and was succeeded by his brother, Robert, fourth viscount, born in November 1622. He suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the king's cause, and was excepted out of Cromwell's act of grace and pardon in 1654. At the Restoration he went to court, and married a lady there in 1661. The same year he returned to Scotland, and died at Greenlaw, without issue, in 1663, when the title devolved on the heir male, Alexander Gordon of Pennygame, fourth in descent from William Gordon of Pennygame, second son of Sir James Gordon of Lochinvar, the ninth of that family.

Alexander, fifth viscount of Kenmure, visited the abdicated monarch, James VII., at St. Germains, but was not well treated there. He died in August 1698. His only son, William, sixth viscount, took an active part in the rebellion of 1715, and was the hero of the stirring ballad beginning,

"O Kenmure's on and awa, Willie,
O Kenmure's on and awa,
And Kenmure's lord's the bravest lord,
That ever Galloway saw."

He had received a commission from the earl of Mar to raise the Jacobites in the south of Scotland, and first appeared in arms, at the head of 150 horse, on the 11th October, at Moffat, where he proclaimed the chevalier as James VIII. Next day he proceeded to Lochmaben, where he also proclaimed the Pretender. He advanced within two miles of Dumfries, but being informed that great preparations were made to receive him, he did not venture to enter the town, but for some days kept a body of rebel troops on Amisfield moor, ready for action, to the dismay of the loyal burgesses. He next marched to Ecclefechan, where he was joined by Sir Patrick Maxwell of Springkell, with fourteen horsemen, and thence to Langholm, and afterwards to Hawick, where he proclaimed the Chevalier. On the 17th October he marched to Jedburgh, and there also proclaimed him. He next intended to proceed to Kelso, for the same purpose, but learning that that town was well protected, he crossed the border, and joined the rebel army under Forster, in Northumberland. Returning with Forster's forces and his own united, he took possession of Kelso, on the 22d October, and was joined there, the same afternoon, by a large party of Highlanders, under Brigadier Macintosh of Borlum. Of these troops Lord Kenmure had the command while in Scotland, although, from his mild and gentle disposition and non-military experience, altogether unqualified for such a post. With the rebel forces he marched into England, and was present at the battle of Preston in Lancashire, on 13th November of the same year. On the defeat of the rebels and their surrender at discretion, he was conveyed a prisoner to the Tower of London. His trial for high treason took place before the House of Lords on 19th January 1716, when he pleaded guilty, and on 9th February, with the other rebel lords he received sentence of death, and his estates and titles were forfeited to the crown. On the morning of the 24th February, he was beheaded on Towerhill, after the earl of Derwentwater had undergone the same fate. He was attended on the scaffold by several friends and two clergymen of the Church of England, of which church he was a member. He displayed great firmness and resolution, and observed that he had so little thought of dying so soon that he had not provided a black suit; that he was sorry for this, as he might have died with more decency. He expressed his regret for pleading guilty to the charge of high treason, and prayed for "King James." He presented the executioner with eight guineas, and on laying his head on the block, that functionary struck it off at two blows. Shortly after, a letter which he had written to the Chevalier was published, wherein he expressed his hope that the cause for which he died would flourish after his death, and maintained the title of "the person called the Pretender, whom he believed to be the true son of James the Second."

The widowed viscountess of Kenmure (Lady Mary Dalzell, only sister of the sixth earl of Carnwath, also forfeited in 1716) was a lady of great spirit, and like her family, warmly attached to the house of Stuart. It is said that it was by her importunities that her husband was led to engage in the enterprise, and the tradition of the Glenkens still records that, on the ominous morning when he left Kenmure castle, his charger, till then remarkable for its docility, thrice refused to allow him to mount. After his execution she hastened down to Scotland by herself, and reached Kenmure

castle in time to secure the principal papers of her husband. When the estates were exposed for sale, she, with the assistance of some friends, was enabled to purchase them, and being an excellent manager, by the time her eldest son, Robert, came of age, she delivered them over to him, unincumbered, reserving only a small annuity to herself. He died, unmarried, 10th August, 1741, in his 28th year. His mother, the dowager viscountess, died at Terregles, 16th August, 1776, having survived her husband sixty-one years.

John Gordon of Kenmure, the second but eldest surviving son, by courtesy eighth viscount, was an officer in the army, and died at Liverpool, 16th June 1769, aged 56. By his wife, Lady Frances Mackenzie, only daughter of the fifth earl of Seaforth, he had five sons and a daughter. The two youngest sons died unmarried. The others were, William Gordon of Kenmure, a captain in the first or royal Scots regiment of foot, by courtesy ninth viscount of Kenmure, who died at Minorca, 7th February 1772, unmarried; John, by courtesy tenth viscount; and Adam, an officer in the army, and afterwards collector of the customs at Portpatrick, who died 17th December 1806. The latter married Miss Davies, an English lady, and had five sons and a daughter. Four of his sons died unmarried. Adam, the second son, succeeded his uncle John, as eleventh viscount.

John Gordon of Kenmure, the second out eldest surviving son of the eighth viscount, born in 1750, was a captain in the 17th foot, and in 1784 was chosen M.P. for the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, but vacated his seat two years afterwards. On 17th June 1784, he was restored by act of parliament to the forfeited honours of his family. He died, without issue, 21st September 1840, in his 91st year, and was succeeded by his nephew above mentioned, Adam, a lieutenant R. N. He was a midshipman of the Ajax in Sir Richard Calder's action with the French fleet off Cape Finistere, in 1805, and at Trafalgar soon after. He served also in the Seahorse at the capture of a Turkish frigate in 1808, and at the taking of the islands of Pianosa and Zenuta. He also displayed great gallantry on the American lakes, during the war with the United States in 1813. He was 11th viscount in succession, but owing to the attainder of 1716, only the eighth in the enjoyment of the title. He died, without issue, in 1847, when the title became dormant.

KENNEDY, a surname, conjectured by some to be derived from *Ken*, or *can* (Gaelic *Caen*) a head, with the affix "edy," and signifying together head of the family. The ancestor of the noble Ayrshire family of Cassillis, (now Ailsa) in the 13th century, was Roland de Carrick, chief of his name, and his great-grandson, Sir John Kennedy of Dunure, was the first to assume that surname, instead of Carrick. (See CASSILLIS, earl of, vol. i. pp. 601, 602.)

Nisbet (*System of Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 161) is of opinion that the Kennedys had an Irish origin, and that they sprung from the old thanes of Garrick, long before the Bruces held the title of earl thereof. In the eighth century, Kennedy, father of Brian Boru, was prince of Connaught, and in 850, Kennethe was thane of Carrick. In that district and in Galloway, where the Kennedys had, at one time, extensive possessions, the surname Kennedy is to this day pronounced Kennettie.

The surname, however, is more likely to be derived from the Saxon than the Gaelic, there being the words *Kennen*, to know, and *König*, king, in the German language, as well as numerous Saxon names beginning with *Ken*, such as Kenulf, Kenelm, Kenned, &c. The name Kenneth, the probable root of Kennedy, is purely Gothic, and the same as Kinaf, that of one of the founders of the Russian empire, *th* in Russian being pronounced *f*. [*Pinkerton's Enquiry*, vol. ii. p. 158.]

Some affirm that the first of this surname who settled in Carrick, which then formed a portion of Galloway, was a second son of Maclean of the Isles, but there is no other ground for this supposition than that, like the Macleans, the Kennedys carry three crosslets in their armorial bearings. It is probable that they were introduced into Ayrshire in 836 by Kenneth Macalpine, who united the Picts and the Scots into one people. In the reign of William the Lion, Henry Kennedy assisted Gilbert, eldest son of Fergus, lord of Galloway, in his wars both against that monarch, and his own brother Uchtred. This Fergus was the direct ancestor, in the third degree, of Marjory, countess of Carrick, the mother of Robert the Bruce. In the Ragman Roll, among those who swore allegiance to Edward I. in 1296, are several of the name of Kennedy.

Of this surname there are several ancient families. The Kennedys of Knocknalling, Ayrshire, are in possession of title deeds, the dates of which range back as far as 1476.

The family of Kennedy of Knockgray, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, is descended from the Rev. Alexander Kennedy, born in 1663, who acquired that estate. He was minister of Straiton, Ayrshire, and chaplain to the seventh earl of Cassillis, at whose funeral he officiated in 1701, when he is said to have exorcised the devil, who had settled on the coffin in the shape of a black crow! His great-great-grandaughter, Anne, married, 10th September 1781, John Clark, Esq. of Nunland, also in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and their eldest son, Colonel Alexander Clark Kennedy, succeeded, in 1835, to the estate of Knockgray. An honourable augmentation was granted to his arms, in commemoration of his having, when in command of the centre squadron of the Royal dragoons at the battle of Waterloo, captured the eagle and colours of the 105th regiment of French infantry with his own hand.

KENNEDY, JAMES, a learned and munificent prelate of the Roman Catholic church, and founder of the college of St. Salvator, at St. Andrews, was the younger son of James Kennedy of Dunure, by his wife, the countess of Angus, daughter of Robert III., and was born about 1405 or 1406. Entering into holy orders, he was, in 1437, preferred by his uncle, James I., to the see of Dunkeld, with which he held *in commendam* the abbey of Scone. On the death of Bishop Wardlaw, in April 1440, he was advanced to the diocese of St. Andrews. In 1444 he was constituted lord high chancellor, an office which he resigned in a few weeks. He was intrusted with the charge and education of James III., and during that prince's minority, he acted as one of the lords of the regency, when, such was his acknowledged wisdom, prudence, and integrity, that the chief management of public affairs devolved upon him. He died May 10, 1466, and was interred in the collegiate church of St. Andrews, in the precincts of

St. Salvator, which college he founded in 1456, and liberally endowed for the maintenance of a provost, four regents, and eight poor scholars or bursars. He is said to have written some political advices, entitled 'Monita Politica,' and a 'History of his Own Times,' both of which are supposed to be lost.

KENNEDY, Walter, a poet of the sixteenth century, styled by Douglas 'The Greit Kennedy,' is principally known by his 'Flyting' with his brother bard Dunbar, and by two short pieces, the one entitled 'Invective against Mouth-Thankless,' contained in the Evergreen, and the other, 'Prais of Age,' published, with a high commendatory opinion, by Lord Hailes. All his other poems have, unfortunately, perished. He was a native of the district of Carrick, and belonged to the ecclesiastical order. Dunbar, in his 'Lament for the Death of the Makkaris,' mentions him to have been on his death-bed at the time that poem was written. It is probable he died soon after.

KENNEDY, John, M.D., a physician and antiquary of some repute in his day, was a native of Scotland, but very little is known of his personal history. He resided some years in Smyrna, and was a great collector of antiquities, particularly coins, which were sold by auction after his death. He wrote a 'Dissertation on the Coins of Carausius,' of which 256 were in his own possession. In this publication, which appeared in 1756, he maintained that Oriuna was that emperor's guardian goddess, which led to a foolish controversy with Dr. Stukeley, who affirmed that she was his wife. Dr. Kennedy died in 1760.

Ker, or Kerr, a word signifying strength, the English form of which is Carr, the surname of two noble families of Anglo-Norman lineage, Roxburghe and Lothian, descended from two brothers, Ralph and Robert, sons of the family of Kerr of Kerrshall in Lancashire, originally of the Kerrs of Normandy, who came over at the Conquest. Which of the brothers was the elder has not been ascertained. They are said to have come to Scotland in the 13th century, and settling in Roxburghshire became the founders of two separate races of warlike border chieftains, the Kerrs of Ferniehirst and the Kerrs of Cessford. Of the former the marquis of Lothian is the male representative, (see Lothian, Marquis of,) and of the latter the duke of Roxburghe is the head, (see Roxburghe, Duke of.)

Several barons of this name appear in the Ragman Roll as having sworn fealty to Edward I. in 1296.

KER, John, third duke of Roxburghe, a celebrated bibliomaniac, was born in London April 23, 1740, and succeeded his father, the second duke, in 1755. Having acquired an extraordinary taste for old publications, he formed the largest private collection of rare and curious books in the kingdom. He died, unmarried, March 19, 1804, and was buried at Bowden, near Melrose. The public sale of his extensive library, which consisted of nearly ten thousand books, and was particularly rich in old romances of chivalry and early English poetry, took place in May 1812, and created an unprecedented excitement among book collectors. The catalogue was made out principally by Mr. G. Nichol, bookseller to the king. The prices paid for some of the works were enormous. A copy of the first edition of the Decameron of Boccaccio, printed at Venice by Valdarfar, in 1471, was bought by the marquis of Blandford, afterwards duke of Marlborough, for £2,260 sterling; a copy of the first work printed by Caxton, with a date, 'Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye,' (1461, folio,) was sold for one thousand guineas; and a copy of the first edition of Shakspeare, (1623, folio,) for one hundred guineas. In commemoration of this event, the Roxburghe club, was formed for the collection of rare books, the preservation of curious MSS., and the reprint of scarce and curious tracts, for the use of the members of the club.

KERR, Sir Robert, afterwards earl of Ancrum, an accomplished poet and courtier, descended from Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehurst, in Roxburghshire, was the direct male ancestor of the present noble family of Lothian, and was born about 1578. He succeeded to the family estate on the assassination of his father in 1609, and was one of the ordinary gentlemen of the bedchamber, who attended James VI. on his accession to the English throne. In 1619 he became involved in a quarrel which arose between the Maxwells and Johnstones, respecting the wardenship of the western marches, and having received a challenge from Charles Maxwell, he unfortunately slew his antagonist in the duel that followed, and was, in consequence, brought to trial for murder at Cambridge, but acquitted. The king, however, showed his displeasure by banishing him from court, on which he went over to the Continent, where he formed a collection of paintings, which he af-

terwards made a present of to Prince Charles. Through the intercession of some of his friends, he was at length recalled, and restored to his place at court.

On the accession of Charles I. in 1625, he was promoted to be a lord of the bedchamber, and in 1633 was raised to the peerage, by the titles of earl of Ancrum, and Lord Kerr of Nisbet, &c. (see vol. i. of this work, page 122). During the ensuing civil commotions, his lordship continued steadfast in his loyalty and attachment to King Charles, and on the execution of that unfortunate monarch, he was compelled to take refuge in Holland, where, after being reduced to great poverty, he died in 1654. His portrait is subjoined:

The only specimen of his poetical powers extant is a beautiful 'Sonnet in Praise of a Solitary Life,' addressed to Drummond of Hawthornden, in 1624, which, with a letter accompanying it, is printed in the works of that poet. The infamous favourite of James VI., Robert Kerr, or Carr, created earl of Somerset, was the cousin of the subject of this notice.

KERR, Robert, a miscellaneous writer and translator, was born in Roxburghshire in 1755. His father, Mr. James Kerr of Bughtridge, was a jeweller in Edinburgh, and M.P. for the city, and his mother was the daughter of Lord Charles Kerr, second son of the first marquis of Lothian. After receiving his classical education at the High School, he studied medicine at the university of Edinburgh; and, on being admitted a member of the college of surgeons, he entered into partnership with a Mr. Wardrope, whose daughter he afterwards married. In 1794 he purchased and undertook the management of a paper-mill at Ayton, in Berwickshire, by which he lost a considerable sum of money, and became much reduced in circumstances. He died October 11, 1813, leaving one son, a captain in the navy, and two married daughters.

His works are

Elements of Chemistry, in a new systematic order; containing all the Modern Discoveries. Illustrated with thirteen copperplates, from the French of M. Lavoisier. Edin. 1790, 8vo. 2d edit. considerably enlarged and improved. 1793.

Essay on the New Method of Bleaching by means of Oxygenated Muriatic Acid: with an account of the Nature, Preparation, and Properties of that Acid, and its application to several useful purposes in the Arts. From the French of Berthollet. Edin. 1790, 12mo.

The Animal Kingdom, or Zoological System of the celebrated Linnæus: Class i. Mammalia, being a translation of that part of the Systema Naturæ, as lately published, with great improvements, by Professor Embdin; together with numerous additions from more recent Zoological Writers. Plates. Vol. i. p. i. Edin. 1792, 4to.

The Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents; arranged and published from the Papers and Collections of the Count de Buffon, by the Count de la Cepède. Illustrated with copperplates. Translated from the French. Lond. 1802, 4 vols. 8vo.

Statistical, Agricultural, and Political Survey of Berwickshire. 1809, 8vo.

Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of the late Mr. William Smellie. Lond. 1811, 2 vols. 8vo.

General History and Collection of Voyages and Travels; arranged in systematic order. Lond. 1811, 8vo.

The History of Scotland, during the Reign of Robert I., surnamed the Bruce. Edin. 1811, 2 vols. 8vo.

Cuvier's Essay on the Theory of the Earth, a translation. Posthumous. Edin. 1815. With Introduction and Notes by Professor Jameson.

Kilmarnock, earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland (attainted in 1746, and now represented by the earl of Errol) conferred in 1661, on William, ninth Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, descended from Sir Robert Boyd, the fourth of the name, one of the first associates of King Robert the Bruce (see Boyd, surname of, vol. i. of this work, page 364). The first Lord Boyd, the fifth in descent from this Sir Robert, was the son of Sir Thomas Boyd, who slew Sir Alan Stewart of Derneley, and was himself slain in revenge by Sir Alan's brother, Alexander Stewart, in 1439. The son was created

a baron, by the title of Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, by James II. His great abilities raised him to the highest offices in the state. In 1459 he was one of the noblemen sent to Newcastle, to obtain the prolongation of the truce with England, which had just then expired. On the death of James II. Lord Boyd was made justiciary, and one of the lords of the regency, during the minority of James III. His younger brother, Sir Alexander Boyd of Duncow, was appointed to teach military exercises and accomplishments to the young king; and though the latter was not more than twelve years old, he began to instil into his mind that he was now capable of governing without the help of guardians and tutors, and that he ought to free himself from their restraint. This was done with the view of transferring the whole power of the state to Lord Boyd and himself from the other regents. The king readily consented to what was proposed, and being at Linlithgow at the time, it was necessary to have him removed to Edinburgh, to take upon himself the regal government, which the Boyds effected, partly by force, and partly by stratagem. To protect themselves from the consequences, Lord Boyd and his brother prevailed upon James to call a parliament at Edinburgh in October 1466, in which his lordship fell down on his knees before the king on the throne, and in an elaborate harangue, complained of the hard construction put upon his majesty's removal from Linlithgow, and that his enemies threatened that the advisers of that affair should one day be brought to punishment, and humbly besought the king to declare his own sense and pleasure thereupon. His majesty consulted a little with the lords, and then replied, that the Lord Boyd was not his adviser, but rather his companion in that journey; and, therefore, that he was more worthy of a reward for his courtesy, than of punishment for his obsequiousness or compliance therein; and this he was willing to declare in a public decree of the Estates, in which provision would be made that this matter should never be prejudicial to the Lord Boyd or his companions. At his lordship's desire, this decree was registered in the acts of the Assembly, and confirmed by letters patent under the great seal. At the same time the king, by advice of his council, granted him letters patent, constituting him sole regent, and he had the safety of the king, his brothers, sisters, towns, castles, and all the jurisdiction over his subjects committed to him, till his majesty arrived at the age of twenty-one years. The nobles then present solemnly bound themselves to be assistant to Lord Boyd and his brother in all their public acts, under the penalty of punishment, if they failed to perform their pledge, and to this stipulation the king also subscribed. Lord Boyd was now made lord great chamberlain. His son, Sir Thomas Boyd, received the Princess Mary, the late king's eldest daughter, in marriage, and was soon after created earl of Arran.

A marriage having been about this time concluded by ambassadors sent into Denmark for that purpose, between the young king of Scotland, and Margaret, a daughter of the Danish king, the earl of Arran was selected to go over to Denmark, to act as his brother-in-law James' proxy in espousing the princess, and to conduct her to Scotland. In the beginning of the autumn of 1469, he accordingly set sail for Denmark, with a proper convoy, and a noble train of friends and followers. The lord chamberlain, the earl's father, and his uncle, Sir Alexander Boyd, being at this time also absent from court, the occasion was taken advantage of by their enemies to ruin them with the king.

The Kennedys particularly showed themselves active against them. Their enmity arose from the following circumstance: The Boyds having, on the 10th of July 1466, when the king was sitting in the Exchequer at Linlithgow, ordered a hunting match for his majesty, they, with some other friends, instead of following the chase, turned into the road leading to Edinburgh, in which they had not gone far, before Gilbert Lord Kennedy rode up, and laying his hand upon the bridle of the king's horse, requested James to return to Linlithgow, bidding him beware of those guides who thus treasonably attempted to carry him away. But the Boyds thought that the possession of the king's person would guard them from the penalty of the law, and Sir Alexander Boyd, as if he meant to resent the insult offered to the king, after some angry words, gave the Lord Kennedy a blow with his hunting staff, who thereupon quitted his hold of the bridle, and left them to pursue their journey to Edinburgh. But he never forgave the blow he had received, and he eagerly availed himself of the first opportunity that offered to avenge it.

He now represented to the king that the Lord Boyd had abused his power during his majesty's minority, and described the lord chamberlain as an ambitious, aspiring man, guilty of the highest offences, and capable of the worst of villanies; he thus succeeded in exciting the fears of the king, who was easily prevailed upon to sacrifice not only the earl of Arran, but all his family, to the resentment of their enemies.

At the request of the faction adverse to them, the king summoned the Estates of parliament to meet at Edinburgh, November 20, 1469, before which Lord Boyd, his son, the earl of Arran, though absent on the king's service in Denmark, and his brother, Sir Alexander Boyd of Duncow, were summoned to appear, to give an account of their administration, and answer such charges as should be brought forward against them. Lord Boyd, astonished at this sudden turn of affairs, had recourse to arms; but finding it impossible to stand against his enemies, he made his escape into England. His brother, Sir Alexander, being then sick, and trusting to his own integrity, was brought before the Estates, where he, the Lord Boyd, and his son, the earl of Arran, were indicted for high treason, for having laid hands on the king, and carried him from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, in 1466. Sir Alexander alleged, in his defence, that he and his relatives had not only obtained, in a public convention, the king's pardon for that offence; but that, by a subsequent act of parliament, it was declared a good and loyal service on their part. No regard, however, was paid either to the pardon he had received, or to the act of parliament he referred to; because they had been obtained by the Boyds when they were in power, and masters of the king's person. Being found guilty of high treason by a jury of lords and barons, Sir Alexander Boyd was condemned to lose his head on the castlehill of Edinburgh, which sentence was executed accordingly. The Lord Boyd did not long survive his great reverse of fortune, as his death took place at Alnwick in 1470.

The earl of Arran, though absent on state business, was declared a public enemy, and his estates were confiscated. His affairs were in this situation when he arrived in the Frith of Forth from Denmark with the young queen. Before he landed he received intelligence of the wreck and ruin of his family, and he resolved to return to Denmark. Without staying to attend the ceremonial of the queen's landing, he set sail with his wife in one of the Danish convoy ships; and on his arrival at Denmark was received with the honours becoming his high birth. Thence he travelled through Germany into France, and went to pay a visit to Charles duke of Burgundy, who received him most graciously, and being then at war with his rebellious subjects, the exiled lord offered his services, which his highness readily accepted. While he remained at the duke of Burgundy's court, he had a son and a

daughter born to him by his countess. But the king her brother recalled his sister to Scotland; and fearing that she would not be induced to leave her husband, he caused other persons to write to her, giving her hopes that his anger towards him might yet be appeased, if she would come over and plead for him in person. Flattered by these hopes, she returned to Scotland, where she was no sooner arrived than the king urged her to sue for a divorce from her husband, cruelly detained her from going back to him, and caused public citations, attested by witnesses, to be fixed up at Kilmarnock, the seat of the Boyds, wherein Thomas earl of Arran was commanded to appear within sixty days; which he not doing, his marriage with the king's sister was declared null and void, and a divorce granted, according to Buchanan, the earl being absent and unheard. The Lady Mary was afterwards compelled by the king to marry James Lord Hamilton; but it is not certain whether this second marriage took place before or after the earl of Arran's death, which occurred in 1474, at Antwerp, where he was honourably interred.

James, only son of Thomas Boyd, earl of Arran, was restored to the estates of his family in 1482, and died in 1484.

Alexander, the second son of the first Lord Boyd, was made baillie and chamberlain of Kilmarnock for the crown in 1505. He had three sons, Robert, restored to the title of Lord Boyd in 1536; Thomas, ancestor of the Boyds of Pitcon; and Adam, progenitor of the Boyds of Pinkhill and Trochrig.

The eldest son, Robert, Lord Boyd, had a confirmation from Queen Mary, of all the estates, honours, and dignities that had belonged to Robert, Lord Boyd, his grandfather.

His son, Robert, fourth Lord Boyd, was one of the promoters of the Reformation in Scotland, and in the movements that followed acted a principal part. But he did not go without his reward, for between him and Glencairn, Henry Balnaves divided 500 of the crowns which he had received from England, for the assistance of the party besieged in the castle of St. Andrews, after the assassination of Cardinal Bethune. Joining Moray and Argyle, when they took up arms in 1565, on occasion of Queen Mary's marriage with Darnley, he was obliged to retire to England, and was denounced rebel in September of that year. After the murder of Rizzio, he returned, with the other lords, and received a full pardon. He was one of the assize who acquitted Bothwell for the assassination of Darnley, and he signed the bond said to have been given to him by several of the nobility, approving of his project to marry the queen. In Bothwell's declaration, quoted by Keith, he is stated to have been accessory to Darnley's murder. Though made a privy councillor after Bothwell's marriage to the queen, he joined the association for the protection of the prince. He soon, however, returned to the queen's party, and betrayed to them the confederacy of the nobility. He was with Huntly and his faction at Edinburgh when the associated lords attacked the city on 12th June 1567, but being unable to raise the citizens in the queen's cause, they were forced to take refuge in the castle. In the following August he began to negotiate with the regent, Moray, and being shortly after reconciled to him, was appointed one of his privy councillors.

On Mary's escape from Lochleven, he joined her at Hamilton, and fought for her cause at the battle of Langside. He was one of the commissioners on her part at York and Westminster, and made many visits to her in England. According to Chalmers (*Life of Mary*, vol. ii. p. 242), he procured from Bothwell in 1569 his consent to a dissolution of their ill-fated marriage, and was the bearer of Mary's letter to her brother, Regent Moray, requesting that steps should be taken for having it annulled, preparatory to her intended union with Norfolk.

On a visit to the unfortunate Mary in 1571, he received from her a commission to establish lieutenants in her name; but the same year he joined the party of the regent Lennox. He was present at the election of the earl of Mar as regent, and was chosen one of his privy council. On 8th September that year, he had a remission to himself and his two sons for their fighting against the king at Langside, and all other crimes. He was one of the noblemen employed in carrying through the well-known pacification of Perth in February 1573, and by one of its conditions, "the commendator of Newbottle, the justice clerk, and Lord Boyd were appointed sole judges beneath the Forth, in all actions of restitution of goods spulzied in the late troubles." He was appointed by the regent Morton an extraordinary lord of session, 24th October, 1573. On Morton's resignation in 1578, Lord Boyd went to his assistance, and strongly remonstrated with him for having relinquished the regency. On the 8th of May the same year, he was removed from his seat on the bench, but on 15th July following was re-appointed a privy councillor, a visitor of the university of Glasgow, and a commissioner for examining the book of the policie of the kirk, and settling its jurisdiction, and on 25th October was restored to his place on the bench. In 1578 he was one of the commissioners for a treaty with England, and again in 1586.

After Morton's return to power, he assisted him in his attempts to apprehend the Lords John and Claud Hamilton, and in the excesses which in May 1579 he committed against their property. On 10th November following he was appointed a member of the new privy council. In 1582 he was engaged in the Raid of Ruthven, and on James' recovering his freedom in the following year was only pardoned on condition that he should leave the country and retire to France. On his return he was restored to his seat on the bench 22d June 1586, but resigned it on 4th July 1588, and died 3d January 1590, in his 72d year.

His son, Thomas, fifth Lord Boyd, fought with his father and brother on Queen Mary's side at Langside, and having been predeceased by his son, the master of Boyd, was succeeded by his grandson, Robert, sixth lord. The son of the latter, also named Robert, seventh lord, died 17th November 1640, without issue, when his uncle, James, became eighth lord. Being a faithful adherent of Charles I., he was fined £1,500 by Cromwell's act in 1654, and died that year.

William, ninth Lord Boyd, his son, was created earl of Kilmarnock, by patent to him and his heirs male for ever, 7th August, 1661, and died in March 1692. His son, William, the second earl, did not enjoy the title more than two months, as he died on 20th May same year.

His son, William, third earl, voted for the Union, and when the rebellion broke out in 1715, he steadily supported the government. At the general rendezvous of the fencible men of the district of Cunningham at Irvine, 22d August that year, he appeared at the head of 500 of his own men, well armed, and on this occasion, his son, Lord Boyd, who, as fourth earl of Kilmarnock, joined the Pretender in the subsequent rebellion, appeared in arms at his father's side, though but eleven years old. In consequence of an order from the duke of Argyle, commander-in-chief of the government forces, Lord Kilmarnock marched from Glasgow with the Ayrshire volunteers to garrison the houses of Gartartan, Drumnakill, and Cardross, to prevent the rebels from crossing the Forth. He died in September 1717. By his countess, Euphemia, eldest daughter of the eleventh Lord Ross, he had a son, the subject of the following notice.

William, fourth earl of Kilmarnock, executed for his share in the rebellion of 1745, was born in 1704. His father died when he was but thirteen years of age, and on succeeding to the family estates, he found them much encumbered. He early displayed great abilities, but his love of pleasure overcame his desire for study; and, in his youth, he was so extravagant, that he still more reduced his patrimony. This, it has been conjectured, was the cause of his taking up arms against the king. In his confession to the Rev. Mr. Foster, while under sentence of death, his lordship acknowledged, that his having engaged in the Rebellion was a kind of desperate scheme, to which he had recourse in the hope that he might be extricated from the embarrassment of his circumstances. "The true root of all," he says, "was his careless and dissolute life, by which he had reduced himself to great and perplexing difficulties; that the exigency of his affairs was in particular very pressing at the time of the rebellion; and that, besides the general hope he had of mending his fortune by the success of it, he was also tempted by another prospect of retrieving his circumstances, by following the Pretender's standard." When the rebellion broke out, Lord Kilmarnock was not concerned in it. In his speech at the bar of the House of Lords, and in his petition to the king after his sentence, he declared that it was not till after the battle of Prestonpans that he became a party to it, having, till then, influenced neither his tenants nor his followers to assist or abet the rebellion. On the contrary he had induced the inhabitants of the town of Kilmarnock, and the neighbouring towns, to rise in arms for his majesty's cause; and, in consequence, 200 men from Kilmarnock soon appeared in arms, and remained so all winter at Glasgow and other places.

When the earl at last joined the Pretender's standard, he was received by him with great marks of esteem and distinction. He was declared a member of his privy council, made colonel of the guards, and promoted to the rank of a general; although his lordship himself says he was far from being a person of any consequence among them. He displayed considerable courage till the fatal battle of Culloden, when, finding it impossible to escape, he surrendered himself prisoner to the king's troops. He was conveyed to the Tower of London; and on Monday, July 28, 1746, he, the earl of Cromarty, and Lord Balmerino, were conducted to Westminster Hall, and at the bar of the lord high steward's court arraigned for high treason and rebellion. Lord Kilmarnock pleaded guilty to his indictment, and submitted himself to his majesty's clemency. On the Wednesday following, the three lords were again brought from the Tower to receive sentence, when being asked by the lord high steward, if he had any thing to offer why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he delivered an eloquent speech, after which he was condemned to be beheaded, and he was taken back to the Tower. He presented petitions to the king, the prince of Wales, and the duke of Cumberland, wherein he set forth the constant attachment of his family to the interest of the Revolution of 1688, and to that of the house of Hanover; and referred to his father's zeal and activity in support of the crown and constitution during the rebellion of 1715, and his own appearance in arms, though he was then but a boy, under his father, and the whole tenor of his conduct up to the time he had unfortunately engaged in the cause of the Pretender. But the services of his forefathers could not avail him so far as to induce his majesty to pardon him. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, August 18, 1746, and interred in the Tower-church, with this inscription on his coffin,—"Gulielmus Comes de Kilmarnock, decollat. 18 Augusti 1746, ætat. suæ 42"

Lord Kilmarnock possessed a fine address, and was very polite. His person was tall and graceful; his countenance mild, but his complexion pale. He lived and died in the public profession of the Church of Scotland, and left behind him a widow, who was the Lady Ann Livingston, daughter of James, earl of Linlithgow and Callendar, attainted in 1716, with whom he had a considerable fortune, and three sons, the eldest of whom was the fifteenth earl of Errol, having succeeded upon the death of Mary countess of Errol, in 1758, to her estate and honours, his mother being undoubted heir of line of that noble family. He died June 3, 1778. The seventeenth earl of Errol was created Baron Kilmarnock in 1831. [See ERROL, earl of.]

KILSYTH, Viscount of, a title (attainted in 1716) in the Scottish peerage, conferred in 1661, on Sir James Livingston of Barncloich, descended from Sir William Livingston, only son of Sir James Livingston of Callendar (see LIVINGSTON, surname of,) who got from his father the lands of Wester Kilsyth, in Stirlingshire, and died in 1459. His grandson, William Livingston of Kilsyth, had three sons: William, his successor; James Livingston of Inches, ancestor of the viscounts of Teviot; and Robert Livingston of Baldoran.

Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth, the sixth in direct succession, was knighted in 1565, when Darnley was created duke of Albany. His only son, Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth, attended the duke of Lennox on his embassy to France in July 1601. He was afterwards knighted, and on 6th June 1609 was admitted a lord of session. He was sworn a privy councillor on 15th May 1613, and the same day appointed vice-chamberlain of Scotland. In 1621 he was nominated one of the commissioners for the plantation of kirks. He died in 1627.

Sir James Livingston, of Barncloich, the ninth of the family, born 25th June, 1616, younger son of Sir William Livingston, lord of session, succeeded in January 1647 the grandson of his brother, Sir William Livingston of Darnchester, knighted at the baptism of Prince Henry in 1595. He was a steady loyalist, and offered to hold out Kilsyth castle against Cromwell, for which, and his other services to the house of Stuart, he got a letter of thanks from Charles II., dated 7th October 1650. By Cromwell's act of grace and pardon of 1654, a fine of £1,500 was imposed on him, and on the Restoration he was created a peer of Scotland, by the title of viscount of Kilsyth and Lord Campsie, by patent, dated 17th August 1661. He did not, however, enjoy the honours more than a few days, as he died at London, 7th September the same year. With two daughters, he had two sons, James, second viscount, who died, unmarried, in 1706, and William, third and last viscount, born 29th March 1650. The latter opposed the treaty of Union, but was chosen one of the sixteen representative Scots peers at the general election of 1710; and re-elected in 1713. Engaging in the rebellion of 1715, he was attainted of high treason, and his estate, amounting to £864 per annum, forfeited to the crown. He died in Holland 12th January 1733. He married, first, Jean, 3d daughter of William, Lord Cochrane, widow of John, 1st Viscount Dundee (Graham of Claverhouse), by whom he had a son, who died in infancy; and, 2dly, Barbara, daughter of Makdougal of Makerston, and by her had a daughter, who also died young. The family burying vault, in the church of Kilsyth, having been entered, in 1795, by some students from Glasgow, the embalmed bodies of a lady and her infant, supposed to be his first viscountess, were found in complete preservation. The lady bore evident marks of a violent death, and it is said was killed by the fall of a house in Holland.

KINCARDINE, a title in the peerage of Scotland, now possessed by the earl of Elgin, and first conferred, by King Charles I., on Sir Edward Bruce of Carnock, with the secondary dignity of Lord Bruce of Torry, by patent, dated at Carisbrook, 26th December 1647, to him and his heirs male. As he died without issue, he was succeeded by his brother Alexander, about 1662. The second earl of Kincardine acted a somewhat conspicuous part in the reign of Charles II., and his character has been drawn in the highest terms of eulogy by Burnet in his History of his Own Times. He had married Veronica, daughter of Corneille Van Arson Van Sommelsdyck, a rich Dutch noble, with whom he got a fortune of 80,000 guilders, and was thus enabled to contribute largely to the necessities of Charles II. during his residence at the Hague. At the Restoration he was sworn a privy councillor, and on the proposed re-establishment of prelacy in Scotland, he was the only member of the privy council who opposed it, until the sense of the nation regarding it should be ascertained. During the subsequent arbitrary proceedings of the government, he was ever for moderate and legal measures. In 1667, with the earl of Tweeddale and Sir Robert Murray, he was intrusted with the government in Scotland, and their mild administration formed a striking contrast to the oppressive and tyrannical rule of their predecessors. On 10th July 1667 he was appointed an extraordinary lord of session. In 1674 he joined the opposition against the duke of Lauderdale, and went to London to justify his own proceedings to the king. By Lauderdale's influence, however, an order was obtained for his removal from court, and, with the duke of Hamilton and other noblemen, he was dismissed from the council in 1676. He died 9th July 1680. Burnet says: "He was both the wisest and the worthiest man that belonged to his country, and fit for governing any affairs but his own, which he, by a wrong turn, and by his love for the public, neglected to his ruin; for they, consisting much in works, coal, salt, and mines, required much care; and he was very capable of it, having gone far in mathematics, and being a great master of mechanics." As he died deeply involved in debt, his estate was brought to a judicial sale, by order of the court of session, and purchased by Colonel John Erskine, son of David Lord Cardross, in 1700. He had, with three daughters, two sons. Charles, the elder son, predeceased him.

Alexander, the younger son, third earl, was blind for some years before his death, which took place in November 1705. As he died unmarried, his eldest sister, Lady Mary, the wife of William Cochrane of Ochiltree, founding on procuratories of resignation executed by her brother, for devising the honours in her favour, claimed the title, as did also Sir Alexander Bruce of Broomhall, the heir male of the family. He was the son of Robert Bruce of Broomhall, a lord of session from 1st June 1649, till his death 25th June 1652, by Helen, daughter of Sir James Skene of Curriehill, lord president of that court. On 10th October 1706, the estates of parliament, before whom the question was debated, admitted Sir Alexander to his seat and vote, as fourth earl of Kincardine, reserving Lady Mary's right. Against this decision Lady Mary protested. The case was subsequently before the court of session, and on 28th March 1707, a decision was given that the procuratories of resignation did not become void by the death of the earl before their full execution, but that if the queen (Anne) pleased to accept of the resignation and to confer the title on Lady Mary, they might still be completed, by a new patent in her favour. The cause was then entered as an appeal to parliament, but the Scots parliament had ceased to exist, and the suit was not prosecuted. At the general election, 17th June, 1708, a protest against the earl of Kincardine's vote was entered by Lady Mary Cochrane, and at the general election, 10th November, 1710, she gave full powers to James, earl of Galloway, to object and protest against Sir Alexander Bruce of Broomhall, pretended earl of Kincardine, voting at the election. Sir Alexander was joint-receiver-general of the supply and excise from May 1693 to October 1695, and M.P. for Sanquhar. On the second reading of the act for securing the presbyterian form of government to the Church of Scotland, 12th June, 1702, he declared that it contained things inconsistent with the essence of the monarchy; for which—freedom of debate being a thing not understood in those days—he was expelled from parliament, and a new writ ordered for Sanquhar. He had afterwards a pension from the queen. He adhered to the duke of Athol's first protest against the Union in 1706, but does not appear to have given any farther opposition to that important treaty. By his countess, Christian, daughter of Robert Bruce of Blairhall, he had four sons and five daughters. His three eldest sons, Robert, Alexander, and Thomas, were successively earls of Kincardine. The latter, the seventh earl, died at Broomhall, 23d March, 1740, aged 77.

His son, William, eighth earl, died 8th September, the same year, at Dunkirk, on his way to Naples, for the recovery of his health. He had married Janet Roberton, celebrated in the poetry of Hamilton of Bangour as one of the greatest beauties of his time, daughter of James Roberton, advocate, one of the principal clerks of session, and had three sons and two daughters. James, the second son, was a clergyman of the Church of England, and Thomas, the youngest, a lieutenant-general in the army, and M.P., died at Exeter, 12th December, 1797.

Charles, the ninth earl, succeeded his kinsman, the fourth earl of Elgin and Ailesbury, in his Scottish titles, and was thenceforth styled earl of Elgin and Kincardine (see ELGIN fifth earl of, page 127 of this volume).

KING, a surname which, according to Douglas (Peerage, vol. i. p. 557) is of great antiquity in Scotland. A family of this name were in possession of Barra or Barracht, parish of Bourtie, Aberdeenshire, from an early period; "Robertus dictus King" is party to a charter *temp.* Alexander II. (1247), with the prior and convent of St. Andrews, who also held lands in the same parish. In the 16th and 17th centuries the family also acquired the lands of Birness and Dudwick, in Buchan. Among the successive residents in the old house of Dudwick (only recently pulled down), was General James King, a celebrated soldier under Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty-years'-war. Subsequently, during the civil war of England, he was second in command of the northern army of Charles I., by whom he was created Lord Eythen, 28th March 1642. (For a memoir of him see p. 184 of this vol.) In addition it may be said here that after the battle of Marston-moor, 2d July 1644, he embarked at Scarborough for the continent, with his superior in command, the marquis of Newcastle, and other noblemen, disgusted at Prince Rupert's rash and obstinate tactics. Returning to Sweden, his past services to that crown were rewarded by Queen Christina's conferring upon him, in addition to the order of knighthood received in 1639, a Swedish peerage under the title of Lord Sanshult, in the province of Calmar. He died in 1652, aged 63; and was buried at Stockholm, in the Riddarholms church, the usual burial-place of Swedish royalty and nobility; being honoured by a public funeral, Queen Christina attending in person. As he left no surviving male issue, both Scottish and Swedish titles became extinct. In his will, dated April 10, 1651, he bequeathed his property to the children of his brothers in succession, urging

them to endeavour to obtain the restoration of his titles and honours, which however was never done. (*Vide* Eythen.) Barra is now the property of Ramsay of Straloch. A fine full-length portrait of the General is in the possession of Major W. Ross King, of Tertowie, Aberdeenshire.

Among several distinguished advocates, descended from an elder branch, were Alexander and Adam King. The latter published some learned treatises on Astronomy and Natural Science. The former was the author of a thesis, entitled "*Oratio demonstrans Jacobum VI. Scotorum regem totius Albionis legitimum futurum monarchum*," which attracted considerable notice in its day. Cadets of this branch settled in various parts of the lowlands. From another who went over to Ireland was descended William King, D.D., born in 1650, bishop of Derry, and in 1702 archbishop of Dublin, and one of the lords justices of Ireland. Archbishop King died May 8th, 1729. He was author of the following well-known works, besides various others:—

The State of the Protestants of Ireland. Lond. 1692. 8vo.

De Origine Mali. London, 1700, 4to. In this celebrated treatise, he undertook to show how all the several kinds of evil with which the world abounds are consistent with the goodness of God, and may be accounted for without the supposition of an evil principle.

Inventions of Men in the Worship of God. Dublin, 1694, 4to.

The Rev. JOHN KING, an outlawed minister of the covenant, fills a somewhat marked place in the episode of Scottish history which includes the battle of Bothwell Bridge. He was domestic chaplain to Henry, 3d Lord Cardross, (see p. 155 of this vol.,) and in 1674 was apprehended for keeping conventicles, with his lordship's connivance. On that occasion he was brought before the council, and held to bail, to appear when called upon. In May 1675 he was again arrested at Cardross house for the same offence, being seized in the night time, by a party of the guards under Sir Mungo Murray. Next day a number of country people assembled, and rescued him from the military. Lord Cardross himself was absent from home at the time, but as soon as he heard of his chaplain's arrest, he applied to the privy council by petition, complaining of the illegal entrance into his house. The matter was remitted for enquiry to a committee of the council, who found that the rescue was made with Lord Cardross's acquiescence and connivance. He was therefore ordered to be imprisoned in Edinburgh castle, and fined £1,000 sterling, besides £1,350 Scots, for his tenants attending conventicles.

Just previous to the affair at Drumclog in June 1679, King was, on May 31st, seized, with fourteen others, in the town of Hamilton, by Colonel Graham of Claverhouse. "There was some pretence," says Wodrow, "to seize King, being a vagrant preacher, and I think intercommuned, but there was no law for seizing the rest." (*History*, vol. ii., p. 16.) Some escaping from Hamilton, took the direction of Loudonhill, where a large field-meeting was to be held, (see p. 349.) This led to the skirmish at Drumclog. At Hamilton, Claverhouse first heard of the meeting at Loudonhill, and on Sunday morning, June 1st, he set out to disperse it, carrying King and the other prisoners along with him, bound two and two. After the defeat of Claverhouse, the Covenanters pursued the king's troops for some distance, and liberated King and the other prisoners.

After the battle of Bothwell Bridge, King, with another preacher named Kid, was again apprehended, and brought to trial. They pleaded that though found amongst the insurgents, they had taken no share in their proceedings, that they were in fact detained among them by force, that they had refused to preach to them, and had seized the first opportunity of escaping before the battle. But all was of no avail. They were first subjected to the torture of the boots, and then condemned to death. On the afternoon of Aug. 14, 1679, they were executed. On the scaffold they behaved with great serenity and fortitude, protesting their loyalty to the last.

KINGHORN, a surname said to be derived from an ancient royal burgh, lying on the shore of the frith of Forth, Fifeshire, which took its name from an adjoining promontory of land, styled in Gaelic *Cean gorn* or *gorm*, meaning "the blue head." Very fanciful are these supposed Gaelic derivations in other parts of Scotland as well as the county of Fife. Both words of which the surname is composed are Anglo-Saxon nouns, and both, moreover, are significant of power. Immediately north of the town, said to have been first erected into a royal burgh by David I. (1124-1153), there stood a castle, a residence at one time of the Scottish kings, and it is thought by a writer in the Old Statistical Account of Scotland, that the name may have been suggested by the frequent winding of the king's horn when he sallied out to the chase in the vicinity. The castle and lands of Kinghorn were conferred by Robert II. in 1376 on Sir John Lyon of Glammis, knight, on his marriage with the king's daughter, the princess Jane. His representative, Patrick, ninth Lord Glammis, was created earl of Kinghorn by James VI., a title which was afterwards changed to that of Strathmore and Kinghorn, in the reign of James VII. It was in riding from Inverkeithing towards the castle of Kinghorn that Alexander III. was killed in 1286. (See ALEXANDER III., vol. i., p. 79.) Of the surname of Kinghorn was a baptist preacher at Norwich, Rev. Joseph Kinghorn, who died in 1832.

KINGHORN, Earl of. See LYON, 9th Lord Glammis, page 706 of this vol., and STRATHMORE, Earl of.

KINGSTON, Viscount of, a title (attainted in 1716) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1651, on the Hon. Alexander Seton, second son of the second earl of Wintoun. In 1633, when Charles I. visited Seton house, Haddingtonshire, the young Alexander, then only twelve years old, attended by his preceptor and four other masters of arts, in black cloaks lined with velvet, welcomed his majesty with a Latin oration, kneeling on one knee, at the gate of his father's mansion, the king sitting in state, with his nobles around him, and the ground being covered, a great way from the throne, by a carpet. Before he rose off his knee, his majesty knighted him, and expressed a hope that the honour would not spoil his learning, as by the appearance he had made that day he saw that he should be a scholar. In 1636 Sir Alexander went for two years to the college of La Fleche in France. He then proceeded to Italy and Spain, and on his return travelled through the greatest part of France. He arrived in Scotland in 1640, and to avoid subscribing the Covenant, went to Holland in 1643. On his return eight months afterwards, still refusing to subscribe, he was excommunicated in Tranent church, 8th October, 1644. He immediately passed over to France, where he attended Prince Charles till 1647, when he returned to London. He was employed in several negotiations of importance by Charles II., who created him, the first after his coronation in Scotland, viscount of Kingston, with limitation to the heirs male of his body, 6th February, 1651. He was four times married. By his first wife he had one daughter; and by his second, of the family of Douglas of Whittingham, Haddingtonshire, six sons and three daughters. His three eldest sons and the fifth

died young. Archibald, the fourth son, became second viscount, and dying, unmarried, in 1714, was succeeded by his brother, James, the youngest son, and third and last viscount of Kingston. About 1687, when young, he was an ensign in the regiment of Scots fusileers, commanded by Colonel Buchan. Animated by that unshaken loyalty to the Stuarts which ever distinguished the family of Seton, he engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and was attainted by act of parliament, and his estates and honours forfeited to the crown. He married Lady Anne Lindsay, eldest daughter of Colin, third earl of Balcarres, and relict of the fifth earl of Kellie. He died, without issue, about 1726, and in him terminated the male line of the body of the first viscount.

KINLOCH, a local surname, derived from the lands of Kinloch in Fifeshire, anciently the property of the Kinlochs of that ilk, and situated at the head of Rossie loch; *Cean-loch*, in the Celtic, meaning the head of the loch. The Kinlochs were a very old family. Sibbald (*Hist. of Fife*, p. 390, edit. 1803) says he had seen three original charters about the reign of Alexander III., by the second Roger de Quinci earl of Winchester, and lord-high-constable of Scotland, to "Johanni de Kyndelouch of a miln and some lands about this place." Nisbet (*Hist. of Heraldry*, vol. ii. App. p. 27) says: This family "seems to be very ancient, and the name one of the earliest surnames in the kingdom." He adds that they sometimes carried in their arms "a bishop's pale, or," in consequence of an alleged connexion with Kellach, who was second bishop of St. Andrews, in the reign of Constantine III., or with another of the same name, who, according to several of the catalogues of these early bishops, was the fourth on the list. According to the same authority, Hamilton of Wishaw, a learned antiquary at the beginning of the 18th century, who held the adjoining lands of Weddersbie, was in possession of five ancient charters granted to this family.

George Kinloch of Kinloch and Cruivie, living in the reigns of King James IV. and V., had two sons; Sir Alexander, his successor, who sold the lands of Kinloch to Balfour of Balgarvie, predecessor of the Lords Burleigh; and David. The lands were afterwards the patrimony of the well-known John Balfour of Kinloch, Sir Walter Scott's "Balfour of Burley." Sir Alexander was the last of the original family designated of Kinloch. When he sold the family estate he retained the barony of Weddersbie, and having been at feud with several of his neighbours, he built a castle at Cruivie, in which he resided. He had three sons and two daughters; but his sons were all killed in the various feuds in which he was involved. His two daughters, therefore, became his joint heiresses. Jean, the second daughter, married Sir James Sandilands of Calder, ancestor of the Lords Torphichen, by whom he got the barony of Weddersbie and other lands.

David Kinloch, Sir Alexander's brother, was progenitor of the Kinlochs of Kinloch in Perthshire. His son, David, born in 1760, was bred a physician, and travelled much on the continent. He was for a time confined in the dungeons of the Inquisition in Spain, but obtained his liberty on performing an unexpected cure upon the Inquisitor-general, after he had been given over by his own physicians. On his return to Scotland he purchased, with other lands, the estate of Balmyle in Perthshire, the name of which was changed to Kinloch. He married a daughter of Hay of Gourdy, of the family of Errol, by whom he had, with one daughter, James, his successor, and John, the ancestor of the Kinlochs of Gourdy, Perthshire.

James, the elder son, had also two sons, David, created a baronet of Nova Scotia by James VII., and James, progenitor of the Kinlochs of Kilry in Forfarshire. The title conferred on the elder son, expired with the fourth baronet.

The Kinlochs of Gilmerton, Haddingtonshire, are a branch of the Fifeshire family. The first of them upon record was Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton, who died in 1685. His only son, Alexander, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 16th September, 1686. He was lord provost of the city of Edinburgh, and died in 1696. His eldest son, Sir Alexander, second baronet, married Mary, second daughter of the celebrated General, David Leslie, first Lord Newark, and with two daughters had a son, Sir Francis, third baronet, who married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir James Rochead of Inverleith, baronet, and had three sons and three daughters. Alexander, the third son, succeeded to the estates of his maternal grandfather, and took the name of Rochead. Sir Francis died March 2, 1747, and his 2 eldest sons, Sir James and Sir David, successively enjoyed the title and estates. The latter had 5 sons and 3 daughters, and died in 1795. His eldest son, Sir Francis, a few months after his succession, was killed by a maniac. His brother, Sir Archibald, 7th baronet, died in 1800, and was succeeded by another brother, Sir Alexander, at whose death, in Feb. 1813, his son, Sir David, became 9th baronet. Born in 1805, he married in 1829, the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, bart., with issue

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KINLOCH, Lord, see PENNEY, WILLIAM.

KINNAIRD, a local surname, derived from the barony of Kinnaird in Perthshire, and composed of two Celtic words, *Cean* and *aird*, signifying the high end or head.

KINNAIRD, baron, a title in the peerage of Scotland conferred in 1682, on Sir George Kinnaird of Inchture, descended from Radulphus, called Rufus, on whom King William the Lion bestowed by charter in 1170, the barony of Kinnaird in the district of Gowrie, and in consequence Kinnaird became the surname of his descendants. The barony continued in possession of the family till the reign of Charles I. Kinnaird castle, supposed to have been built in the 12th century, is now in ruins. Richard de Kinnaird, the great-grandson of Radulphus, was one of the Scots barons who swore fealty to Edward I., in 1296. He is mentioned in Rymer's Fœdera, in 1304. His son, Radulphus de Kinnaird, also swore fealty to the same monarch the same year as his father. Reginald de Kinnaird, second son of the latter's grandson, Richard de Kinnaird of that ilk, married Marjory, daughter and heiress of Sir John Kirkaldy of Inchture, in the same county, and got with her these lands, in which he was confirmed by charter of Robert III., dated 28th January 1399. The ninth in direct descent from this Reginald, Sir George Kinnaird of Inchture, a steady loyalist during the civil wars, was knighted by Charles II., in 1661. He represented the county of Perth in the Scots parliament, and was sworn a privy councillor. On 28th December 1682 he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Kinnaird of Inchture, with limitation to the heirs male of his body. He died 29th September 1689. He had six sons, and George, the youngest, carried on the line of the family. Patrick, the eldest, second Lord Kinnaird, died 18th February, 1701. He had, with a daughter, three sons. George, the eldest, master of Kinnaird, predeceased him, without issue, in 1698. Patrick, the second son, became third lord, and Charles, the youngest, fifth Lord Kinnaird.

Patrick, third lord, opposed the Union, and died in March 1715. His only son, Charles, fourth lord, died without issue

in September 1728, when the title devolved on his uncle Charles, fifth lord. The latter married, about 1729, Magdalene, daughter of William Brown, merchant in Edinburgh, and for eighteen years had no issue. On 21st September, 1747, she left Drimmie House, the usual family residence, and two days afterwards her husband intimated to his friends that she had been delivered of twins, named Patrick and Charles. The next heir, Mr. Charles Kinnaird, grandson of the Hon. George Kinnaird, sixth and youngest son of the first lord, raised an action in the commissary court, concluding that he ought to be allowed to prove that the pretended delivery by Lady Kinnaird never took place, and that the children were surreptitious. Lord and Lady Kinnaird refused to answer to the interrogatories directed to be put to them by the commissaries, who, on 1st January 1748, decerned his lordship to make payment to Mr. Kinnaird of £600 sterling, for not appearing personally in court. This mysterious affair terminated by Lord Kinnaird declaring that both the twins were dead.

Charles, sixth lord, succeeded on the death of his predecessor, 16th July 1758, and died 2d August, 1767. He had several children, but only two sons and three daughters survived. Patrick, the younger son, an officer in the East India Company's service, was killed by a tiger on the coast of Coromandel in July 1771.

The elder son, George, seventh Lord Kinnaird, and one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, died at Perth, 11th October 1805. He had married, 23d July, 1777, Elizabeth, daughter of Griffin Ransom of New Palace Yard, Westminster, banker in London, and her grief for her husband's loss was so great that she only survived him ten days. They had issue six sons and four daughters.

The fifth son, the Hon. Douglas James William Kinnaird, an eminent banker, the friend both of Sheridan and Byron, was born February 26, 1788, and received the early part of his education at Eton. He afterwards passed some time at Gottingen, whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where, in 1811, he took his degree of master of arts. In 1813 he accompanied Mr., afterwards Sir John Cam Hobhouse, baronet, (created in 1851 Lord Broughton,) through Sweden, and across the north of Germany to Vienna, and was present at the decisive battle of Culm, in Bohemia, in which the French, under General Vandamme, were beaten by the Prussians and Russians. Subsequently he became an active partner in the banking-house of Ransom and Morland, London, and, after the old partnership was dissolved, he took the principal management of the business. In 1815, Mr. Kinnaird, Lord Byron, the Hon. George Lamb, and Mr. Peter Moore, formed the committee for directing the affairs of Drury-Lane theatre. He was afterwards, for a short time, M.P. for Bishop's Castle. His name often occurs in the Memoirs of Byron, and was one of the last which the noble poet was heard to pronounce. He died, unmarried, March 12. 1830.

The master of Kinnaird having died in his infancy, Charles, 2d son, became 8th Lord Kinnaird. He was born 8th April 1780, and educated at the universities of Edinburgh, Cambridge, and Glasgow. At the general election in 1802 he was chosen M.P. for Leominster, and distinguished himself in the house of commons by his opposition to the then administration. He was at Venice when he succeeded to the title in 1805. At the general election in the following year he was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers. In 1817 he built the imposing pile of Rossie priory in the parish of Inchture (properly Inchtower), in the Carse of Gowrie, for the family mansion. He married Lady Olivia Letitia Catherine Fitzgerald, youngest daughter of 2d duke of Leinster, and had three sons and four daughters. He died in 1826.

The eldest son, George William Fox Kinnaird, 9th lord, born in 1807, was in 1831 created Baron Rossie of Rossie in the peerage of the United Kingdom; a privy councillor of Great Britain. He held the office of master of the buckhounds to the queen, which he resigned in 1841. He was formerly grand-master of the freemasons of Scotland. He married, in 1837, Frances, only daughter of 1st Lord de Mauley, issue, 2 sons and one daughter. The elder son, Victor Alexander, died in 1851. The 2d son, Charles-Fox, born in 1841, died in 1860. Lord Kinnaird was in August that year created Baron Kinnaird in the peerage of Great Britain, with remainder to his brother, Hon. Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird, M.P. for Perth.

KINNOUL, earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1633, on Sir George Hay, viscount of Dupplin and Baron Hay of Kinfauns, second son of Peter Hay of Megginch, descended from William Hay, second son of Sir David de Haya of Errol, ancestor of the earls of Errol (see page 141 of this volume). Born in 1572, he went about 1590 to the Scots college at Douay, where he studied some years under his uncle, Edmund, professor of civil and canon law there, well known as Father Hay, the Jesuit. On his return to Scotland about 1596, he was introduced at court by his cousin, Sir James Hay of Kingask. He was appointed by King James VI., a gentleman of his bedchamber. The commendam of the priory of the Charterhouse of Perth was also bestowed upon him, with a seat in parliament, 18th February, 1598, and the ecclesiastical lands of Errol. Finding, however, that the rents of the same were too small to support the dignity of a lord of parliament, he resigned his seat. He was one of those who attended the king to Perth, 5th August, 1600, when the earl of Gowrie and his brother Alexander were killed, and he received the lands of Netherliff or Nethercliff out of that nobleman's forfeited estate. He was knighted before 1610, and on 24th December of that year, he obtained from the king a patent for the manufacture of iron and glass in Scotland. On 26th March, 1616, he was appointed clerk-register, and admitted an ordinary lord of session, and 16th January 1622, was constituted lord-high chancellor of Scotland. He was created viscount of Dupplin and Lord Hay of Kinfauns, 4th May 1627, and earl of Kinnoul, by patent, dated 25th May 1633, to himself and his heirs male whatever, being the first of the earls created by the king to grace his coronation in Scotland. Sir James Balfour, lord lyon, states that on the morning of the coronation he was sent by the king to the earl of Kinnoul, to signify his majesty's pleasure, that he should for that day give precedence to the archbishop of St. Andrews, (Spotswood). The chancellor spiritedly replied, that "since his majesty had been pleased to continue him in that office which, by his means, his worthy father of happy memory had conferred on him, he was ready in all humility to lay it at his majesty's feet. But since it was his royal will he should enjoy it with the various privileges pertaining to the office, never a stoled priest in Scotland should set a foot before him while his blood was hot." This reply being reported to the king, he remarked: "Well, Lyon, I will meddle no further with that old cankered goutish man, at whose hands there is nothing to be gained but soure words." The earl died of apoplexy in London, 16th December 1634, and was interred, on the 19th of the following August, in the parish church of Kinnoul, in which an elegant marble monument was erected to his memory, with his statue habited in his chancellor's robes. Arthur Johnston commemorated his virtues in a long Latin epitaph.

and an elegy on him by Sir James Balfour may be found in the Denmiln MS. He had two sons. The elder, Sir Peter Hay, predeceased him. The younger, George, second earl, a privy councillor to King Charles I., and captain of the yeomen of the guard from 1632 to 1635, continued faithful to that ill-fated monarch, at the breaking out of the civil wars, and in 1643, refused to sign the Solemn League and Covenant. He died 5th October 1644.

His only son, William, third earl, attached himself to the marquis of Montrose, and was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, whence he made his escape, 28th May 1654, and joining the royalist general, Middleton, in the north, was again taken prisoner by the English in the Braes of Angus, in the following November, after three days' pursuit through the snow. He died in 1677. He had two sons, George, fourth earl, who died in 1687, without issue, and William, fifth earl, who was at the court of St. Germain's with James VII., after his abdication. On his return, he obtained a new patent in favour of his kinsman, Thomas Hay, viscount of Dupplin, as his heir, and died, unmarried, 10th May, 1709.

Thomas, viscount of Dupplin, sixth earl of Kinnoul, was the third in descent from Peter Hay of Kirkland of Megginch, brother of the first earl of Kinnoul. He was M.P. for Perthshire in 1693, and was created viscount of Dupplin, by patent, dated 31st December 1697. He was one of the commissioners of the union, and supported that treaty in the last Scots parliament. He was afterwards a representative peer. In 1715, on the arrival of the earl of Mar in Scotland to organize the rebellion, on his way north he paid a visit to his brother-in-law, the earl of Kinnoul, at his seat of Dupplin in Perthshire, and the latter was one of the suspected persons summoned by the lord advocate to appear at Edinburgh and give bail for their allegiance to the government. He was committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, till after the rebellion. He died in January 1719. With two daughters, he had three sons, the youngest of whom, the Hon. Colonel John Hay of Cromlix, accompanied the earl of Mar from England to the north of Scotland, when that nobleman left London to place himself at the head of the insurrection. Sent with a detachment of 200 horse to take possession of Perth, he entered that town on the 14th September 1715, and there proclaimed the Chevalier. On the 18th he was appointed by Mar, governor of Perth, and to support him, in case of an attack, a party of the clan Robertson were sent to him, under the command of Alexander Robertson of Struan, their chief. After the failure of that rash enterprise he was forfeited by act of parliament, and joining the exiled court in France, he held a post of high confidence in the household of the Chevalier, by whom he was created earl of Inverness. Between him and the earl of Mar an irreconcilable difference existed, and his name often occurs in the Lockhart papers relative to the after conduct of that nobleman. He had married Marjory, third daughter of the fifth Viscount Stormont, sister of the first earl of Mansfield, and to the behaviour of Hay and his lady, who do not appear to have treated the princess Sobieski, the wife of the Chevalier, with due respect, and to their ascendency over the Pretender, were attributed all the intrigues and disagreements that took place in the Chevalier's household. Finding that, notwithstanding her complaints, James was determined to retain Colonel Hay in his service, the princess, on 15th November, 1725, retired into a convent. By the efforts, however, of some of the princess's friends, assisted by several influential Jacobites, the Chevalier at length reluctantly dismissed Hay from his service.

The eldest son, George, seventh earl of Kinnoul. was, when Lord Dupplin, chosen, in 1710, M.P. for Fowey in Cornwall, and in the following year appointed one of the tellers of the Exchequer. He was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Hay of Pedwardine, 31st December 1711, being one of the twelve created the same day, to secure a majority in the House of Lords, for the Tory administration. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, he was, with the earl of Jersey and Lord Lansdowne, taken into custody at London 21st September, on suspicion of favouring the Pretender, but on the expiry of the act for suspending the Habeas Corpus bill, on the 24th of the following June, was admitted to bail. In 1729 he was appointed ambassador to Constantinople, where he remained till 1737. He died 28th July 1758. By his countess, Lady Abigail Harley, second daughter of the earl of Oxford and Mortimer, high-treasurer of Great Britain, he had four sons and six daughters. Of his second son, Robert Hay Drummond, archbishop of York, a memoir is given at page 66 of this volume. The Hon. Edward Hay, his youngest son, at one time consul-general of Portugal and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Lisbon, died governor of Barbadoes in 1779. Of this island Charles I. made a grant to Sir James Hay, created earl of Carlisle, cousin of the first earl of Kinnoul. His titles expired with his son, when Barbadoes devolved upon the third earl of Kinnoul, who disposed of it to Charles II. in 1661.

Thomas, eighth earl of Kinnoul, born in 1710, was, when Lord Dupplin, M.P. for Cambridge, of which town he was recorder, and in addition to holding various government offices, such as a lord of the treasury in 1754, joint-paymaster of the forces in 1755, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in 1758, was sworn a privy councillor, and succeeded his father the same year. In 1759 he was sent as ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Portugal, to make satisfaction to the court of Lisbon for the violation of the neutrality of the Portuguese territory by Admiral Boscawen taking and burning, off Lagos, the French ships commanded by M. de la Clue. In 1762 he resigned all his public employments, and retired to his estate. In 1765 he was elected chancellor of the university of St. Andrews, and in January 1768 was chosen president of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge. To him the elegant bridge over the Tay at Perth, completed in February 1772, may be said to have mainly owed its existence, as besides contributing £500 towards the expense of its erection, he strenuously exerted himself in procuring subscriptions. He died at Dupplin, 27th December, 1787, in his 78th year. His only son having died an infant, he was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas Robert, son of his next brother, Robert Hay Drummond, archbishop of York. It is remarkable that three of the six sons of this eminent prelate came to untimely deaths. Peter Auriol Hay Drummond, the third son, lieutenant-colonel of the fifth regiment of West York militia, died in 1799, in consequence of a fall down the staircase of his house. John Auriol Hay Drummond, the fourth son, master and commander, R.N., was lost in the Beaver, prize, off St. Lucia, in a hurricane, in 1780; and the youngest son, the Rev. George William Auriol Hay Drummond, editor of his father's sermons, was drowned while on a voyage from Bideford in Devonshire to Greenock, the ship having been cast away in a storm, on the night of the 6th December, 1807 (see page 67 of this volume).

Robert Auriol Hay Drummond, the archbishop's eldest son, ninth earl, born 18th March, 1751, signed the protest on the regency bill, 29th December, 1788. He was sworn a privy councillor, 29th April 1796, and on 30th September following, the king appointed him lord lyon king at arms for Scot-

land, with succession to his son Thomas Robert, Lord Dupplin. Like his grand-uncle, he was president of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, he died April 12, 1804. He had 2 sons and 2 *drs.* Sons, Thomas Robert, 10th earl, and Hon. Francis John Hay Drummond of Cromlix, that estate and Innerpeffrey, Perthshire, being settled as a perpetual provision for the 2d branch of the Kinnoul family. This young gentleman, an ensign 2d foot-guards, was drowned, in his 25th year, Oct. 28, 1810, while endeavouring to cross on horseback the river Earn, swelled by a heavy rain. Lady Henrietta, the elder daughter, *m.*, in 1807, Henry Drummond of the Grange, Hampshire, banker in London, M.P. and F.R.S., grandson of Henry, 1st Viscount Melville. Lady Sarah, the younger, *m.*, in 1811, Rev. George Murray, son of the bishop of St. David's, and nephew of the duke of Athole.

Thomas Robert, 10th earl, born in 1785, was appointed lord lyon king at arms in 1804, the year of his succession to the earldom; colonel Royal Perthshire militia 1809; lord-lieutenant of Perthshire 1830; F.R.S.A., and F.S.A. Scot. The family seat, Dupplin castle, parish of Aberdalgie, Perthshire, burnt down in 1827, was rebuilt by him, at the cost of £30,000. He *m.*, in 1824, Louisa Burton, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, baronet; issue 4 sons and 5 daughters. Sons, 1. George, Viscount Dupplin, born in 1827, lieut. 1st life-guards, *m.*, in 1848, Lady Emily, 3d daughter of duke of Beaufort, with issue. 2. Hon. Robert, capt. Coldstream guards, died Oct. 1, 1855, from wounds received in the trenches before Sebastopol. 3. Hon. Arthur, born in 1833, commander, R.N., who assumed surname and arms of Drummond of Cromlix and Innerpeffrey, Perthshire, on succeeding, at the death of his brother Robert, in 1855, to these estates. 4. Hon. Charles Rowley, capt. Scots fusilier guards.

KINTORE, earl of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred, in 1677, on Hon. Sir John Keith, 3d son of William, 6th earl Marischal (see MARISCHAL, earl). For his alleged share in preserving the regalia of Scotland during the commonwealth, he was, at the Restoration in 1660, appointed knight marischal of Scotland, which office was made hereditary in his family, and June 26, 1677, created a peer by the title of earl of Kintore, and Lord Keith of Inverury and Keith Hall; sworn a privy councillor, and in December 1684, appointed treasurer depute. The real account of the preservation of the regalia is this: By order of the Scots Estates and privy council, June 6, 1651, the regalia were conveyed to the strong castle of Dunnottar, Kincardineshire, belonging to the earl Marischal, then defended by George Ogilvy of Barras. During the years 1651 and 1652, the castle was besieged by the parliamentary troops, and Ogilvy obliged to surrender, but not till after the regalia had been removed by Christian Fletcher, the wife of James Granger, minister of Kinneff. Returning one day from Stonehaven, she requested permission of Major-general Morgan, who then commanded the besieging army, to visit Mrs. Ogilvy, the lady of the lieutenant-governor. Having been allowed to enter the castle, the regalia were intrusted to her care. The sceptre and sword of state, concealed in a bag of lint or flax, were carried by a female servant. The crown Mrs. Granger packed up in some clothes, and covered with her apron, and in this way passed out, without suspicion, the parliamentary general himself, with the greatest gallantry, assisting her to mount her horse. The regalia were afterwards kept sometimes in the church of Kinneff, concealed under the pulpit, and at other times in a double-bottomed bed at the manse, till the Restoration, when they were delivered to Mr. George Ogilvy, who presented them to Charles II. For this good service, and his long imprisonment in England, Ogilvy was created a baronet, but received no compensation for the fines and sequestrations to which his estate had been subjected. Mrs. Granger, to whose presence of mind the merit was chiefly due, had 2,000 merks voted her by parliament, January 11th, 1661, while John Keith, third son of the proprietor of Dunnottar castle, was first appointed knight marshal, and seventeen years afterwards, was created an earl. It appears that on his return from France, whither he had gone some time before the surrender of the castle, he was apprehended and examined as to the regalia, when he declared that he had conveyed them out of the country, and delivered them to Charles II. In consequence all farther search for them was dropped. He was created earl of Kintore, partly in compliment to his mother Margaret Erskine, countess marischal, under whose authority Mrs. Granger is said to have acted, and partly on account of the imprisonment he had suffered for his loyalty. He obtained an extension of his patent to his own heirs female, with other remainders, on 22d February 1694. From his father he received Hall Forest, a royal castle in Aberdeenshire, built by Robert the Bruce as a hunting hall, and granted by him to Robert de Keith, great marischal of Scotland, ancestor of the family. The word Kintore in Gaelic signifies "the head of the wood," the forest in that district having at one period extended five or six miles. The first earl of Kintore supported the treaty of union in the parliament of Scotland, and died in 1714. With one son, he had two daughters, the elder of whom married Sir William Forbes of Monymusk, baronet, ancestor of the Pitsligo baronets of that name.

The son, William, second earl, engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and was at the battle of Sheriffmuir, after which he never shaved his beard. For his conduct on that occasion he was deprived of the office of knight marischal, and died 5th December 1718. He had two sons and two daughters, namely, John, third earl, born in 1699; William, fourth earl; Lady Catherine Margaret, who married David, fifth Lord Falconer of Halkerstoun, and so brought the honours subsequently into that family; and Lady Jean, who died unmarried.

John, third earl of Kintore, was appointed knight marischal of Scotland in June 1733, and died, without issue, 22d November 1758, in his 60th year. His brother, William, succeeded as fourth earl, and on his death, unmarried, the estate devolved on George, tenth earl Marischal, who being attainted for his share in the rebellion of 1715, could not inherit the titles. On his death, 23d May 1778, the earldom and estates fell to Anthony Adrian Keith Falconer, Lord Falconer of Halkertoun (to which title he had succeeded in 1776), grandson of Lady Catherine Keith, eldest daughter of the second earl of Kintore (see page 188 of this volume). The fifth earl died 30th August 1804. He married a Dutch lady named Christina Elizabeth Sighterman of Groningen in Holland, and with seven daughters, had a son, William, sixth earl, born at Inglismaldie, Kincardineshire, 11th December 1766, and for some years an officer in the second regiment of dragoons, or Scots Greys. By his countess, Maria, daughter of Sir Alexander Bannerman of Kirkhill, baronet, he had Anthony Adrian, seventh earl, two other sons, and a daughter, and died 6th October 1812.

Anthony Adrian, seventh earl, born 20th April 1794, was created a baron of the United Kingdom 23d June 1838, by the title of Lord Kintore. He was a great promoter of agricultural improvements on his estates, and was famed, in particular, for his superior cattle. The Keithhall ox, as one of his bullocks was called, obtained the first premium at the Highland Society's show in Aberdeen in 1834, and at seven

years of age was sold for a hundred sovereigns. Its gross weight alive was one ton eight cwt. The earl was twice married, but had issue only by his second wife, Louisa, youngest daughter of Francis Hawkins, Esq. of Dunnichen, three sons and a daughter. The eldest son, William Adrian, Lord Inverury, born 2d September 1822, a lieutenant in the 17th light dragoons, was killed while hunting, 17th December 1843. Her ladyship obtained a divorce from Lord Kintore, and married a second time, 2d April 1840, an English gentleman of the name of Arnold, but died in 1841.

The 2d son, Francis Alexander, born June 7, 1828, became 8th earl, on the death of his father, July 11, 1844, and June 24, 1851, was appointed a deputy lieutenant of Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire. He married, June 24, 1851, his cousin, Louisa Madeline, 2d *dr.* of Francis Hawkins, Esq., with issue.

KIRKCALDY, viscount of, a secondary title of the earl of Leven and Melville. See that title.

KIRKALDY, a local surname, derived from the town of that name in Fifeshire, where there is said anciently to have been a place of worship belonging to the Culdees, hence Kilculda or Kilculdei, in course of time corrupted into Kirkcaldy.

One of the brightest of our historical names is that of Kirkaldy of Grange. Of the family, however, our public records furnish but a few scanty notices. As their estates, lying in the parish of Kinghorn, adjoined Kirkaldy, it is supposed that they derived their surname from that town. In Prynne's History, a Sir William de Kirkcaldy is mentioned as one of the Scots barons who submitted to Edward III. of England during one of his invasions of Scotland, and a charter of King David II., dated "Apud Edynburgch," contains the name of a Simeon Kyrcaldie.

There were at an early period two principal families of the name, the Kirkaldys of Inchtower or Inchture in the shire of Perth, and the Kirkaldys of Grange in Fife. From their surname the latter appear to have been the elder branch, although supposed to have descended from a younger son of the former. Their connection with Fife must have been prior to the reign of David II., as we find a pension granted by that monarch to an Andrew de Kirkaldye, "capella ano, 5 marcarum sterlingorum annuatim de custuma civitatis Sancti Andreæ, quosque per Dominum Regem ad aliquod beneficium ecclesiasticum fuerit promotus," &c. The house of Inchture has long been represented by the noble family of Kinnaird, Marjory, daughter and sole heiress of Sir John de Kirkaldy of Inchture having, at the end of the 14th century, married Sir Reginald de Kinnaird, knight, and her lands were confirmed to him by a charter of Robert III., of date 28th January 1399 (see page 608 of this volume). A minor branch, the Kirkaldys of Wester Abden, also in Fife, appear to have ceased as a distinct family about the beginning of the 17th century.

In the Register House at Edinburgh are preserved no fewer than eighteen MS. charters and two remissions (the dates ranging between 1440 and 1568, both inclusive) relating to the family of Kirkaldy of Grange, now extinct, but which at the period to which they refer appear to have been one of the most important in the county of Fife. John de Kirkaldy, a younger son of the family, vicar of Newburn in that shire, is mentioned in Archbishop Shevez's confirmation of privileges to the university of St. Andrews, dated at Edinburgh, 2d June 1479.

William Kirkaldy de Grange appears as one of a quorum which served Patrick Crichton of Cranstoun-Riddel heir to his father, at Edinburgh, 7th December 1506, and he is mentioned in a charter dated 13th February 1528, as being alive in that year. His eldest son, Sir James Kirkaldy, married Janet, daughter of Sir John Melville of Raith, one of the early Reformers, in whose right he acquired the lands of Banchrie and others in Fifeshire, with the baronies of Grange and Auchtertool. Introduced by his father-in-law to the court and service of King James V., he was made a lord of the bedchamber, and on 24th March 1537, appointed lord-high-treasurer of Scotland, in place of the abbot of Holyrood. "He was considered," says Crawford, "one of the wisest and worthiest in the nation, but through the interest of Cardinal Bethune, he lost his office of treasurer." (*Officers of State.*) This did not happen, however, till after the death of James V. He is described by his brother-in-law, Sir James Melville of Hallhill, as "a stout man, who always offered by single combate, and at point of the sword, to maintain whatever he said." The year following his appointment as treasurer, with his three brothers, Sir George, who obtained the lands of Craigcrook in Mid Lothian and others in Stirlingshire, John, and Patrick, his father-in-law, Melville of Raith, his kinsman, William Barclay of Touch, and eight others, he received a remission for all crimes, excepting treason, and in October 1539 he and his three brothers received a similar remission from the crown. As an instance of the favour and confidence with which he was treated by the king, it is related that on James' return from his voyage round the Isles in 1540, he showed the laird of Grange a scroll drawn up by Cardinal Bethune and the priests, containing the names of 360 nobles and barons whom they had doomed to be burnt for heresy, amongst which was his own, with those of several of his friends and kinsmen. With honest sincerity he denounced the insolence and rapacity of the clergy, expatiated on the abuses which they had brought into the church, and on their great wealth and profligacy, and advised the king to annex their benefices to the crown, as had been done by his uncle, King Henry, with whom he strongly counselled him that he should maintain a friendly intercourse. The king took the advice in good part, and shortly after, when the cardinal and some other prelates went to Holyrood-house, and renewed their application for the punishment of heretics, after many reproaches, he thus sternly addressed them: "Packe, you javells! (jail-birds.) Gett you to your charges and reforme your owne lives, and be not instruments of discord betwixt my nobilitie and me, or elles, I vow to God, I sall reforme you, not as the king of Denmarke doth, by imprisonment, neither yitt as the king of England doth, by hanging and heading, but by sharper instruments, if ever I heare suche a motion made by you again!" (*Calderwood's Historie*, vol. i. p. 146.) The same year, when Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, natural son of the first earl of Arran, was accused of a conspiracy to the king, then on a journey to Fife, James sent the accuser with his ring, to Sir James Learmonth, master of the household, and Sir James Kirkaldy the treasurer, and by their means, Hamilton was speedily executed. The treasurer's second son, James Kirkaldy, married Helen, daughter of Leslie of Pitcaple, and heiress of Kellie in Forfarshire, a ward of the crown, and on his father's leaving court to attend the nuptials, in his absence Cardinal Bethune and the priests obtained from the king a warrant to commit him to ward in the castle of Edinburgh. His imprisonment, however, was short, and he was soon restored to favour.

After the disastrous rout at Solway, the king on his way to Falkland palace, where he died soon after (on 13th December 1542), visited the treasurer's house of Halyards, where he was courteously received by the Lady Grange, "an ancient and godlie matron." The treasurer himself being

absent, his eldest son, William Kirkaldy, and others, waited upon the king. At supper, the lady attempted to comfort his majesty, praying him "to take the work of God in good part." "My portion," he answered, "of this world is short, for I will not be with you fifteen days." On his attendants' asking him where he would hold his Christmas, he replied, "I cannot tell; choose you the place. But this I can tell you: before Christmas day ye will be masterless, and the realm without a king." (*Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 151.) The treasurer and his son, William, were with the king in his last moments. By the advice of the former, the earl of Arran assembled the nobility, and obtained the regency during the young queen's minority, and for a time the treasurer adhered faithfully to him; but, when the Romish party obtained the ascendency, he and Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, and Balneaves of Hallhill, whom he had made treasurer-clerk, were among the first to withdraw from him. He keenly supported the English connection, and in 1543 was dismissed from the office of lord-high-treasurer, mainly through the machinations of Cardinal Bethune. In revenge, he joined the celebrated conspiracy against that haughty and cruel churchman, and on the evening of his assassination, with three of his sons, he joined the murderers in the castle of St. Andrews, where his eldest son, William, had been since the morning. To the assistance of the garrison, King Henry remitted several sums of money, with £200 to the laird of Grange, who appears to have received other sums from that monarch, for his support of the projected marriage between the young Prince Edward and the infant Queen Mary. At the meeting of the Estates at Edinburgh on 4th August 1546, he and his three brothers and four sons, with all others within the castle of St. Andrews, were declared traitors and forfeited. On the surrender of that fortress, the garrison blamed their countrymen for deserting them, and the laird of Grange, on being carried with the rest prisoner to France, remarked, as he embarked, "I am assured God sall revenge it ere long." (*Ibid.*, p. 240.) With Monypenny of Pitmilly he was confined in the castle of Cherbourg, and while there they stoutly refused to go to mass, the laird of Grange telling the captain of the castle, on his insisting on it, that if compelled to attend, "those that were there should see by their behaviour how much they despised it." After his release from Cherbourg he resided in England and beyond seas till 1556, when, by the mediation of the queen-dowager, he made his peace with the Scottish government, and his forfeiture being withdrawn he had his estates restored to him. He died soon after.

With four daughters, he had five sons, namely, Sir William Kirkaldy of Grange, the foremost knight and soldier of his time, of whom a memoir follows in larger type; Sir James, who was hanged on the same scaffold with his brother in the High Street of Edinburgh; Sir David and Thomas, who both served with the garrison of St. Andrews, and being sent to Arran's camp on proposals of peace, were not allowed to return; and George, of whom little is known. The daughters were, Marjory, married to Sir Henry Ramsay of Colluthie; Agnes, to Sir Robert Drummond of Carnock; Marion, to William Semple, second baron of Cathcart; and Elizabeth, to Sir John Moubray of Barnbougal, chief of an ancient family, which became extinct about 1620.

Sir William Kirkaldy, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Learmonth of Dairsie, provost of St. Andrews, and with her he got, on 5th October 1564, a crown charter of the lands called Nether Friarton, near that city. He had a daughter, Janet, who married Sir Thomas Ker of Fernihirst, ancestor of the marquises of Lothian (see LOTHIAN, marquis of), an adherent of Queen Mary and one of the defenders of Edinburgh castle, when besieged by the troops of the regent Morton. The barony of Grange was restored on 29th November 1581 to William, son of Sir James Kirkaldy, and nephew of Sir William, the latter having no sons of his own. His mother, Helen Leslie, the heiress of Kellie, proved false to her husband, and betrayed him to her paramour, the regent Morton. He escaped from the prison at Dalkeith, to which the regent had consigned him, and eight days after she was found strangled in her bedchamber. In 1590 William Kirkaldy of Grange, Sir James' son, signed the Solemn League and Covenant, and in 1596 he was indited, with three others, for convocating an unlawful assembly. He had, with a daughter, two sons, Robert, who succeeded him, and Thomas. On 14th May 1664, Charles II. created John Kirkaldy, then in possession of Grange, a baronet of Scotland, but the title was not connected with any grant of land in America, as was usual with the baronetcies of Nova Scotia. Sir James Kirkaldy, the second baronet of Grange, and ten other persons, were, by order of the Scottish privy council, committed to the tolbooth of Edinburgh, on 25th June 1674, charged with holding an armed conventicle in Fife, for which he was fined £550. Sir John Kirkaldy of Grange, the third baronet, was alive in 1722, and on his death in 1739 the title became extinct. The estate of Grange, after being in possession of a family of the name of Skene, and subsequently of the Carnegies of Boysack, became the property of the Fergussons of Raith.

Mr. Grant, in the notes to the 'Memoirs and Adventures of Kirkaldy of Grange,' (Edinburgh 1849, p. 382,) says that there are two families of the name in England, Kirkaldy of Monkwearmouth, Durham, and Kirkaldy, late of Sunderland, now of Liverpool, both of whom bear the arms of the line of Inchture; namely, a *fess* wavy, between three mullets *gules*, with the crest and motto of the lairds of Grange, "Fortissima Veritas." He believes that there is only one family in Scotland bearing the name.

KIRKALDY, WILLIAM, of Grange, reputed the bravest and most skilful soldier of his time, was the eldest son of Sir James Kirkaldy of Grange, high treasurer to James V. He early embraced the principles of the Reformation, and was one of the conspirators against Cardinal Bethune. After the surrender of the castle of St. Andrews, he was, with the others, sent prisoner to France, but contrived to make his escape, and afterwards distinguished himself highly in the service of the French king. On his return to Scotland, he attached himself to the lords of the Congregation, and had several gallant rencontres with the French forces sent over to the assistance of the queen-regent. For his concern in the murder of Cardinal Bethune, he had been attainted, but the attainder was taken off by parliament in 1563. In 1566 he joined the confederacy of nobles for the removal of Bothwell, and the protection of the infant prince, and at Carberry Hill received the surrender of Queen Mary. He afterwards pur-

sued Bothwell in the Orkney seas, scattered his small fleet, and obliged him to fly, with a single ship, towards Norway.

After the battle of Langside, where he greatly assisted the regent Moray, Kirkaldy was appointed governor of Edinburgh castle. He was also lord provost of Edinburgh. Up to this period, he had shown himself to be firmly attached to the Protestant, or king's party, but during the absence of the regent at the conferences at York, Maitland of Lethington obtained an extraordinary ascendency over him, and, unfortunately for himself, he was persuaded to give his support to the cause of Mary.

The regent Moray's death in 1570 revived the hopes of the queen's adherents; and, being animated with the utmost rancour against their opponents, they resolved on an immediate appeal to arms. Assembling at Linlithgow, the chiefs of the queen's faction marched thence to Edinburgh, and held a parliament there, but were soon after compelled to remove to the former town, where they openly proclaimed the queen's authority. On the other hand, the leader of the king's party having chosen the earl of Lennox regent, convoked the Estates at Stirling, and issued a counter-proclamation. To the assistance of the latter, Sir William Drury, marshal of Berwick, arrived with a large force from England, and a truce was concluded between the contending factions, which was continued till the end of April 1571. On the day after its expiration, Captain Crawford of Jordanhill, by a successful night attack, surprised the castle of Dumbarton for the regent, and taking prisoner, among others, Hamilton, archbishop of St. Andrews, who had sought refuge in the fortress, that prelate was almost immediately afterwards executed at Stirling, without even the semblance of a trial. On the 12th of June, Kirkaldy held a parliament in the queen's name in the Castle of Edinburgh, and in the subsequent September, he projected a well-concerted plan for seizing the regent and all the nobles with him at Stirling, which, owing to the imprudence of those to whom the enterprise was intrusted, proved a failure; but, in the accompanying struggle, the regent Lennox was killed.

On the earl of Morton being appointed to the regency, that nobleman set on foot negotiations for an accommodation with the principal leaders of the queen's party, in which he was at length successful. Maitland and Kirkaldy, however, in the expectation of receiving some promised succours from France, still resolved to defend the castle of Edinburgh in the queen's behalf. That fortress was, in consequence, closely invested by the forces of Sir William Drury, who had joined the regent's army with a formidable train of artillery. After performing prodigies of valour, Kirkaldy saw his defences battered down, one well destroyed, and the other choked up, his guns silenced, and his provisions exhausted, and in vain offered terms. The garrison mutinied, and threatened to hang Maitland over the wall, which compelled Kirkaldy to capitulate, when he surrendered to the English commander, May 29, 1573, on promise of good treatment. In spite of this assurance, however, the brave Kirkaldy and his brother were ignominiously hanged at the Cross of Edinburgh, on the third of the ensuing August, and Maitland only escaped the same fate by taking poison.

John Knox, with whom he had quarrelled about the end of 1570, as related in the life of the Reformer, had, previous to his death, in November 1572, sent Kirkaldy, by David Lindsay, minister of Leith, the following remarkable and solemn message: "Go," he said, "to yonder man in the castle (meaning Kirkaldy)—*he* whom ye know I have loved so dearly—tell him that I have sent ye once more to warn him, in the name of God, to leave that evil cause, for neither the craigy rock in which he so miserably confides, nor the carnal prudence of that man Lethington, whom he esteems even as a demigod, nor the assistance of strangers, shall preserve him; but he shall be disgracefully dragged forth to punishment, and hanged on a gallows in the face of the sun, unless he speedily amend his life, and flee to the mercy of God." At the instigation of Maitland, Kirkaldy returned a scornful answer, which afterwards occasioned him the most poignant regret. "Begone," he said, "and tell Master John Knox he is but a dirty prophet." On the day of his execution, when he saw the scaffold prepared, says Calderwood, the day fair, "and the sun shining clear,"

his countenance changed, and Mr. David Lindsay, who was with him, asked him the cause. "Faith, Mr. David," he answered, "I perceive well now that Mr. Knox was the true servant of God, and his threatenings to be accomplished." He then requested him to repeat Knox's message, which he did, adding that he had been earnest with God for him, and was sorry for that which should befall his body, for the love he bare to him, but was assured there was mercy for his soul. To this he answered, "I hope in God that, after men shall think I am past and gone, I shall give you a token of the assurance of that mercy to my soul, according to the speech of that man of God." It was about four o'clock in the afternoon that he was thrust off the ladder, the sun being then west, according to Calderwood's minute description, about the north-west corner of the steeple of St. Giles'. "As he was hanging, his face was set towards the east; but within a short space, turned about to the west, against the sun, and so remained; at which time Mr. David marked him, when all supposed he was dead, to lift up his hands, which were bound before him, and to lay them down again softly; which moved him with exclamation to glorify God before all the people." [*Calderwood's History of the Church of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 284.] His head, after being cut off, was fixed upon the highest spike in the gate of the castle of Edinburgh, which he had, with the greatest courage and fidelity, defended to the last.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, baron, a title (dormant since 1832) in the Scottish peerage, conferred in 1633, on Sir Robert Maclellan, eldest son of Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. This family, once very powerful in Galloway, possessed several castles, one of which, now in a ruinous state, built in 1582 by Thomas Maclellan of Bombie, stands in the town of Kirkcudbright. Sir Patrick Maclellan, proprietor of the barony of Bombie, incurred forfeiture in consequence of marauding depredations on the lands of the Douglases, lords of Galloway. His son, Sir William, incited by a proclamation of James II., offering the forfeited barony to any person who should disperse a band of gypsies who infested the country, and capture their leader, dead or alive, received back his patrimony, on carrying to the king the head of their captain on the point of his sword. To commemorate the manner in which he regained the barony, he adopted as his crest an erect right arm, the hand grasping a dagger, on the point of which was a Moor's head couped, proper; with the motto "Think on,"—intimating the steadiness of purpose with which he had meditated his enterprise. About the middle of the 15th century, William, eighth earl of Douglas, besieged and captured Sir Patrick Maclellan, tutor of Bombie and sheriff of Galloway, in his stronghold of Raeberry castle, and carried him off to Thrieve castle, for his refusal to join the confederacy against the king (see page 44 of this volume). Sir Patrick's uncle, Sir Patrick Gray, who held a high office near the king's person, obtained a letter from his majesty, peremptorily ordering Douglas to release his prisoner. Anxious for the safety of his relative, Gray carried the letter himself. The earl professed to receive it with all respect; but desired that Gray should partake of some repast, before entering on a business of so much importance as the perusal of a letter from the king. In the meantime, guessing the purport of the letter, he ordered his prisoner to be put to death before it was opened. He then told his guest that it grieved him sorely to find that it was not in his power to give full effect to the command of his sovereign, and, taking Gray to the place where the beheaded body of Maclellan lay, he sarcastically said, "Yonder, Sir Patrick, lies your sister's son. Unfortunately he wants the head; but you are welcome to do with the body what you please." His tragical fate roused the indignation of the country against the Douglases, and soon after the earl was stabbed by the king at Stirling.

Sir Robert Maclellan above mentioned, the fourth in descent from Sir William who regained his patrimony, was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to James VI. and Charles I., and by the latter was created a peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Kirkcudbright, 25th May 1633, to him and his heirs male, bearing his name and arms. He died in 1641, and having only a daughter, was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas, second son of William Maclellan of Glenshannoch, the first lord's younger brother. The second Lord Kirkcudbright, a steady royalist, died in May 1647, without issue. His cousin, John, the elder son of the first lord's youngest brother, John Maclellan of Bourg, succeeded as third lord. This nobleman was very eccentric and hotheaded, and at first was an impetuous royalist. Being proprietor of nearly the whole of the parish of Kirkcudbright, he compelled his vassals to take arms in the cause of the king, occasioned the ruin of the villages of Dunrod and Galtway, by levying nearly all their male population, and incurred such enormous expenses as completely ruined his estates. At the Restoration, however, his zeal for despotic monarchy seems to have cooled, as he opposed the attempt to force prelacy on Scotland, and even sanctioned a riot created by the people of Kirkcudbright, for preventing the settlement of an Episcopalian minister in the church of that town. At the time when some women were sent, as ringleaders in it, to the pillory, he was captured, with some other influential persons, and sent a prisoner to Edinburgh. He died, greatly in debt, in 1664. His son, William, by right fourth Lord Kirkcudbright, died in his nonage without issue, in 1669. The family estates had been seized and sold by his father's creditors, and there was nothing left to support the dignity. He was succeeded by his cousin, John Maclellan, elder son of William Maclellan of Auchlean, brother of the third lord, but he did not assume the title. He also died in his minority, without issue, and the guardians of his only brother, James, born in 1661, did not allow him to take it either. In 1721, in the keenly contested struggle for the representation of the peerage between the earls of Eglinton and Aberdeen, he came forward and voted as Lord Kirkcudbright, but his vote was protested against. He voted also at the subsequent elections till his death in 1730. As he had only daughters, the title then devolved on William Maclellan of Bourness, the heir-male of the body of Gilbert Maclellan, second son of Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie, who died about 1504, and was the great-great-granduncle of the first lord. He voted as Lord Kirk-

cudbright at elections of representative peers in 1737, and the two following years. At the general election of 1741, a protest against the reception of his vote was entered by James Maclellan, eldest son of the deceased Sir Samuel Maclellan, merchant, and at one time lord provost of Edinburgh. On this occasion they were both present, and both voted as Lord Kirkcudbright. In 1736, James Maclellan had presented a petition to the king, claiming the title. It was remitted to the lord advocate and solicitor-general to inquire into its statements, and they reported that he had not made out his claim. At the election of the 30th April 1742, a protest was, in his turn, taken by William against James, and on this occasion also both were present, James for the last time, and again both voted as Lord Kirkcudbright. One of them was the "Lord Kilcoubrie," whom Goldsmith, in his sneers at the poverty of the Scottish nobility, mentions as keeping a glove-shop in Edinburgh. At all elections of representative peers subsequent to that of 1742, except one, William was present and voted. On 14th December 1761, the House of Lords ordered him "not to presume to take upon himself the title, honour, and dignity of Lord Kirkcudbright, until his claim shall have been allowed in due course of law." He died soon after. He had three sons. The eldest, the master of Kirkcudbright, predeceased his father in 1741. John, the second son, became seventh lord, and the third son, the Hon. Dunbar Maclellan, captain R.N., was killed 6th July 1782, in the second engagement with the French admiral de Suffrein, while in command of the Superb, the flagship of Sir Edward Hughes, and was highly spoken of in Sir Edward's despatches, as "an excellent officer in every department of the service."

John, seventh Lord Kirkcudbright, the eldest surviving son, an officer in the army, on petition to the king had his claim to the title allowed by the House of Lords, 3d May 1773, and on the 14th of the same month was presented to King George III. as Lord Kirkcudbright. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 3d regiment of foot-guards in 1784, and retired from the army the following year. He died 24th December 1801, in his 73d year. He had two sons: the elder, Sholto Henry, eighth Lord Kirkcudbright, born 15th August 1771, died, without issue, 16th April 1827, when his brother, Camden-Grey, became ninth lord. Born 20th April 1774, the latter married Sarah, daughter of Colonel Thomas Gorges, and had an only daughter. On his death, at Bruges, 19th April 1832, the title became dormant.

KIRKPATRICK, anciently sometimes spelled Kilpatrick, a surname derived from *Cella Patricii*, the church of Patrick, and the prefix of the name of no less than four parishes in Galloway.

The ancient family of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, who possess a baronetcy, have, according to tradition, held lands in Nithsdale since the ninth century. In the reign of David I., (1124—1153,) Yvo Kirkpatrick was witness to a charter of Robert Brus the competitor, lord of Annandale, and Eufemia, his wife, granting the fishing of Torduff to the monks of Holme Cultram. His grandson, also Yvo, obtained from Alexander II. a charter of confirmation of the lands of Kilosburn, [from *Cella Osburni*] which belonged formerly to his ancestors, dated 15th August 1232. In the Ragman Roll, among those mentioned as having, in 1296, sworn fealty to Edward I., are Stephen de Kilpatrick, and Roger de Kilpatrick, the latter supposed to be of the Torthorwald branch of the Kirkpatricks. These last afterwards took the name of Carlyle by marriage. Roger Kirkpatrick, successor of John, was one of the attendants of King Robert Bruce at Dumfries when he met Comyn in the church of the Franciscans in that town, and it was he who, on Bruce's rushing out, and expressing a doubt that he had killed the Red Comyn, despatched the latter, with the exclamation, "You doubt! Ise mak siccar," (or sure,) which became the motto of his family, their crest being a hand holding a dagger, in pale, distilling drops of blood. In 1314 he was sent on an embassy to England, in company with Sir Neil Campbell, ancestor of the duke of Argyle. Roger's son, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, besides inheriting Closeburn, for his father's signal services and his own to his sovereign and country, got the lands of Redburgh in the sheriffdom of Dumfries, as the charter of Robert Brus bears, dated at Lochmaben, 4th January in the 14th year of his reign.

In 1355, Sir Thomas' son, Sir Roger, who remained faithful amidst the general defection of the nobles, distinguished himself by taking from the English the castles of Caerlaverock and Dalswinton, and thus preserved the whole territory of Nithsdale in allegiance to the Scottish crown. The historian, John Major, says he levelled the former with the ground. This, however, could not be literally true, as he continued to reside in it till his assassination by his kinsman, Sir James Lindsay, in 1357. No known cause of quarrel existed between them, except that Kirkpatrick, as tradition records, had married a lady to whom Lindsay was greatly attached. Lindsay expiated his crime with his life, having been executed by order of David II. 'The Murder of Caerlaverock' is the subject of a very spirited ballad by the late Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe. Sir Roger's son, Winfred or Umfrey, in addition to the lands of Redburgh, got those of Torthorwald, in the debateable district between Lower Nithsdale and Lower Annandale. The son, or grandson of the latter, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, made a resignation of the baronies of Closeburn and Redburgh into the hands of Robert duke of Albany, earl of Fife, and governor of Scotland, for a new charter of Tailzie, to himself and his heirs male, dated at Ayr, 14th October 1409. He was succeeded by his brother, Roger Kirkpatrick, who was one of the gentlemen of inquest in serving William Lord Somerville heir to his father, Thomas Lord Somerville, before Sir Henry Preston of Craigmillar, sheriff-principal and provost of Edinburgh, 10th June 1435, when he had on his seal, appended to the retour, the escutcheon of his arms, supported with two lions guardant, though afterwards the supporters were two talbots (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 147). In 1348, his son, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, was one of the conservators of the truce with England. His descendant, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, knight, a gentleman of the privy chamber to James VI., obtained from that monarch a patent of free denizen within the kingdom of England in 1603, and died about 1628.

His great-grandson, Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, for his unshaken fidelity to Charles I., was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 26th March 1685. His eldest son, Sir Thomas, second baronet, had four sons and a daughter. The eldest of these, Sir Thomas, third baronet, by his marriage with Susannah, daughter and heiress of James Grierson of Capenoch, brought that estate into the family. Of the ancient castle of Closeburn, a square tower about 50 feet high, consisting of a ground floor and three vaulted apartments, Grose has given a drawing in his 'Antiquities of Scotland.' The mansion-house, built by the first baronet, partly with the materials of the old residence, was burnt to the ground, through the carelessness of drunken servants, on the night of the 29th August, 1748, and all the family papers, portraits, plate, &c. therein consumed. He had eight children, and died in October 1771. His second and eldest surviving son, Sir James fourth baronet, commenced in 1772 the limeworks

both in Closeburn and Keir, which have proved most beneficial to the district. In 1783 he sold the estate of Closeburn to Mr. Menteth, and died 7th June 1804. His son, Sir Thomas, the fifth baronet, Sheriff of Dumfries-shire, married Jane, daughter of Charles Sharpe, Esq. of Hoddam, and died in 1844, when his son, Sir Charles Sharpe Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, born in 1808, became sixth baronet.

The younger brother of the 3d baronet of Closeburn, William Kirkpatrick of Ellisland, married a daughter of Lord-justice-clerk Erskine. Their son Charles, succeeding to the estate of Hoddam, assumed the name of Sharpe, and was father of General Matthew Sharpe, M.P. for the Dumfries burghs, who died in 1841, and of the antiquary and wit, Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe of Hoddam, who died in 1851. (See memoir of him, vol. 3.) The latter drew up a chart of the family tree of the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn.

From a branch of the Kirkpatricks, styled of Conheath, is descended the Empress Eugenié, consort of Napoleon III. of France. According to one account, this branch springs from Alexander Kirkpatrick of Kirkmichael, 2d son of the 3d Roger de Kirkpatrick of Closeburn; the barony of Conheath having been bestowed on him as the reward of his valour in making a captive of the 9th earl of Douglas at Burnswark in 1484. Another account grafts it on the main tree at a much more recent date. The Empress Eugenie's great-great-grandfather joined the standard of the Pretender in 1745, and being taken prisoner, died on the scaffold. His son left Scotland, and settled at Ostend, whence the family emigrated to Spain.

About the middle of the 18th century, William Kirkpatrick, cousin-german of Sir James Kirkpatrick, baronet of Closeburn, was proprietor of the estate of Conheath, parish of Caerlaverock. The estate had originally been one of the numerous possessions of the Closeburn family, of which he was a cadet, but had passed out of their hands, and was repurchased by Mr. Kirkpatrick's grandfather. Mr. Kirkpatrick himself had a very large family, the only remaining member of which, Miss Jane Forbes Kirkpatrick, residing at Nith Bank, Dumfries, who died Dec. 21, 1854, in her 89th year, was aunt of the countess de Montijo, the mother of the empress Eugenie. One of his sons, also named William Kirkpatrick, was for upwards of a quarter of a century a merchant in Malaga, and American consul in that city. He married Francisca, eldest daughter of Baron Grivignee, a Belgian, and had one son, who died early, and three daughters. Maria Kirkpatrick, the eldest, married Don Cipriano Palafox, then Count of Teba, a grandee of Spain of the first class, later, on the death of his elder brother, Count del Montijo, issue 2 daughters; the elder married the Duke of Berwick and Alba, and died in Sept. 1860, leaving 3 children; the younger, Eugenie Marie de Guzman, Countess of Teba, born at Grenada May 5, 1826, married January 29, 1853, Charles Louis Napoleon, (Napoleon III.,) Emperor of the French, issue, Napoleon, Prince Imperial, born March 16, 1856. William Kirkpatrick's 2d daughter, Carlotta, married her cousin, Thomas Kirkpatrick of Ostend. The 3d daughter, Enriquetta, married the Count de Cabarrus, whose sister was the celebrated Madame Tallien.

KIRKWALL, Viscount. See ORKNEY, earl of.

KIRKWOOD, JAMES, an eminent teacher and grammarian, who flourished in the 17th century, was born near Dunbar, and was for some years master of the grammar school at Linlithgow, and afterwards at Kelso. His works are

Grammatica Latina. Edin. 1675, 12mo. Lond. 1677, 8vo.

Compendium of Rhetoric, with a small Treatise on Analysis, appended. 1678.

A New Family-book; or, The True interest of Families. Lond. 1693, 8vo.

Advice to Children. Lond. 1693, 8vo.

Discourses about the right way of improving our time. Lond. 1603.

An improved edition of the Latin Grammar of John Despauter, the celebrated Dutch grammarian, 1695. This work he undertook the revision of at the desire of the Parliamentary Commissioners for Colleges, and it continued to be commonly used in the Scottish schools till superseded by Ruddiman's Rudiments.

Plea before the Kirk and Civil Judicature of Scotland, in 5 parts. Lond. 1698, 4to.

KNELAND, (now Cleland,) a surname derived from the lands of Kneland in Lanarkshire. The first of the family on record, Alexander Kneland of that ilk, living in the time of Alexander III., married Margaret, daughter of Adam Wallace of Riccartoun, father of Sir William Wallace, the hero of Scotland. His son, James Cleland, joined his cousin in 1296, in his attempt to restore the liberties of his country. In enumerating those who then hastened to the standard of Wallace, Blind Harry (Dr. Jamieson's edition of *The Wallace and Bruce*, p. 30), says,

> "Kneland was thar, ner cusyng to Wallace,
> Syne baid with him in mony peralouss place."

He was present at most of the exploits of Wallace, particularly at Loudoun hill, July 1296, at the battle of Stirling, 13th September 1297, and at the disastrous battle of Falkirk, 22d July 1298. He sailed with his illustrious cousin to France, and in the directions in Blind Harry given by Wallace to his men, in the sea-battle with Thomas of Longueville, called the Red Reaver, is this one:

> "Kneland, cusyng, cum tak the ster on hand,
> Her on the waill ner by the I sall stand."

He supported the cause of Robert Brus, and with his eldest son, John Cleland, fought gallantly at the battle of Bannockburn, where he was wounded. For his loyalty and good services he obtained from that monarch several lands in the barony of Calder, Linlithgowshire, as already related (see CLELAND, vol. i. of this work, page 648). The son, who succeeded him, was taken prisoner with David II. at the battle of Durham, 17th October 1346.

The representative of the family, James Blackwood Ross Cleland, Esq. of Rath-Gael, Ireland, was born in 1835.

KNOX, the surname of a family designed of that ilk, who once possessed the lands of Knock, or Knox, in the county of Renfrew, and which claimed to be derived from Utred, the Saxon earl of Northumberland. Several of the name are to be found witnesses, in the reigns of Alexander II. and III., in the charters of the abbacy of Paisley (*Nisbet's System of Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 180). The family was also frequently designed of Ranfurly and Craigends, lands which they also possessed in the same county. Nisbet mentions a charter of confirmation of James III., of a resignation of the barony of Ranfurly and Grief castle, by John Knox of Craigends, in favour of Uchter Knox, about 1474. Andrew Knox, a younger son of John Knox of Ranfurly, was in 1606 bishop of the

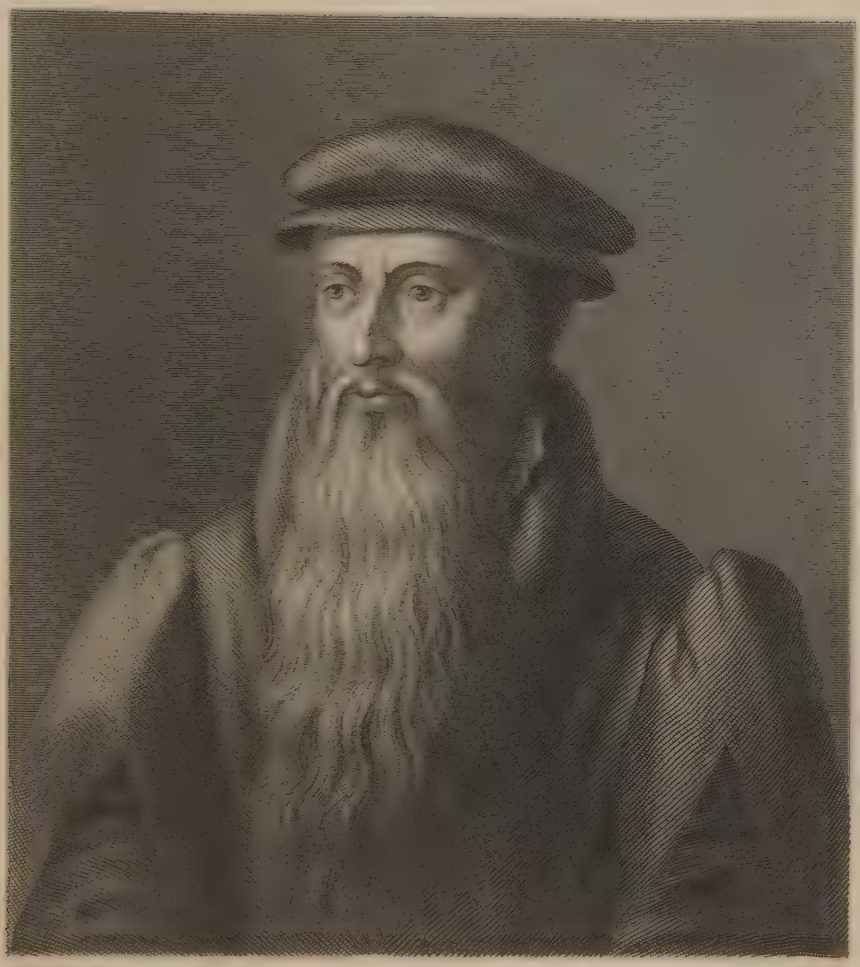
Isles, and in 1622 was translated to the see of Raphoe in Ireland. His son, Thomas Knox, succeeded his father as bishop of the Isles. The family failed in the person of the grand-nephew of Andrew Knox, viz., Uchter Knox of Ranfurly, who had but one daughter, and who sold that estate in 1663, to the first earl of Dundonald.

The celebrated Reformer, John Knox, is traditionally supposed to have been a cadet of this family. This however is doubtful, although Dr. M'Crie (*Life of Knox*, Appendix to vol. i., note A), states that in a genealogical account of the Knoxes, in possession of the family of the late Mr. James Knox, minister of Scone, the Reformer's father is said to have been a brother of the family of Ranfurlie, and "proprietor of the estate of Gifford," in Haddingtonshire. In David Buchanan's Memoir of Knox, prefixed to the edition of his "Historie" of 1644, it is also stated that his "father was a brother's son of the house of Ranferlie." Dr. M'Crie does not place much reliance on the assertion that the Reformer's father was "proprietor of the estate of Gifford," and thinks that his ancestors had settled in East Lothian as early as the time of his great-grandfather. This he infers from Knox's own words, quoting from his 'Historie of the Reformation, (p. 306, edit. 1732,) a conversation that the Reformer had with the earl of Bothwell, in which he gave the following account of his ancestors: "My lord," he said, "my great-grandfather, gudeshir, and father, have served your lordship's predecessours, and some of them have dyed under their standards; and this is a pairt of the obligatioun of our Scottish kindnes."—(*Ibid.*, App. note B.) For some curious facts relative to the birthplace of John Knox, the reader is referred to a paper by John Richardson, Esq., Haddington, with supplementary notices by Mr. Laing, in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. iii., part 1, 1860.

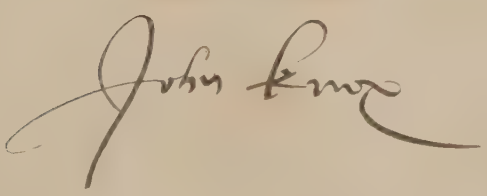
In Ireland there are several families of this surname, proprietors of estates, of Scottish descent. One of them, originally from Glasgow, possesses the earldom of Ranfurly (created in 1831) in the Irish peerage, and is said to be the representative of the family of Ranfurly in Scotland.

KNOX, JOHN, the chief promoter of the Reformation in Scotland, was born in 1505, at a place called Giffordgate, a suburb of Haddington. The statement, that the village of Gifford, East Lothian, was his birthplace, is a mistake. It was not then built. In the suburb of Giffordgate, there were some houses known by the name of *Knox's Walls*. His mother's name was Sinclair, and in subsequent times many of his letters were, for precaution's sake, subscribed 'John Sinclair.' He received the rudiments of his education at Haddington grammar school, and studied philosophy and theology at St. Andrews, under John Major, then principal of St. Salvator's college. His progress in learning was rapid, and he took the degree of M.A. before the usual time, after which he taught philosophy as regent of one of the classes in the university. About the same time he was admitted into priest's orders long before the age appointed by the canons for receiving ordination. The writings of the ancient Fathers, particularly of Jerome and St. Augustine, opened his eyes to the subtleties of the school theology, and he resolved to attach himself to a more plain and practical method of interpreting the Scriptures than that offered by the writings of the scholastic divines. While yet engaged enquiring after the truth, he attended the sermons of Thomas Gwilliam, or Williams, a friar, who had the boldness to preach against the Pope's supremacy. In 1543 Gwilliam was chosen preacher to the Regent Arran. "The man," says Calderwood, (vol. i. p. 155,) "was of a sound judgment, reasonable good literature in respect of the time, of a prompt and good utterance: his doctrine was wholesome, but without vehemencie against superstitioun. Johne Rough, who after suffered for the truthe in England, howbeit not so learned, and more simple, and more vehement against all impietie, preached also sometimes. This Thomas Gwilliam was a Blacke frier, borne beside Elstone-furde (Athelstaneford) in East Lothian, and provinciall of the Blacke friers of Scotland. He was the first man from whome Mr. Knox receaved anie taste of the truthe." But Knox was still more impressed with the unsoundness of the popish system by the preaching of the celebrated George Wishart, who afterwards suffered martyrdom at the stake, through the persecution of Cardinal Bethune.

About 1542 Knox began to disseminate the new doctrines among his pupils, in consequence of which he incurred the hatred of the popish ecclesiastics, by whom he was degraded from the priesthood, denounced as a heretic, and only escaped assassination by flight. Being appointed tutor to the sons of Douglas of Langniddrie, and Cockburn of Ormiston, who had embraced the Reformed doctrines, he gave regular religious instruction not only to his pupils, but also to the people of the neighbourhood. At this time he appears, as was then not unusual with priests, to have acted occasionally in the capacity of a notary, as, in an odd volume of Protocols belonging to the burgh of Haddington, "Schir John Knox" occurs as a witness to a deed concerning Rannelton, parish of Gordon, Berwickshire, dated March 28, 1543. Two other entries of a similar nature are in the same old Protocol books. He became so



JOHN KNOX.



obnoxious to Cardinal Bethune, and, after his death, to his successor, Archbishop Hamilton, that he was again driven to seek safety in concealment, and had frequently to change his place of residence. At length, about Easter 1547, being then in his forty-second year, he took refuge, along with his pupils, among the assassins of the cardinal in the castle of St. Andrews, where he resumed his duties of teaching, giving lectures on the Scriptures, and regularly catechising his hearers in the parish church. Being publicly called to the ministry in presence of the congregation at St. Andrews, by Mr. John Rough, already mentioned as a Reformed preacher, he at once accepted the charge thus solemnly imposed upon him, and preached the principles of the Reformation with extraordinary boldness. With Rough, he was summoned before a convention of church dignitaries to answer for the heretical doctrines which they taught, when Knox sustained a theological disputation with a Grey friar, named Arbukill, with so much success, that the Romish clergy found it expedient to avoid all such controversial displays for the future.

The castle of St. Andrews having been closely invested by the French force sent to the assistance of the regent Arran, the garrison, after a brave and vigorous resistance, was compelled to capitulate, and all within it, including Knox, were conveyed to France as prisoners of war. Most of them were confined in different prisons, but Knox, with some others, was detained for about nineteen months on board the galleys. While in this situation, he wrote a Confession of his Faith, and transmitted it to the adherents of the Reformed religion in Scotland. He was set at liberty about February 1549, being indebted for his release to the personal interposition of Edward VI. with the king of France, and immediately passed over to England. His reputation and zeal recommended him to Archbishop Cranmer, who was then endeavouring to advance the Reformation, and he was appointed by the privy council preacher of the Reformed doctrines at Berwick, where he laboured with singular success for about two years. He was afterwards removed to Newcastle, where he had successfully defended his doctrines before the bishop of Durham, and was thus placed in a sphere of greater usefulness. In December 1551 he was nominated one of the chaplains in ordinary to Edward VI., and preached before his majesty at Westminster. He was offered the living of Allhallows, in London, which he declined. He also refused the bishopric of Rochester, not approving of the liturgy, and considering the Episcopal office destitute of divine authority.

On the accession of the bigot Mary to the English throne in July 1553, he entered on a course of itinerant preaching in the counties of Buckingham and Kent; but at last finding England no longer safe for him, he proceeded to France, arriving at Dieppe January 28, 1554 He afterwards visited Geneva, where he formed a close intimacy with his brother-reformer John Calvin. The persecution of the Protestants in England being at that time very severe, numbers of them emigrated to the Continent, and in September of the same year, he received an invitation from the congregation of English refugees at Frankfort to become their minister. At the request of Calvin, he accepted it, and continued to officiate until embroiled in a dispute with Dr. Cox, afterwards bishop of Ely, and some other of the English exiles, concerning the Service Book of King Edward, rejected by him, but for which they earnestly contended. Having in his 'Admonition to the Professors of the Gospel in England,' published shortly before, boldly styled the emperor of Germany "as great an enemy to Christ as Nero," his opponents in the congregation accused him to the senate of treason. Receiving private notice of his danger, he retired to Geneva, whence, after a residence of a few months, he ventured in the autumn of 1555 to return to his native country.

He immediately commenced preaching at Edinburgh, and various other places, with untiring zeal and energy, and his addresses produced so great an excitement that the Romish clergy, alarmed at his progress, summoned him to appear before them in the church of the Blackfriars at Edinburgh, May 15, 1556. On the 14th he came to the metropolis, attended by such a formidable retinue that his opponents were glad to drop the prosecution for the time. At the request of the Lords Glencairn and Marischal he now addressed

a letter to the queen regent, earnestly exhorting her to hear the Protestant doctrines, which she scornfully handed to the archbishop of Glasgow, saying, "Please you, my lord, to read a pasquil." About this time the Reformer was strongly urged to revisit Geneva to become the pastor of the English congregation there; and he, accordingly, departed for that place in July 1556. He was no sooner gone than the bishops cited him to appear before them; and in his absence they condemned him to death as a heretic, and burned him in effigy at the Cross of Edinburgh. Against this sentence he drew up an energetic appeal, which was printed at Geneva in 1558. In the spring of 1557 he had received letters from the Protestant lords to return to Scotland, and had actually reached Dieppe on his way, when he got other letters containing the most gloomy accounts of the state of the Protestant interest at home. These epistles he answered by strong remonstrances against timidity and inconstancy; and after spending some time in France he returned to Geneva. In 1558 he was admitted a burgess of that city, being called in the Register "Jehan Cnox, natif de Hadington, En Escosse." The same year he published his 'First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women,' in which he denounces the rule of female sovereigns. About the same time he assisted in making a new Translation of the Bible into English, afterwards called the Geneva Bible, and also published his Letter to the Queen Regent, and his Appellation and Exhortation.

In May 1559 he returned to Scotland. During the time that the lords of the congregation were assembled at Perth, while the queen regent was at Stirling, having summoned the Protestant ministers to stand their trial there, the bold Reformer preached a sermon in the former city against the idolatry of the mass and image worship. The indiscretion of a priest who, immediately on the conclusion of this discourse, was preparing to celebrate mass, excited the mob into fury, and they straightway proceeded to destroy the images and ornaments of the churches and monasteries, and left nothing standing of the latter but the bare walls. On June 9 Knox arrived at St. Andrews, where, in defiance of the threats of his enemies, he preached for three successive days; and such was the influence of his doctrine and the effect of his eloquence, that both the inhabitants and the magistrates resolved upon the establishment of the Reformed worship in that town, and several other places soon after followed its example. As at Perth, the excited populace destroyed the images in the churches, and demolished many of the religious houses, the abbey of Scone, and most of the monasteries in the counties of Perth and Fife, were thus despoiled of their pictures, images, and other ornaments. These violent proceedings were reprobated by the Protestant preachers and the leaders of the party, and Knox himself described them as the work of "the rascal multitude." About the end of June the Reformer arrived at Edinburgh with the forces of the congregation, and, on July 7, the Protestant inhabitants solemnly chose him for their minister. On account, however, of the hostile feeling of the Papists towards him, Willock, a less obnoxious preacher, was soon after substituted in his place by the lords of the congregation, while Knox himself undertook a tour of preaching through the kingdom.

At length, in August 1560, the presbyterian religion received the sanction of parliament, the old ecclesiastical courts being abolished, and the exercise of religious worship, according to the rites of the Romish church, entirely prohibited. After preaching for some months at St. Andrews, Knox resumed his station as minister of Edinburgh, and had a principal hand in composing the Confession of Faith and the First Book of Discipline, which were at this time duly ratified by parliament.

In August 1561 the unfortunate Queen Mary arrived in Scotland to assume the reins of government. She immediately established a private mass in the Chapel Royal, which excited the zeal and indignation of Knox, who openly declared from the pulpit, "that one mass was more frightful to him than ten thousand armed enemies landed in any part of the realm." This freedom gave great offence to the queen, who had several long and angry conferences with the Reformer, when he uttered his admonitions with an apparent harshness and vehemence which often drew tears from her eyes. Having written a circular letter

to several of the leaders of the Protestants in behalf of two men who were about to stand their trial for intruding into the palace, in the absence of the queen at Stirling, with the view of interrupting the celebration of mass, the contents were, by the privy council, declared to be treasonable, and Knox was in consequence served with an indictment for high treason. At his trial, which took place before an extraordinary convention of the nobility in December 1563, the queen presided in person, and was at no pains to conceal her triumph at finding him in such a position. "That man," she remarked, pointing despitefully to the Reformer, "had made her weep, and shed never a tear himself; she would now see if she could not make him weep." The defence of Knox was satisfactory to the court, and he was acquitted by a large majority, much to the mortification of Mary. He denounced, with great boldness, the marriage of the queen to Lord Darnley; and the latter, after his union with Mary, being induced to attend his preaching, the uncompromising Reformer, in the course of his sermon, quoted a passage of Scripture, to the effect that children were given them for their princes, and women for their rulers. This greatly offended Darnley, and the same afternoon Knox was taken before the council, and prohibited from preaching so long as the court remained in Edinburgh, which was only a few days. In 1566, after the murder of Rizzio, to which there is no reason whatever to believe he was privy, he withdrew to Kyle, and did not return to Edinburgh till after the queen's dethronement, having in the meantime visited England.

In July 1567 he preached the coronation sermon of James VI. in the parish church of Stirling. He also delivered a discourse at the meeting of the Regent Moray's parliament in the ensuing December. On the assassination of the regent, he preached his funeral sermon, February 14th, 1570; and in October of the same year he was seized with an apoplectic fit, in consequence of which, he became much debilitated in body, though the ardour of his mind continued unimpaired. While the queen's party were in possession of Edinburgh, towards the end of that year he denounced from the pulpit, his old friend, Kirkaldy of Grange, then governor of Edinburgh castle and provost of that city, for having broken open the Tolbooth, and liberated one Fleming, who had been apprehended for a murder, under the following circumstances. His cousin, John Kirkaldy, had been summoned to appear in the justice court of Dunfermline, as member of an assize, when he was assaulted by George Durie, son of Durie of that ilk, with whom was one Henry Seton and others, and his life was only saved by the interference of the provost. Soon after Seton being in Edinburgh on business of his own, was attacked in Leith, as he was about to embark for Fife, by six retainers of Kirkaldy whom he had sent to baton him, with strict injunctions, however, not to draw their swords. On being struck by one of them, Seton drew his rapier to defend himself, but falling over the cable of an anchor lying on the beach, was repeatedly thrust through, and slain on the spot. One of the murderers, James Fleming, was apprehended; the other five reached the castle in safety. It was on the 21st of December that Fleming was taken out of prison by Kirkaldy, with a female prisoner, suspected of being cognisant of the assassination of the regent Moray, and on the Sunday following, the 24th, John Knox referred to his conduct in strong terms from the pulpit, reproving "as he mycht sic disorder," and affirming "that in his dayes he never saw so sclanderous, so malepart, so fearfull and so tyrannous a fact." If the person, he said, guilty of this act, had been a man without God, "a throatcutter," and such as had never known the works of God, it had moved him no more than other riots and enormities that he had witnessed in his time, but "to see stars fall from heaven," and a man like Sir William Kirkaldy of the Grange "commit so manifest a treason, what godly heart could not but lament, tremble, and fear," for "within these few yeiris man wald have luked for uther fruitis of that man than now have buddet furth." (*Bannatyne's Journal*, page 70, edit. 1806.) An exaggerated version of Knox's words having reached Kirkaldy, he the same afternoon sent the following letter to Knox's colleague, Master John Craig:—

"This day John Knox in his sermon openlie callit me a murderer and throat-cutter, whairir

he has spoken further than he is able to justify; for I take God to be my damnation gif it was my mind that that man's blood should have been shed of whom he has callit me the murderer; and the same God I desire, from the bottom of my heart, to pour out his vengeance suddenly upon him or me, whether of us two have been most desirous of innocent blood. This I desire you, in God's name, to declare openly to the people. At Edinburgh castle, the 24th December 1570."

This epistle Mr. Craig refused to read from the pulpit, prudently answering that he durst read nothing there, without the knowledge and consent of the Church, and "so that dart being shot," as Calderwood says, "the force of it vanished," and Kirkaldy immediately lodged a complaint against Knox with the kirk session of Edinburgh, for the vindication of his honour, his good name and fame, as publicly as they had been assailed. On the following Sunday Knox took the opportunity of explaining from the pulpit the true meaning of his words, which had been greatly misrepresented, on which the laird of Grange withdrew his complaint, on Knox's words and declaration being put in writing. Appearing before the session, the Reformer earnestly besought them to admonish Kirkaldy of the great offence he had committed, and the superintendent of Lothian was sent to the castle for the purpose. The fourth Sunday after, the laird of Grange, after being absent from church for nearly a year, appeared there in compliment to Margaret, countess-dowager of Moray, on which occasion he was attended by a train composed of the same soldiers who had been engaged in Seton's death, and the release of Fleming from the Tolbooth. In his sermon that day, Knox, taking this to be an attempt to intimidate him, dwelt particularly "on the sinfulness of forgetting benefits received from God," and warned "proud contemners" that God's mercy appertained not to such as with knowledge proudly transgressed, and more proudly maintained and defended their transgression. (*Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 235.) Kirkaldy deeming these remarks levelled at himself, made use of some very threatening language against the preacher, and a report soon spread that he had become the enemy of Knox, and intended to take his life. The barons of Kyle and Cunningham sent him a letter of remonstrance, in which, after reminding him of his former adherence to the cause of the Reformation, they mentioned the rumours that had reached them, and solemnly warned him of any attempts to injure Knox, "that man whom God had made the first planter and waterer of his church among them." This letter, sent from Ayr, bore the signatures of Knox's father-in-law, Lord Ochiltree, the earl of Glencairn, and eleven lesser barons.

On the meeting of the General Assembly in March 1571, an anonymous libel, accusing Knox of publicly speaking and railing against the queen, having been affixed upon the Assembly-house door and other places, was brought by him, through his servant, Richard Bannatyne, under the notice of the Assembly. On coming there the said Richard thus addressed them: "It hath pleased God to make me a servant to that man of God, John Knox. And if I knew he were a false teacher, a seducer and raiser of schisms, or one that maketh division in the kirk of God, as he is reported to be by the former accusations, I would not serve him for all the substance in Edinburgh." He therefore solicited "some public edict, that ye approve his doctrine; that thereby the rest of the ministry bearing part of the burden with him, which, in my judgment, now lyeth only on his back, the enemies have not occasion to say, 'It is only John Knox that speaketh against the queen,'" &c. They all answered they would bear their part of the same burden with him. He craved an act thereupon, but it was refused. (*Calderwood*, vol. iii. p. 46.)

The unceasing attacks of his enemies, which more than once placed his life in jeopardy, compelled Knox to retire to St. Andrews in May 1571. He remained there till the end of August 1572, when he returned to Edinburgh. His last public act was the admission of Mr. James Lawson, sub-principal of the King's college of Aberdeen, as his successor, November 9, 1572. His bodily infirmities now daily increased. By an unwearied application to study, as well as by the frequency and energy of his public discourses, he had worn out a constitution naturally strong. On the 11th of the same month he was attacked with a cough, which confined him to his bed, and he sustained his last illness with the utmost forti-

tude and pious resignation. He died November 24, 1572, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Giles, now the Parliament Square, Edinburgh, his remains being attended to the grave by many of the nobility, and by crowds of mourning citizens. The earl of Morton, the newly elected regent, who was present, pronounced his eulogium, in the often-quoted words, "There lies he who never feared the face of man."

John Knox was distinguished above all the Reformers of his time for his exalted principles, great intellectual energy, undaunted intrepidity, and exemplary piety and morality. He was twice married: first to Marjory Bowes, daughter of a gentleman at Berwick, by whom he had two sons, and who died in 1560; and, second, in March 1564 to Margaret Stewart, daughter of Lord Ochiltree. His 'History of the Reformation of Religion within the Realm of Scotland' was published after his death; and to the fourth edition (Edinburgh, 1732) are appended all his other works, a list of which follows:

John Knoxe's Sermon against the Masse, 4th April, 1550, in presence of the Councell, &c. 16mo.

A Godly Letter sent too the fayethfull in London, Newcastell, Barwyke, and to all other within the Realme of England that loue the cōminge of our Lorde Jesus. Rome, 1554, 8vo.

A Confession and Declaratiō of Praiers added ther-vnto by Jhon Knox, Minister of Christes most Sacred Euangely, vpon the death of that moste vertuous and most famous King Edward the VI., Kynge of England, Fraunce, and Ireland; in whiche Confession, the sayde Iohn doth accuse no lesse hys owne offences, than the offences of others, to be the cause of the awaye-takinge of that moste godly Prince, now raininge with Christ, whyle we abyde plagues for our vnthankfulnesse. Rome, 1554, 8vo.

A faythfull Admonition made by John Knox, vnto the Professours of God's Truthe in England, whereby thou mayest lerne howe God wyll haue his Churche exercised with troubles, and how he defendeth it in the same. Esaie ix. After all this shall not the Lordes wrath cease, but yet shall hys hande be stretched out styll. Ibidem, Take hede that the Lorde roote thee not out bothe heade and tayle in one daye. Imprynted at Kalykow, 1554, 16mo.

The Copie of a Letter, sent to the Ladye Mary Dowagire, Regent of Scotland, by John Knox, in the year 1556. Here is also a notable Sermon, made by the sayde John Knox; wherein is euidently proued that the Masse is, and alwayes hath been, abominable before God, and idolatrye. 1556, 8vo. New edition, nowe augmented and explaned by the Author, in the yeare of our Lord, 1558. Geneva, 1558, 16mo.

The Appellation of John Knoxe, from the cruell and most iniust Sentence pronounced against him by the false Bishoppes and Clergie of Scotland; with his Supplication and Exhortation to the Nobilie, Estates, and Cōmunalitie of the same Realme. Geneva, 1558, 16mo.

The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstruous Regiment of Women. 1558, 8vo.

An Answer to a great nomber of blasphemous Cauillations, written by an Anabaptist, and Aduersarie to God's eternall Predestination; and confuted by Iohn Knox, Minister of God's Word in Scotland. Wherein the Author discouereth the craft and falshode of that Sect, that the Godly, knowing that error, may be confirmed in the trueth by the euident Word of God. Geneva, 1560, 16mo. Lond. 1591, 8vo.

A Sermon preached by John Knox, Minister of Christ Jesus, in the publique audience of the Church of Edenbrough, within the Realme of Scotland, vpon Sonday the 19 of August, 1565; for the which the said John Knox was inhibite preaching for a season. 1 Tim. iv. The time is come, that men cannot abyde the Sermon of veritie, nor holsome doctrine. To this is adioyned, An Exhortation vnto all the faithfull within the sayde Realme, for the reliefe of such as faythfully trauayle in the preaching of God's Word. Written by the same John Knox, at the commandment of the Ministrie aforesaid. 1566, 16mo.

The Form of Divine Service, commonly called Knox's Liturgy. 1567.

Johne Knox to his louing brethren, whome God ones gathered in the Church of Edinburgh, and now are dispersed for tryal of our faith, &c. Stirling, 1571, 8vo.

An Answer to a Letter of a Iesuit, named Tyrie. 1572.

A Fort for the Afflicted; wherein are ministred, many notable and excellent Remedies againste the Stormes of Tribulation. Written chiefly for the comforte of Christes little flocke, which is the small number of the faithful. London, 1580, 16mo.

A notable and comfortable Exposition vpon the fourth of Mathew, concerning the Tentations of Christ. Lond. 1583, 16mo.

The Historie of the Reformatioun of the Church of Scotland, in v. Books; with his Life, by David Buchanan. Lond. 1584, 1586, 4to. Edin. 1644, fol. The 4th edition, with the Life of the Author, by Mat. Crawfurd. Edin. 1732, fol.

Order and Doctrine of the General Fast in Scotland, Dec. 25th, 1565. Lond. 1603, 12mo.

Psalms of David, in prose and meeter; with their whole usuall Tunes, corrected and amended. To which is added, The whole Church Discipline. Edin. 1615, 8vo.

KNOX, WILLIAM, a minor poet, was born in 1789, in Roxburghshire, where his father was a respectable farmer. Sir Walter Scott, in his Diary, says that "he himself, succeeding to good farms under the duke of Buccleuch, became too soon his own master, and plunged into dissipation and ruin. His talent then showed itself in a fine strain of pensive poetry, far superior to that of Michael Bruce. I wished to do what I could for this lad, whose talent I really admired. I had him at Abbotsford (about 1815), but found him unfit for that sort of society. I tried to help him, but there were temptations he could never resist. He scrambled on, writing for the booksellers and magazines, and living like the Otways, and Savages, and Chattertons of former days, though I do

not know that he was in extreme want. His connexion with me terminated in begging a subscription or a guinea, now and then. His last works were spiritual hymns, which he wrote very well. In his own line of society he was said to exhibit infinite humour; but all his works are grave and pensive." (*Lockhart's Life of Scott*, p. 584.) His chief forte lay in writing sacred pieces, which were for the most part paraphrases of the Scriptures; but though they abound in spiritual simplicity and tenderness, none of them exhibits either the genius or the promise of Michael Bruce. The opening verses of 'The Songs of Israel' are in Knox's best manner, and express his feelings, as regards his domestic relations, with great truth and beauty.

Harp of Sion, pure and holy,
Pride of Judah's eastern land,
May a child of guilt and folly
Strike thee with a feeble hand?
May I to my bosom take thee,
Trembling from the prophet's touch,
And with throbbing heart awake thee
To the strains I love so much?

I have loved thy thrilling numbers,
Since the dawn of childhood's day;
Since my mother soothed my slumbers
With the cadence of thy lay;
Since a little blooming sister
Clung with transport round my knee,
And my glowing spirit blessed her
With a blessing caught from thee

Mother—sister—both are sleeping
Where no heaving hearts respire,
Whilst the eve of age is creeping
Round the widowed spouse and sire.
He and his, amid their sorrow,
Find enjoyment in thy strain:
Harp of Sion, let me borrow
Comfort from thy chords again!

To habits of the most deplorable dissipation, Knox unfortunately gave way, and in consequence was never out of difficulties. In his necessities Sir Walter Scott showed him great kindness, generously sending him money, ten pounds at a time. He died at Edinburgh on 12th November 1825, aged 36, his latter years being spent under the roof of his father, who, on retiring from farming, had taken a grocer's shop in that city.—Knox's works are:

Songs of Israel. Edinburgh, 1824, 12mo.
A Visit to Dublin. Edinburgh, 1824, 12mo.
The Harp of Sion. Edinburgh, 1825, 12mo.
The Lonely Hearth. Edinburgh, 1825, 12mo.

KYNNINMOND, the surname of an ancient family who possessed the lands of that name in Fife. Three of its members attained the episcopal dignity. Matthew Kynninmond, archdeacon of Lothian under the bishop of St. Andrews, became bishop of Aberdeen in 1172. Alexander Kynninmond was bishop of the same see in 1329, and in his time the city of Aberdeen, in 1333, was burnt by thirty English ships, when his own palace and the houses of the canons were entirely consumed. In 1357 another Alexander de Kynninmond was elected bishop of Aberdeen. He laid the foundation of the new cathedral, and in 1381 was sent by Robert II. on an embassy to France to renew the ancient league with that country. He died at Scone the year after his return. The family, about the middle of the 18th century, terminated in an heiress, Grizel Kynninmond, who married Sir William Murray of Melgund, descended from a younger son of the Murrays of Philiphaugh (*Nisbet's Heraldry*). Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, baronet, father of the first earl of Minto, married the heiress of Melgund, and his family assumed the names of Murray and Kynninmond in addition to that of Elliot.

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LAIDLAW, WILLIAM, author of the beautiful ballad of 'Lucy's Flitting,' and the trusted friend of Sir Walter Scott, was the son of a sheep-farmer at Black House, on the Douglas Burn, Selkirkshire, in the "Braes of Yarrow," where he was born in Nov. 1780. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, was for some years a servant of his father. "In my eighteenth year," he says, "I hired myself to Mr. Laidlaw of Black House, with whom I served as a shepherd eighteen years. The kindness of this gentleman to me it would be the utmost ingratitude in me ever to forget; for, indeed, it was

more like that of a father than a master." It was at Black House that Hogg first became a poet, and there he formed a lasting friendship with William Laidlaw. He "was," he says, "the only person who for many years ever pretended to discover the least merit in my essays, either in verse or prose." In 1810 Laidlaw's 'Lucy's Flitting,' known to all who take an interest in Scottish song, was first printed in the 'Forest Minstrel' of Hogg. He is also the author of the sweet and simple Scottish songs of 'Her bonnie black e'e,' and 'Alake for the lassie.' On setting out in life, Mr. Laidlaw took a farm at Traquair, and afterwards another at Liberton, near Edinburgh. But in the latter he was not successful, and early in 1817 he was under the necessity of giving up the lease of his farm. He was on the look out for one at a less rent, when he was invited to Abbotsford, in the capacity of steward, by Mr. afterwards Sir Walter Scott, then sheriff of Selkirkshire, who had become acquainted with him in 1800. In Lockhart's Life of Scott, his name is frequently mentioned in terms of confidence, affection, and respect by the great novelist. Laidlaw's zeal about border ballads, at the time that Scott was collecting for the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' was at that period "repaid," says Lockhart, "by Scott's anxious endeavours to get him removed from a sphere for which, he wrote to him, 'it is no flattery to say that you are much too good.' It was then, and always continued to be, his opinion, that his friend was particularly qualified for entering with advantage on the study of the medical profession; but such designs, if Laidlaw himself ever took them up seriously, were not ultimately persevered in." Laidlaw at once accepted the offer to remove to Abbotsford. He had, says Lockhart, "loved and revered Scott, and considered the proposal with far greater delight than the most lucrative appointment on any noble domain could have afforded him. Though possessed of a lively and searching sagacity as to things in general, he had always been as to his own worldly interests simple as a child. He surveyed with glistening eyes the humble cottage in which his friend proposed to lodge him, his wife, and his little ones, and said to himself that he should write no more sad songs on 'Forest Flittings.' This 'humble cottage' was named Skaeside, and in the letter, dated April 5, 1817, which Scott wrote to him, on his offer being accepted, he says, "Without affectation I consider myself the obliged party in this matter, or, at any rate, it is a mutual benefit, and you shall have grass for a cow, and so forth, whatever you want. I am sure when you are so near I shall find some literary labour for you that will make ends meet." Scott found full employment for him. Under his directions, Laidlaw wrote and compiled the Chronicle department and Reviews for the Edinburgh Annual Register. He also contributed some articles on Scottish superstitions to the Edinburgh Monthly Magazine, afterwards Blackwood's Magazine. In 1819, when Sir Walter was suffering from illness, he and John Ballantyne acted as his amanuenses, and to them he dictated the greater portion of the Bride of Lammermoor, the whole of the Legend of Montrose, and almost the whole of Ivanhoe. It is thought that Scott's novel of St. Ronan's Well originated in a suggestion of Laid law, during a ride that he had with Sir Walter and Mr. Lockhart in the neighbourhood of Melrose, in the summer of 1823.

On the involvement of Scott's affairs, Laidlaw was removed from Skaeside for a time, and at Scott's death, his superintendence ceased over the estate of Abbotsford. He afterwards became factor on the estate of Sir Charles Lockhart Ross of Balnagowan, Ross-shire, baronet; but his health failing, he went to live with his brother, James, a sheep-farmer at Contin, in the same county, where he died 18th May 1845, in his 65th year. James Laidlaw survived till 4th March 1850. At his death he was in his 61st year.

LAING, Malcolm, a lawyer and historian, was born at Strynzia, his paternal estate, on the mainland of Orkney, in 1762. He was educated at the grammar school of Kirkwall, whence he removed to the university of Edinburgh, and having studied law, was duly admitted advocate in 1785. On the death of Dr. Henry, he was requested by his executors to complete an unfinished volume, forming the sixth of that author's History of Britain, which appeared in 1793. In 1800 he published a 'History of Scotland,' in 4 vols. 8vo; remarkable for the searching investigations it con-

tains on disputed points of history, and for the critical ingenuity displayed by the author in the evidence adduced by him to substantiate his views. In 1804 he published a new edition of his History, with a 'Preliminary Dissertation,' in two volumes, on the participation of Mary queen of Scots in the murder of Darnley. About 1805 he published an edition of the poems of Ossian, with Notes and Illustrations. He also edited the 'Life and Historie of James VI.,' published in 1804. During the short administration of his friend, Mr. Fox, he sat in parliament as member for the county of Orkney. He married Miss Carnegie of Craigo, Forfarshire, and died, without issue, in 1818, aged 56. His younger brother, Mr. Samuel Laing of Papdale, Orkney, author of 'Travels in Norway,' and 'Notes of a Traveller,' and M.P. for Orkney, was the father of Mr. Samuel Laing of Hordle, born in 1812, appointed financial secretary for India in 1861. Mr. Malcolm Laing's works are:

The Sixth Volume of Dr. Henry's History of England. With his Life, and a continuation. 1793. 8vo.

History of Scotland, from the Union of the Crowns, on the Ascension of King James VI. to the Throne of England, to the Union of the Kingdoms. With two dissertations, historical and critical, on the Gowrie Conspiracy, and on the supposed authenticity of Ossian's Poems. Lond. 1800, 2 vols. 8vo. 2d edit. corrected. With a preliminary dissertation on the participation of Mary, Queen of Scots, in the Murder of Darnley. Lond. 1804, 4 vols. 8vo.

The Poems of Ossian, containing the Poetical Works of James Macpherson, in prose and verse; with notes and illustrations. 1805, 2 vols. 8vo.

LAING, WILLIAM, an eminent bookseller, was born at Edinburgh July 20, 1764. At the usual age he was sent to the grammar high school of Canongate, a seminary, for classical education, which has long been discontinued. He served an apprenticeship of six years to the trade of a printer, but in consequence of weakness in his eyes he abandoned this employment, and in 1785 commenced business in the Canongate on his own account as a bookseller. In 1786 he began to issue his catalogue of books, which he continued almost yearly, and his business increasing, he removed in 1803 to more central premises on the South Bridge of his native city. To modest and unassuming manners he added an uncommonly accurate and extensive knowledge of the book trade, and few surpassed him in an acquaintance with the history of particular editions of the works of the celebrated authors of antiquity, or of the standard price of rare publications. In 1793, during the horrors of the first French Revolution, he visited Paris, with the design principally of extending his knowledge of that particular branch of the business, in which he had now become eminent; and after the peace of Amiens, concluded March 27, 1802, as well as on several successive occasions, he proceeded both to France and Holland, for a similar purpose. At a still earlier period, being informed that Christian VII., king of Denmark, had been advised to dispose of the numerous duplicates which were in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, he resolved to undertake a voyage to that country. Accordingly, in 1799, chiefly at the suggestion of Niebuhr, the distinguished investigator of Roman history, who was then a student at the university of Edinburgh, he travelled to the Danish capital, where he concluded an arrangement with the privy councillor, Dr. Moldenhawer, the king's librarian, which proved satisfactory to both parties.

During the war, when there was scarcely any communication with the Continent, Mr. Laing commenced the publication of the Greek Historians, following the example of the Messrs. Foulis, the celebrated printers of Glasgow, the only persons who had ever attempted anything of the kind. Edinburgh, indeed, although the capital of Scotland, had never been much distinguished for its editions of the classics, the only publications worth mentioning in this department being Ruddiman's Livy, and Cunningham's Virgil, by Messrs. Hamilton and Balfour. Mr. Laing was anxious to rescue his native city from this reproach. Accordingly, in 1804 appeared the works of Thucydides in Greek, accompanied with a Latin translation, in six volumes, small 8vo, under the title of 'Thucydides, Græce et Latine. Accedunt indices, ex editione Wassii et Dukeri;' edited by the Rev. Peter Elmsley, the eminent Greek critic. In 1806 was published 'Herodotus, Græce et Latine. Accedunt Annotationes Selectæ, necnon Index Latinus, ex editionibus Wesselingii et Reizii;' 7 volumes, small 8vo. Herodotus was to have been edited by Professor Porson, but he only proceeded to the beginning of the

second book, and Professor Dunbar executed the remainder with singular ability. In 1811 appeared the works of Xenophon, under the title of 'Xenophontis quæ exstant Opera, Græce et Latine, ex editionibus Schneideri et Zeunii. Accedit Index Latinus,' 10 volumes, small 8vo. Mr. Adam Dickenson, an unassuming but accurate Greek scholar, superintended this edition with remarkable care, diligence and skill. Mr. Laing had intended to have followed up the Historians by the publication, in a similar form, of the works of Plato and Demosthenes; but the difficulty of obtaining efficient aid in superintending the press prevented the execution of his plan.

Mr. Laing devoted much of his time, in his latter years, to the Commercial Bank of Scotland, of which he had been one of the original promoters, and for some years was one of the ordinary directors. He died April 10, 1832. At the time of his death, he was the oldest bookseller in Edinburgh engaged in actual business. He left a widow and nine children, one of whom, David Laing, Esq. had been his partner since 1821, and carried on business till 1837, when he was appointed keeper of the library of the writers to the signet at Edinburgh.

LAING, Major Alexander Gordon, an unfortunate African traveller, the son of a classical teacher at Edinburgh, was born in that city December 27, 1793. In his fifteenth year he became an assistant to a teacher in Newcastle, and afterwards took charge of the commercial department of his father's academy. In 1809 he attached himself to a volunteer corps, then forming in Edinburgh, and in the following year he received the commission of ensign in the Prince of Wales' Volunteers. In 1811 he sailed for Barbadoes, having a maternal uncle there, Colonel Gordon, then deputy-quarter-master-general in that island, who, on his arrival, employed him as a clerk in his counting house. Being presented with an ensigncy in the York light infantry, he joined his regiment at Antigua. In two years he was made a lieutenant, and soon after, on the reduction of the corps, he was placed on half-pay. Exchanging into the 2d West India regiment, he proceeded to Jamaica, but being attacked with disease of the liver, he retired to Honduras, where he was appointed fort-major. His illness increasing, he was forced to return to his native country for the recovery of his health. During his residence at home, the division of his regiment to which he belonged was reduced, and he was again put on the half-pay list. Towards the end of 1819 he went to London, and being appointed lieutenant and adjutant, he was sent to Sierra Leone. In January 1822 he was despatched by the governor, Sir Charles M'Arthur, on an embassy to Kambia and the Mandingo Country, and on his return he was sent on a mission to the king of Soolimana. With the view of opening up a commercial intercourse with the Soolimas, he left Sierra Leone for the third time, April 16, 1822, accompanied by two European soldiers, and thirteen natives of Africa; and soon after reaching Falaba, the capital of Soolimana, he was seized with a fever which brought on delirium, but being cupped by one of the native doctors, he soon recovered. Although within three days' journey of the source of the Niger, he was not permitted to visit it; and his mission altogether proved fruitless.

On September 17 he quitted Falaba, and on his return to Sierra Leone, having been, in the meantime, promoted to the rank of captain, he was ordered to join his regiment, then engaged on the Gold Coast in the war with the Ashantees, in which he highly distinguished himself. In 1824 he was sent to England, to acquaint government with the state of the Ashantee war. An account of his expedition was published in 1825, under the title of 'Travels in the Timannee, Kooranko, and Soolima Countries, in Western Africa.' This work was translated into the French, and published at Paris in 1826, with a preliminary Essay on the progress of African Discovery. When in London, Captain Laing was successful in being appointed to an expedition about to explore the course of the Niger; and having attained the rank of major, he left England in February 1825. Arriving at Tripoli, on the 14th of the subsequent July he married Emma Maria Warrington, daughter of the British consul at that place, and two days thereafter he proceeded on his journey to Timbuctoo. He reached Ensala December 3, from whence he dated his last letter to his relations in Scotland. He quitted that place January

10, 1826, and on the 26th entered on the Sandy Desert of Tenezaroff.

In an attack from the Tuarics, he received no less than twenty-four sabre wounds, on recovering from which he was seized with a fever. He arrived at Timbuctoo August 18, and after remaining there about a month he set out on his return to the coast, but was by his guides treacherously assassinated on the way, about the end of September 1826, and robbed of all his papers, which have never been recovered

LAMBERTON, a surname derived from the lands of that name in Berwickshire, now the property of a family of the name of Renton. In Carr's History of Coldingham Priory (page 144) it is stated that a Saxon named Lambert is supposed to have settled here with his followers, and so gave rise to the *tun* or village, either before the Conquest or within thirty years subsequent to it, as two places adjoining each other bore this name in 1098, when King Edgar bestowed them on the monks of Durham. The manorial tenant, who held a part of these lands of the prior of Durham, assumed from them the name of Lamberton. In the reign of David I., William de Lamberton was witness to a charter of Earl Henry, son of that monarch, confirming Cospatrick's gift of the villages of Edrom and Nesbit to St. Cuthbert's monks. Henry de Lamberton was one of the barons appointed in 1292, to examine the claims which Robert Bruce advanced to the Scottish crown, and on 28th August, 1296, he swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick. Robert de Lamberton also swore fealty to the same monarch, within the chapel of Berwick castle, in June of the same year. From this ancient family, which has been long extinct, probably sprung the famous William Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, the most distinguished person of the name, by whose advice and assistance the immortal Bruce was encouraged in his efforts to deliver Scotland from the English yoke.

He was previously parson of Campsie and chancellor of the diocese of Glasgow, and was consecrated, in 1298, bishop of St. Andrews. On his election he had a dispute with the Culdees, who pretended a right, from old times, to elect the bishop of St. Andrews, but the Pope decided the matter against them. Bishop Lamberton's name appears in many ancient writs. He was one of the regents for Baliol, when the latter was the prisoner of Edward I. in England. After Sir William Wallace had, by the jealousy of the nobles, been forced to relinquish the government, Bishop Lamberton, Robert Bruce, earl of Carrick, and John Comyn the younger, were appointed guardians of the kingdom, in name and place of Baliol. They immediately besieged Stirling castle, then held for the English, and it shortly after capitulated.

In 1305, after the judicial murder of Wallace, a parliament was held at London, in which the Scottish nation was represented by ten commissioners, Bishop Lamberton being one of them. To his keeping, the English king committed the eldest son of the steward of Scotland, who had been given to him as a hostage. When Edward heard of the assassination of Comyn at Dumfries, he demanded back the youth, but instead of restoring his charge, the bishop delivered him over to Bruce. He had entered into a secret league with the latter to support his cause, and he placed the crown on his head, on his first coronation at Scone, 27th March 1306. He had enabled Sir James Douglas, then one of his pages, to join the patriot king, as related in his life. (See page 50 of this volume.)

After the defeat of Bruce at Methven, and the dispersion of his followers, the bishop of St. Andrews was taken prisoner. Being found clad in armour, he was carried in chains to England, imprisoned in the castle of Winchester, and only saved from the gallows by the sacred character of his office. The allowance made to a prisoner of his rank shows the value of money in those days. He received daily, for his own expenses, sixpence; for a man-servant to attend him, threepence; for his footboy, a halfpenny; and for a chaplain, three halfpence. On the death of Edward I. in 1307, having made submission to Edward II., and sworn fealty to him, he was allowed to return to Scotland. He has been accused of unsteadiness and vacillation in his political conduct, but he lived in turbulent and difficult times, and he certainly exerted all his influence and power, which, as the head of the national church, were very great, to place Bruce upon the throne. By his support of the claims of that heroic monarch, the latter, even when his fortunes were at the worst, secured the favour of the Scottish clergy, and was, in consequence, enabled to set the excommunication of the Pope at defiance.

After the victory of Bannockburn, Bishop Lamberton devoted himself to his ecclesiastical duties with great zeal, and munificently expended his revenues in promoting the prosperity of the church. Besides repairing and enlarging the castle of St. Andrews, he built the houses of Monimail, Torry, Dairsie, Inchmurtach, Muckhart, Kettins, Linton, Monymusk, and Stow. He built also ten churches, in his diocese, and finished and consecrated the cathedral in 1318. He adorned the chapter house with curious seats and ceiling, furnished the canons with vestments for their service, and their library with books. He also built a palace for the bishop in St. Andrews. He purchased from the abbot and monks of Reading in Yorkshire, and bestowed on the canons regular of his own cathedral, the island of May in the mouth of the frith of Forth, which King David I. had given to the said monks, and built a cell upon it for them. He died in 1328, and was buried at the north side of the great altar of the High church of St. Andrews.

LAMOND, or LAMONT, the name of a small clan of great antiquity in Argyleshire, included under the name of *Siol Eachern*, and supposed to have been originally of the same race as the Macdougall Campbells of Craignish. According to Highland tradition, the Lamonts were the most ancient proprietors of Cowal, and the Stewarts, the Maclachlans, and the Campbells obtained their possessions in the district by marriage with daughters of that family. Their chief, Lamont of Lamont, has still a portion of their ancient inheritance. The ancestor of the Lamonts is traced by Skene to Angus Macrory, who is said to have been lord of Bute, whose granddaughter, Jean, married in 1242, Alexander, the high steward of Scotland. Between 1230 and 1246 Duncan, son of Ferchar, and his nephew, 'Laumanus,' son of Malcolm, granted to the monks of Paisley the lands which they and their predecessors held at Kilmun, and also the church of Killinan or St. Finan, now Kilfinan, which grants were, in 1270, confirmed by Engus, the son of Duncan, and in 1295 by Malcolm, the son and heir of 'Laumanus.' In 1456 John Lamond was bailie of Cowal, and in 1466 John Lamond of that ilk and the monks of Paisley had a controversy relative to the right of patronage to the church of St. Finan, when the former renounced it only on the production of the charters granted by his ancestors, but with respect to the lands of Kilfinan it is expressly stated

that these lands had belonged to the ancestors of John Lamont; hence, it is evident that the 'Laumanus' mentioned in the previous deed must have been one of the number, if not indeed the founder and chief of the family. "From Laumanus," says Mr. Skene, "the clan appear to have taken the name of Maclaman or Lamond, and previous to Laumanus they unquestionably bore the name of Macerachar and clan ic Earachar. There is one peculiarity connected with the Lamonds, that although by no means a powerful clan, their genealogy can be proved by charters, at a time when most other Highland families are obliged to have recourse to tradition, and the genealogies of their ancient sennachies; but their antiquity could not protect the Lamonds from the encroachments of the Campbells, by whom they were soon reduced to as small a portion of their original possessions in Lower Cowal, as the other Argyleshire clans had been of theirs." [*Skene's Highlanders*, vol. ii., part 2, chap. 4.] About 1463 the lands belonging to Lamont of that ilk fell to the crown by reason of non-entry, and for nearly a century were held by a branch of the family, known as the Lamonts of Inverin. Smibert says, "For the name of Lamont we must either conclude that it originated in some chief *of the hills* (De *Le-Mont*) who had gained celebrity in his day and generation, or that it is simply a version of Lomond, near to which lake they dwelt." [*Clans of Scotland*, p. 34.]

According to Nisbet, the clan Lamont were originally from Ireland, but whether they sprung from the Dalriadic colony, or from a still earlier race in Cowal, it is certain that they possessed, at a very early period, the superiority of the district. Their name continued to be the prevailing one, till the middle of the 17th century. In June 1646, certain chiefs of the clan Campbell in the vicinity of Dunoon castle, determined upon obtaining the ascendency, took advantage of the feuds and disorders of the period, to wage a war of extermination against the Lamonts. The massacre of the latter by the Campbells, that year, formed one of the charges against the marquis of Argyle in 1661, although he does not seem to have been any party to it. On his arrest at the Restoration, and arrival in Edinburgh, the Laird of Lamont presented a supplication to parliament, craving warrant to cite the marquis and some others, to appear and answer for crimes committed by him and them as specified in the bill given in. His indictment bore that certain of his clan having besieged and forced to a surrender the houses of Toward (the old castle of Toward, now a ruin, being the residence of the chief of the clan Lamont) and Escog, then the property of Sir James Lamont, and having violated the terms of the capitulation on which the surrender was made, "did most treacherously, perfidiously, and traitorously fetter and bind the hands of near two hundred persons of the said Sir James' friends and followers," and after detaining them prisoners for several days "in great torment and misery," did, "after plundering and robbing all that was within and about the said house, most barbarously, cruelly, and inhumanly, murder several, young and old, yea, and sucking children, some of them not one month old." And again, "The said persons, defendants, or one or others of them, contrary to the foresaid capitulations, our laws and acts of parliament, most treacherously and perfidiously did carry the whole people who were in the said houses of Escog and Towart, in boats to the village of Dunoon, and there most cruelly, treacherously, and perfidiously cause hang upon one tree near the number of thirty-six persons, most of them being *special gentlemen* of the name of Lamont, and vassals to the said Sir James."

An interesting tradition is recorded of one of the lairds of Lamont, who had unfortunately killed, in a sudden quarrel, the son of MacGregor of Glenstrae, taking refuge in the house of the latter, and claiming his protection, which was readily granted, he being ignorant that he was the slayer of his son. On being informed, he escorted him in safety to his own people. When the MacGregors were proscribed, and the aged chief of Glenstrae had become a wanderer, Lamont hastened to protect him and his family, and received them into his house.

Archibald James Lamont, Esq. of Ard Lamont, chief of the clan, born in 1818, son of Major-General John Lamont, *m.* 1st, Adelaide, *dr.* of James Hewitt Massy Dawson, Esq.; issue, a daughter; 2dly, Harriet, *dr.* of Col. Alex. Campbell of Possil; issue, a son, John-Henry, born in 1854, and 4 *drs.*

LAUDER, a surname said to have been originally *de Lavedre*. The first of the name is stated to have been one of those Anglo-Norman barons who accompanied Malcolm Canmore to Scotland in 1056, and obtained from that monarch certain grants of land, particularly in Berwickshire, to which he gave his own name, being also invested with the hereditary bailieship of Lauderdale. The surname, however, is more likely to have been derived from the Leader water, called by Camden, in his Britannia, Lauder; the vale through which it flows being, from a very early period, called Lauderdale. The Celtic word *Laudur*, signifying the lesser river, or the river which breaks forth, is thought by some to apply to the Leader, which occasionally, after heavy rains, overflows its banks and overspreads the neighbouring lands. Nisbet (vol. i. p. 351) says that, sometimes written Lauther, the name is local, from the town and lands of Lauder, that is "Lower than the hills that surround it."

Robertus de Lavedre, the fifth in descent from the first Anglo-Norman of the name, accompanied David earl of Huntington, brother of William the Lion, to the holy land.

Another Robertus de Lavedre witnessed a charter of John de Mautelant, ancestor of the noble family of Maitland, to the abbey of Dryburgh.

William de Lawedre of Lawedre, sheriff of Perthshire in 1251, witnessed a charter of Alexander III.

Sir Robert de Lavedre of the Bass fought at Stirling Bridge in 1297. The family of Lauder were the earliest proprietors on record of the island of the Bass, in the frith of Forth, and were usually designated the Lauders of the Bass. According to Henry the Minstrel, Sir Robert de Lauder of the Bass was the associate of Wallace in many of his exploits. In the aisle of the lairds of the Bass, in the old church of North Berwick, a tombstone once bore the following inscription, in Latin-Saxon characters—"Here lies the good Robert Lauder, the great laird of Congalton and the Bass, who died May 1311." (*Nisbet*, vol. i. p. 443.)

His successor, also Sir Robert de Lauder, had a charter from William de Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, of that portion of the island of the Bass, over which the abbey of St. Andrews had until then retained a right, the Lauders having, as stated already, possessed the larger part of it for many generations. This charter, dated 4th June 1316, was carried off from the Grange house near Edinburgh, with a number of other documents and articles, by a housebreaker, in the night between the 18th and 19th September 1836, and has never been recovered. This Sir Robert de Lauder was ambassador to England from Robert the Bruce upon various occasions. In 1323, he was one of the proxies in the oath of peace with Edward II. He was justiciary of the Lothians and that part of Scotland to the south of the Forth in 1328, and in 1333 he and his son, Sir Robert de Lauder, of Quarrelwood in the county of Nairn, who held the office of justiciary of all the country to the south of the Forth, were pre-

sent at the disastrous battle of Halidon, under Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, regent of Scotland, called the Tyneman, who was slain in the fray. Sir Robert Lauder, the son, was constable of the royal castle of Urquhart on Loch Ness, and bravely defended that stronghold, one of the four which successfully held out against the power of Edward III. By the title of Sir Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood he granted a charter of lands in and near "his borough of Lauder," to Thomas de Borthwick, which is witnessed by John de Mautelant, the sixth of the Lauderdale family, and his brother, William, and also by his own son, Sir Alan de Lauder, and by his grandson. His only daughter, Ann, heiress of Quarrelwood, married in 1335 Sir Robert Chisholme, who in 1364 succeeded his father-in-law, as constable of Urquhart castle (see vol. i. of this work, page 640).

Sir Robert's son, Sir Alan de Laudere of Hatton in Mid Lothian, had several charters for different lands about 1370, in the shire of Berwick, from Robert earl of Strathern, afterwards Robert II. From him descended the Lauders of Hatton. He had three sons, namely, Robert, his successor; William, bishop of Glasgow, and chancellor of Scotland in 1423, who built the steeple of Glasgow; and Alexander, bishop of Dunkeld in 1440.

The eldest son, Sir Robert Lawedre of the Bass, surnamed "Robert with the Boreit whynger," was one of the ambassadors to the court of Henry V., in 1424, as was also his brother the chancellor, to treat about the liberation of King James I. of Scotland, when he was designed "Our Loveit of the Bass." In 1453, he was one of the conservators of the truce between James II. and Henry VI. of England.

His son, Sir Robert Lawedre, about the year 1450 obtained from James II. a grant of the manor of Edrington in Berwickshire, and was thenceforth called of Edrington, and designed "son of our Loveit of the Bass." He was a person of some consequence and frequently employed in official business connected with the government of the borders. On the 2d of February 1477, with Lord Home and Adam Blackadder of that ilk, he was deputed by James III., to conduct safely to Edinburgh the persons who were conveying from Edward IV., two thousand merks as an instalment of his daughter the princess Cicely's portion. On 13th September 1489 he purchased from Hugh, son of Sir Patrick Dunbar, his lands of Beil, in East Lothian, and his mill of Mersington in Berwickshire. In 1506 he is designed of the Bass, and in 1511 he had a safe-conduct to England from Henry VIII.

With regard to his successor, Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass, the following, from Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, as quoted by the late Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, baronet, the representative of the family, and inserted in the Appendix to the first part of the work entitled 'The Bass Rock' (Edinburgh, 1848), may be inserted here:

Sir Robert's eldest son was "Sir Robert Lauder of Bass, so designed in a curious indenture between him and the preaching friars of Dundee, of date 1531, which document was also robbed from the charter chest by the housebreaker in 1836, and never recovered. Down to this Sir Robert, the titles of Lauder and of Bass were indiscriminately used by the family, and it is his armorial bearings that are given as those of Lauder of Bass in the works of Lindsay of the Mount. He married Alison or Mariotta Cranstoun, and died in 1561. Besides his eldest son, Richard Lauder of Lauder, who was his successor, he left a son, Robert, to whom he gave the Bass, and other East Lothian lands, thus creating a separate family with that title." Sir Thomas Dick Lauder adds: "This junior family made several changes upon the original family arms, for whilst they preserved the griffon in the shield, instead of the white lion used by the chief, they took angels as supporters, and instead of the crest of the chief family, a tower with a man in a watching posture looking out of it, they assumed the crest of a gannet sitting upon a rock. One of the last lairds of the Bass was with Queen Mary upon Carberry Hill, at the time she was taken to Edinburgh by the lords. Not long after this, this branch of the family fell into decay, after which the Bass underwent various transferences, until it was afterwards sold to the government by Sir Andrew Ramsay, Lord Abbotshall, lord provost of Edinburgh, who was my great-great-grandfather, having been father-in-law to Lord Fountainhall. The sum paid for the Bass was £4,000, and the sale was in October 1671." In Crichton's Memoirs of Blackadder (p. 260) it is stated that "he obtained this sum through the influence of Lauderdale, who had found him a very useful instrument for advancing his purposes." In 1581, James the Sixth visited the Bass, and desirous of obtaining possession of it for the crown, he offered the proprietor whatever he pleased to ask for it, upon which Lauder replied, "Your Majesty must e'en resign it to me, for I'll have the auld crag back again." Either this laird of the Bass or his son was knighted in 1590, on the coronation of Queen Anne, consort of James VI. In 1593 George Lauder of Bass was appointed one of the commissioners to examine into his majesty's debts, and to make arrangements for his proposed visit to the Isles. He was also in October of the same year one of the "special persons" of the estates to whom was remitted the offers of the three Popish lords, the earls of Angus, Huntly, and Errol, to consider and determine. The Bass afterwards became one of the fortresses of Scotland, and in the 17th century was made a state prison for the persecuted Presbyterians.

Richard Lauder of Lauder mentioned in the extract above given, is said in Burke's Peerage and Baronetage to have been a senator of the College of Justice, by the title of Lord Lauder, and as his successor on the bench was appointed in 1575, he is supposed to have died before that year. His name, however, does not occur in Brunton and Haig's Historical Account of the Senators of the College of Justice, but, under date July 9, 1575, James Meldrum, younger of Segie, is appointed as an ordinary lord on the temporal side. "in the place of *William* Lauder of that ilk," of whom no account is given. Richard had three sons.

His eldest son was Robert Lauder of Lauder, on the death of whose son and grandson, the direct line was carried on by Robert's next brother, William, who had three sons, namely Robert, who died without issue; William, called "Will of the West Port," who was dirked on the bench, by the earl of Home and a party of Humes and Cranstouns, who, after setting fire to the Tolbooth, broke in upon him while sitting in the court-house of Lauder as hereditary bailie. Having no issue, he was succeeded by his younger brother, Andrew Lauder, whose son, John Lauder of Newington, Edrington, and Fountainhall, at one time a merchant and magistrate of Edinburgh, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1688.

His eldest son, Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, second baronet, was the celebrated Lord Fountainhall, a memoir of whom is given next page, in larger type. By his wife Janet, daughter of Sir Andrew Ramsay, baronet, also a lord of session, the Lord Abbotshall already mentioned, he had several children. He died in 1722.

His eldest son, Sir John Lauder, third baronet, married in 1696 Margaret, daughter of Lord Pitmedden, a lord of session, and had two sons.

The elder son, Sir Alexander Lauder, fourth baronet, died, unmarried, in 1730, when the title devolved on his brother

Sir Andrew Lauder, fifth baronet, who married his cousin, Isabella, only child and heiress of William Dick, Esq. of Grange, near Edinburgh, and had three sons.

His third and only surviving son, Sir Andrew Lauder, sixth baronet of Fountainhall, and first Dick Lauder of Grange, died in 1820. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Brown, Esq. of Johnstonburn, he had an only son, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, 7th baronet, author of various popular works, a memoir of whom is given at page 632 in larger type. Sir Thomas had 2 sons and 10 daughters. The elder son, Sir John Dick Lauder, who succeeded in 1848 as 8th baronet, born at Relugas in Morayshire in 1813, was for 14 years in the military service of the East India Company on the Bengal establishment. He married Lady Anne Dalrymple, 2d daughter of the 9th earl of Stair, with issue.

LAUDER, Sir John, Lord Fountainhall, a distinguished lawyer and statesman, eldest son of Sir John Lauder, baronet, at one time a merchant and bailie of Edinburgh, by his second wife, Isabel, daughter of Alexander Ellis of Mortonhall, was born in the Scottish capital, August 2, 1646. He studied law at the university of Leyden, and was admitted advocate June 5, 1668. From that period he began to record the Decisions of the Court of Session, and to his labours the profession is indebted for the valuable collection styled 'Fountainhall's Decisions,' published in two volumes folio, 1759, and since republished. At the trial of the earl of Argyle in 1681, for an alleged illegal construction of the Test, Lauder acted as counsel for that patriotic nobleman, along with Sir George Lockhart, and six others. The eight advocates of Argyle having signed an opinion that his explanation of the Test contained nothing treasonable, were called before a committee of the council, and after being examined on oath, they were dismissed with a censure and warning from the duke of York. Previous to this Mr. Lauder was knighted, and about the same period he acted as one of the assessors of the city of Edinburgh. In April 1685 he was elected to parliament as one of the members for the county of Haddington. He was afterwards frequently re-elected, and during the long period that he sat in the legislature of his country, his conduct was characterized by moderation and independence. To the despotic measures of the government previous to the Revolution he offered all constitutional resistance, and his zealous support of the Protestant religion was the cause of his being exposed to some trouble in May 1686. He firmly opposed the attempt of James VII. to abolish the penal laws against the Roman Catholics; and his reasons for so doing are inserted at length in his Diary. After the Revolution he was appointed a lord of session, and took his seat November 1, 1689, with the title of Lord Fountainhall, and within three months afterwards he was nominated a lord of justiciary. In 1692 he was offered the post of lord advocate, which he declined, not being allowed to prosecute the actors in the massacre of Glencoe, an event which has left such an indelible stain on King William's memory.

During the protracted discussions on the treaty of Union, Sir John Lauder was regular in his attendance in parliament, acting generally in opposition, and he finally voted against it. Soon after age and increasing infirmities compelled him to resign his place in the justiciary court, and some time before his death he also relinquished his seat in the court of session. He died in September 1722. He was twice married, and left a numerous family. His lordship's MSS. are preserved in ten folio and three quarto volumes. A work entitled 'Chronological Notes of Scottish Affairs, from 1680 till 1701,' purporting to be "chiefly taken from the Diary of Lord Fountainhall," but drawn up from an abridged compilation by a Mr. Milne, a Jacobite writer in Edinburgh, was published in 1822. The Bannatyne Club prepared for private distribution the whole of the Diaries and Historical Collections of this distinguished character.

LAUDER, William, a literary impostor, who attempted to ruin the reputation of Milton by charging him with plagiarism, was a connexion of the Lauders of Fountainhall, and obtained his education at the university of Edinburgh. While yet a boy, he suffered amputation of one of his legs, in consequence of having accidentally received a stroke from a golf-ball on his knee. He acquired a high college character for talent and scholarship, and, devoting himself to teaching for a livelihood, was, in 1734, employed by Professor Watt to conduct the humanity class during his illness. In 1738 he issued proposals to print, by subscription, a collection of Sacred Poems, which, published in 1739 by Ruddiman, in 2 vols., under the title of 'Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ,' is a well-known work in Scottish literature. Har-

ing failed in several applications for employment in Scotland, he went to London, and soon after commenced his singular attack on the fair fame of the author of 'Paradise Lost,' which redounded so much to his own dishonour. He began by sending some letters to the Gentleman's Magazine for 1747, the object of which was to prove that Milton, in the composition of his immortal poem, had largely stolen from the works of certain Latin poets of modern date. In 1751 he published his charge in a more elaborate and complete form, in a volume, entitled 'An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost,' 8vo. This daring attempt to blast the poetical reputation of Milton created a considerable sensation among the literati of the time. The falsehood of Lauder's representations was, however, fully exposed by Dr. Douglas, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, in a letter published the same year, addressed to the earl of Bath, entitled 'Milton Vindicated from the charge of Plagiarism, brought against him by Lauder, and Lauder himself convicted of several Forgeries and gross Impositions on the Public,' in which he showed that the passages cited from Massenius, Staphorstius, Taubmannus, and others, had been interpolated by Lauder himself from Hogg's Latin Translation of the Paradise Lost. The appearance of this able refutation overwhelmed Lauder with confusion. He subscribed a confession dictated by Dr. Johnson, who had allowed himself to be imposed upon by his statements, and had even lent himself to the fraud, by writing a preface and postscript to Lauder's work. In 1754, Lauder, with a pertinacity that appears almost the effect of insanity, renewed his attack in another shape, by publishing a pamphlet, entitled 'The Grand Impostor Detected, or Milton convicted of Forgery against King Charles the First,' which was answered in the Gentleman's Magazine of the same year. Finding his character utterly ruined, he quitted the kingdom, and for some time taught a school in Barbadoes, where he died about 1771.

LAUDER, Sir Thomas Dick, Baronet, of Fountainhall and Grange, an eminent author, the eldest son of Sir Andrew Lauder, baronet, of Fountainhall in Haddingtonshire, was born in 1784 In early life he entered the army, and was for a short time in the 79th regiment (Cameronian Highlanders). He afterwards took up his residence in Morayshire, and married Miss Cumin, the only child and heiress of George Cumin, Esq., proprietor of the estate of Relugas, on the banks of the Findhorn. Here he resided till 1832, when he removed to the Grange near Edinburgh. He had succeeded to the baronetcy in 1820. He early distinguished himself by an accurate and admirable paper on 'The Parallel Roads of Glenroy,' in Inverness-shire, which he read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and which may be regarded as the foundation of his literary fame. In it, he propounded a theory to account for their formation, which still holds its interest amid the numerous later speculations on the same curious subject. He also wrote a description of the famous travelled stone on the Nairnshire coast, which formed one of the first facts that led to the more fertile speculations about ice transformations over a great part of the earth's surface.

In descriptive and imaginative literature, he soon acquired a name of great distinction. He was one of the first contributors to Blackwood's Magazine, which was started in 1817; and his premier offering to that periodical, entitled 'Simon Roy, gardener at Dumphail,' was written with so much vigour and felicity of style, that it was mistaken for a production of Sir Walter Scott. Sir Thomas wrote for several other magazines of that period; and for the Edinburgh Cyclopedia he drew up an excellent statistical account of Morayshire. He also published two romances, 'Lochandhu,' in 1825, and 'The Wolf of Badenoch,' in 1827, connected with Scottish life and history; the scenes of which were laid in localities of Morayshire. These works, besides being very popular in this country, were translated into several of the continental languages. His power of forming vivid conceptions of external nature was very great, and his glowing and graphic descriptions leave a strong impression on the mind of the reader. His delineation of character was also vivid and acute, but it was inferior to his descriptive powers. In depth and individuality, indeed, his characters are somewhat deficient. His most popular work, and by far the most happy effort of

his pen, was his interesting account of 'The Moray Floods in 1829;' two editions of which were published. This work comprises a valuable amount of statistical and historical information, with touches of pathos and humour rarely equalled. Sir Thomas was then a resident of Morayshire, and an eye-witness of the scene of devastation, and he took an active part in alleviating the widespread distress caused by the floods.

In 1839, Sir Thomas was appointed secretary to the Board of Scottish Manufactures. Immediately afterwards, the lords of the treasury consolidated this board with that of the Fisheries; and Sir Thomas became, in addition, secretary to the Honourable, the board of British White Herring Fishery, both of which offices were farther consolidated by the Act 10 and 11 Vict. c. 91. The duties of his secretaryship he continued sedulously to discharge, till interrupted by his last illness; and in the board of manufactures he was the means of introducing a most useful and important improvement. Perceiving that, in the present age of extended commerce and manufactures, the original intention of the board had, in one respect, been superseded, he suggested that the best mode of employing the funds at their disposal would be in the extension of schools, for the arts of mechanical design and for the fine arts; and, with the sanction of the directors, he had soon the gratification of carrying their plans into complete and efficient operation. He was for some time secretary to the Royal Institution for the encouragement of the Fine Arts, an office which he relinquished about two years before his death. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Moray and Haddington.

His official duties involved an annual survey of the British coasts, in reference to the fisheries; and every year he devoted his attention to different parts of the coast, sometimes visiting the ports of exportation on the coast of England, but more generally the Scottish shores. The results of one of the most memorable of these excursions have been given to the world in the joint work of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder and Mr. Wilson, the naturalist, when they sailed round the north of Scotland in 1842. Sir Thomas' books of directions for the taking and curing of herring, cod, ling, tusk, &c., have been translated into Gaelic for the information of the Highlanders, and circulated both in the Gaelic and English languages.

In politics, Sir Thomas, at one period, took a very prominent part in the interest of the liberal party; but on his official appointment in 1839, he retired altogether from political life. As a public speaker he was fluent and effective.

His latest literary productions were a series of papers descriptive of the Rivers of Scotland, which appeared in Tait's Magazine from 1847 to 1849, to which periodical he had been a constant contributor from the first.

Sir Thomas Dick Lauder died on 29th May, 1848. In private life he was highly esteemed. His manners were fascinating, and his conversation seasoned with anecdotes and traits of character, and ancient lore. Easy of access, he was ever ready to befriend the struggling man of genius, either in literature or the arts, who claimed his assistance. Of a highly accomplished mind, he had a taste for architecture, landscape gardening, and other elegant and rural pursuits.

His works are:

Lochandhu, a Romance of the eighteenth century. Edinburgh, 1825, 3 vols. 12mo.

The Wolf of Badenoch, a Historical Romance of the fourteenth century. Edin. 1827, 3 vols. 12mo.

Account of the Great Moray Floods of 1829. Edinburgh, 1830, 12mo.

Highland Rambles and Legends to shorten the way. Edinburgh, 1837, 2 vols. 12mo.

Legends and Tales of the Highlands. A Sequel to Highland Rambles. London, 1841, 3 vols. 12mo.

Gilpin's Forest Scenery, edited, with new matter.

Sir Uvedale Price's Essays on the Picturesque; with an Essay on the origin of Taste, and much original matter. Edinburgh, 1842, 8vo.

A Tour round the Coast of Scotland. 1842.

The Queen's Visit to Scotland in 1842.

The Miscellany of Natural History, edited, with Thomas Brown, and William Rhind. Edinburgh, 1833-4, 2 vols. 8vo.

LAUDERDALE, earl of, a title in the Scottish peerage, conferred in 1624, on John, second Lord Maitland of Thirlestane (see MAITLAND, surname of). His father, the first Lord Maitland of Thirlestane, was lord high chancellor of Scotland, and on his death in 1595, King James VI. wrote his epitaph in English poetry. His mother was Jean, only daughter and heiress of the fourth Lord Fleming, subsequently countess of Cassillis, to whom he was served heir, on 31st August 1609. He was admitted a privy councillor on 20th July 1615, and on 2d April following was created viscount of Lauderdale, by patent, to him and his heirs male and successors in the lord-

ship of Thirlestane. Besides being president of the council, he was appointed an ordinary lord of session, 5th June 1618. He was at this time one of the commissioners for the plantation of kirks. He was created earl of Lauderdale, Viscount Maitland, and Lord Thirlestane and Boltoun, by patent, dated at Whitehall, 14th March, 1624, to him and his heirs male, bearing the name and arms of Maitland. Removed from his place on the bench, on 14th February 1626, in consequence of a resolution of Charles I. that no nobleman should hold the seat of an ordinary lord, he was on the 1st June following appointed one of the extraordinary lords of session. It may be explained here that by the original constitution of the court, the king was allowed to nominate three or four additional or extraordinary lords, removable at his pleasure, but often appointed seven or eight. They were either noblemen or high dignitaries of the church. These extraordinary lords had no emolument, attended the court only at such times as they themselves thought proper, and were rarely there except when their own or a friend's interest was at stake, when they came forward and voted as profit or caprice dictated. Their appointment was put a stop to by the statute George I. c. 19, and the last who held the office was John Hay, marquis of Tweeddale, who died on 9th December 1762. (*Brunton and Haig's Senators of College of Justice.* Introduction, p. xlvii.)

Lord Lauderdale continued an extraordinary lord till 8th November 1628, and in 1639 he was appointed one of the lords of the articles. On the breaking out of the civil war, he joined the side of the parliament, and was employed in a great variety of commissions of importance. On 4th June 1644 he was elected president of the parliament, and reappointed on 7th January following. He died before the 20th of the same month, and was interred in the family burial-place at Haddington. A poetical epitaph on him by Drummond of Hawthornden, as also the one by King James VI., on his father, the chancellor, will be found inserted in Crawford's Peerage. Crawford says (p. 253) that the first earl of Lauderdale "was a nobleman of great honour and probity, and managed his affairs with so much discretion that he made considerable additions to his fortune;" also that "he made an exact inventory of all his charters and writs, and the charter chest of the family being concealed under ground in the time of the civil wars, the writs were so entirely defaced that they were become unintelligible, but by reason of the character his lordship had for integrity, the inventory was, by order of parliament, appointed to supply the place of the ancient records of the family, the clerk register signing every page thereof." By his countess, Lady Isabel Seton, second daughter of Alexander, earl of Dunfermline, high chancellor of Scotland, the first earl of Lauderdale had seven sons and eight daughters. She died in November 1638, and is celebrated by Arthur Johnston in his poems, as is also one of her daughters, who died before her. Of the earl's large family, only three sons and one daughter survived their parents. The sons were John, duke of Lauderdale; the Hon. Robert Maitland, a zealous loyalist, fined by Cromwell £1,000 in 1654, who married Margaret, only daughter of John Lundin of Lundin, in Fife, on whose death in January 1648, that estate devolved upon her and descended to her son; and Charles, third earl of Lauderdale.

John, second earl and only duke of Lauderdale, whose oppressive and tyrannical proceedings while at the head of the government in Scotland, have acquired for him a name odious in history, was born at Lethington, May 24, 1616. In the early part of his career he was one of the most zealous supporters of the Covenant, and being much trusted by the Presbyterian party, he was, in 1643, appointed one of the commissioners from the Church of Scotland to the assembly of Divines at Westminster. In 1644, he was sent from the estates with other Commissioners, to treat with Charles I. at Uxbridge. He succeeded his father in 1645, and was frequently employed as a commissioner in the subsequent transactions relative to the king, for which purpose he resided for about four years in London. On the unsuccessful termination of the several conferences he joined the king's cause, and for his relief in 1648, was one of the warmest promoters of "the Engagement." When preparations were making for it, he was sent by the committee of estates, with Sir William Fleming, to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., who then lay with a fleet in the Downs, to invite him to come to Scotland. The prince gave him a hearty welcome, and then began that intimacy between them which was renewed after the Restoration, and led to such a bitter persecution of his former friends the Covenanters.

Lord Lauderdale formed one of Charles the Second's little court at the Hague, and in 1650 accompanied him to Scotland. On his arrival, however, Charles was obliged, at the request of the estates, to dismiss him and other "Engagers" from his presence, as by the act of Classes passed 4th June the same year, they were debarred from returning to the kingdom, or remaining therein, "without the express warrant of the estates of parliament." (*Balfour's Annals*, vol iv. p. 42.) He was with the king at the battle of Worcester September 3, 1651, where he was taken prisoner, and confined first in the Tower, and afterwards in Windsor castle. He did not obtain his liberty till the Restoration, when he was appointed principal secretary of state in Scotland. A contemporary author says, "Chancellor Hyde endeavoured to make Lauderdale chancellor, under pretence of rewarding his sufferings, but really to remove him from a constant attendance at court. But Lauderdale, foreseeing that he who was possessed of his majesty's ear would govern all, thought fit to reside in London, and so that employment was bestowed on Glencairn." (*Memoirs of the Hist. of Scotland*, page 8.)

When the establishment of episcopacy in Scotland was proposed, Lauderdale was at first a strong advocate for presbyterianism, and he told Bishop Burnet that "the king spoke to him to let that go, for it was not a religion for a gentleman." (*Burnet's Hist. of his Own Times*, vol. i. p. 197.) In 1661, Middleton, Glencairn, and Rothes went to London and urged upon the king to make episcopacy the dominant religion in Scotland. Lauderdale opposed its immediate introduction, and recommended that his majesty might either call a general assembly, consult the provincial synods, or summon the ablest divines on both sides to Westminster, to decide upon the matter. The result, however, of a long debate in council was that episcopacy was determined upon, and Lauderdale at once fell in with the views of the prelatical party, "as warmly," says Guthrie, "as Middleton himself had done. This astonished Glencairn, who knew Lauderdale to be a violent presbyterian by profession." (*Guthrie's General History*, vol. x. p. 96.) The substance of a remarkable conversation which took place on the subject between these two noblemen, is given in the memoir of the ninth earl of Glencairn, at page 313 of this volume. It is also related that as Lauderdale came out from the council, at which prelacy was resolved upon, he met Dr., afterwards Archbishop Sharp walking with the earl of Stirling, to whom, in an angry tone and threatening gesture, he said, "Mr. Sharp, bishops you are to have in Scotland, but whosoever shall be archbishop of St. Andrews, I will smite him and his order under the fifth rib." Whether this story be true or not, it is certain that,

from the period of Lauderdale's defeat in the council on the prelacy question, the political rivalry betwixt him and Middleton, the most zealous advocate for its introduction, assumed that feeling of deadly enmity which, two years afterwards, led to the ruin of the latter. In a council held in London in 1663, Lauderdale accused Middleton, his majesty's commissioner in Scotland, of many breaches of the duties of his high office, of arbitrary proceedings, and particularly of having accepted bribes from many of the presbyterians, to exclude them from the list of fines. He had procured a letter from the king to the Scottish council, suspending the payment of the fines, but Middleton, anxious to get the money, prevented its proclamation. This Lauderdale represented to the king as a daring violation of his royal prerogative, and Middleton was dismissed in disgrace (see MIDDLETON, earl of).

The whole management of Scottish affairs was now placed in Lauderdale's hands, but the persecution of the presbyterians continued unabated. Besides being secretary of state, he was one of the extraordinary lords of session, president of the council, first commissioner of the treasury, one of the lords of the king's bedchamber, and governor of the castle of Edinburgh. On the erection of the high court of commission in 1664, Lauderdale was at first opposed to its institution, but afterwards acceded to it. On this Bishop Burnet has the following curious passage: "I took the liberty," he says, "though then too young to meddle in things of that kind, to expostulate very freely with Lauderdale. I thought he was acting the earl of Traquair's part, giving way to all the follies of the bishops on design to ruin them. He upon that ran out into a great deal of freedom with me; told me many passages of Sharp's past life: he was persuaded he would ruin all; but he said he was resolved to give him line, for he had not credit enough to stop him, nor would he oppose anything that he proposed, unless it were very extravagant; he saw that the earl of Glencairn and he would be in a perpetual war, and it was indifferent to him how matters might go between them: things would run to a height, and then the king would of himself put a stop to their career; for the king said often, he was not priestridden. He would not venture a war, nor travel again for any party." (*Burnet's Own Times*, vol. i. p. 375.)

In 1669 he was appointed lord high commissioner to the parliament, and he held the same high office in four succeeding sessions; also in the convention of estates in 1678. On the 2d May 1672 he was created duke of Lauderdale, and marquis of March, as descended from the Dunbars earls of March, by patent, to him and the heirs male of his body, and on 2d June following he was installed a knight of the Garter at Windsor. In 1674 the English House of Commons voted an address to his majesty to remove the duke from all his employments, and from his majesty's presence and councils for ever, as being a person obnoxious and dangerous to the government; but, instead of doing so, the king, on 25th June of that year, created him a peer of England, by the title of earl of Guildford and Baron Petersham, by patent, to him and the heirs male of his body. He was likewise sworn a member of the privy council of England. His power had become so great, and his administration so oppressive and arbitrary, that a secret combination was formed against him in Scotland, at the head of which was the duke of Hamilton, and in 1679 the king admitted the latter, and others of his political opponents, to an audience, to complain of his proceedings, at which the earls of Essex and Halifax were present. Sir George Mackenzie, the lord advocate, was also there to defend Lauderdale's administration. The king afterwards expressed his approval of his minister's government in the following heartless words: "I perceive," said he, "that Lauderdale has been guilty of many criminal actions against the people of Scotland, but I cannot find that he has done anything contrary to my interest." On the arrival of the duke of York in Scotland in 1680, his influence declined. He was deprived of all his offices, except that of extraordinary lord of session, which had been conferred upon him for life, and in July 1682 the pensions granted to him and his duchess were taken away. He died at Tunbridge Wells on the 24th of the following month, in his 67th year. The following is his portrait:

Fountainhall says, "He was the learnedest and most powerful minister of state in his age; discontent and age (corpulency also, it is said) were the chief ingredients of his death, if his duchess and physicians were free of it; for she abused him most grossly, and had gotten all from him she could expect, and was glad to be quit of him." He was twice married: first, to Anne, second daughter of the first earl of Home, coheiress with her sister, Margaret, countess of Moray, of her brother, the second earl of Home, and by her had an only daughter, Lady Anne, who married the second marquis of Tweeddale; and 2dly, to Elizabeth, countess of Dysart, in her own right, widow of Sir Lionel Talmash, of Helsingham, in Suffolk, baronet. Having no male issue, the English honours became extinct, and also the titles of duke of Lauderdale and marquis of March. His other Scottish honours devolved on his youngest brother.

Charles, third earl of Lauderdale, a lord of session under the title of Lord Halton, had married on 18th November 1652, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Richard Lauder of Halton, or Hatton, in Mid Lothian, whereby he became possessed of that property. Shortly after the Restoration he was created master and general of the Mint in Scotland, and was sworn of the Scottish privy council 15th June 1661. Eight years afterwards, he was elected one of

the commissioners for the shire of Edinburgh, and lord of the Articles in parliament, and on the 8th June of the same year (1669) was admitted an ordinary lord of session. In February 1671, he was appointed treasurer-depute and general of the mint. The same year, when his brother, the duke of Lauderdale, found himself opposed in his proceedings by Archbishop Sharp, the duke of Hamilton, and the marquis of Tweeddale, he called in Lord Halton to be his principal support in the council, where, in the absence of the chancellor and lord privy seal, he enjoyed the honour of presiding. On 12th May 1672 Lord Halton was created a baronet. His overbearing and insolent conduct, as his brother's assistant in the administration of Scottish affairs, was strongly complained of in a paper presented by the duke of Hamilton to Charles II., in 1679, detailing the grievances of the people of Scotland, under the oppressive government of the duke of Lauderdale. On the fall of Lauderdale, Halton's enemies resolved upon his ruin. Burnet states (*Own Times*, vol. ii. p. 299, ed. 1823) that in July 1681, "As they were going on in public business, one stood up in parliament and accused Lord Halton, the duke's brother, of perjury on the account of Mitchell's business." Like his brother, the duke, Halton had sworn on the trial in 1678 of Mitchell, who was accused of firing a pistol at Archbishop Sharp, that he knew of no promise made to the prisoner that his life should be saved if he confessed the crime. To this passage of Burnet the editor of Burnet's work has added the following note: "It is related that Lord Kincardine sent a bishop to Duke Lauderdale, desiring him to consider better, before he denied, upon oath, the promise of life which had been given to Mitchell, because Lord Kincardine had letters from the duke and the duke's brother in his possession, which requested him to ask the king to make good the promise. On which place of Bishop Burnet's history, the late Lord Auchinleck, Judge Boswell, who was grandson of Lady Kincardine, has written the following observation, inserted here by the favour of his lordship's grandson, James Boswell, Esq. of the Inner Temple: 'The bishop who was sent by my Lord Kincardine was Patterson, bishop of Edinburgh, and those very letters were the cause of Lauderdale's disgrace. For when the duke of York was in Scotland he sent for my Lady Kincardine, and these letters of her. My lady told the duke she would not part with the originals; but that if his grace pleased, he might take a copy of them; which he did, and showed them to his brother, the king, who was stunned at the villany, and ashamed he had employed such a minister, and immediately ordered all his posts and preferments to be taken from him.'" The prosecution against Lord Halton was stopped by the adjournment of parliament, and referred to the King. In November of the same year (1681) a letter was procured from the king, whereby he was deprived of the honour of presiding in council, and at the same time the accounts of the Treasury were ordered to be investigated. In June 1682, a commission was appointed to inquire into the coinage and mint, and upon their report, he was deprived of his offices, and the lord advocate ordered to proceed against him for malversation. On 20th March 1683, he and Sir John Falconer were, by the court of session, found liable to the king in £72,000 sterling. This sum his majesty reduced to £20,000, and ordained £16,000 of it to be paid to the lord chancellor, and £4,000 to Graham of Claverhouse, as a reward for his cruelties towards the persecuted Covenanters. The same year Lord Halton succeeded his brother as earl of Lauderdale, and on 11th March 1686 he was readmitted a privy councillor. He died 9th June 1691. He had six sons and two daughters.

Richard, the eldest son, fourth earl of Lauderdale, was styled before his father succeeded to the title, of Overgogar, and knighted. He was sworn a privy councillor, 9th October 1678, appointed general of the mint jointly with his father, and in 1681 made lord-justice-general. Being suspected, however, of being in correspondence with his father-in-law, the earl of Argyle, who had made his escape out of the castle of Edinburgh, he was deprived of that office in 1684. At the Revolution he went over to France, and joined the court of James VII. at St. Germains. He succeeded his father in 1691, and for his adherence to the exiled monarch he was outlawed by the high court of justiciary, 23d July 1694. Although a Roman Catholic, he disapproved of the violent measures of the abdicated king, and was not admitted to any share in his confidence. He advised King James to intrust his affairs to protestant statesmen, recommending the earl of Clarendon, the non-juring bishops in England, and the Lords Home, Southesk, and Sinclair in Scotland, as the fittest persons to serve his interests. His advice, however, was so little to James' mind that Lady Lauderdale, who was a protestant, was ordered to England, not to return any more, while the earl himself was forbid the court, and reduced to a pension of a hundred pistoles a-year. He retired to Paris, where he died in 1695. His translation of Virgil was printed in two vols. in 1737. Dryden, who saw the MS., adopted many of the lines into his own translation. By his countess, Lady Anne Campbell, second daughter of the ninth earl of Argyle, he had no issue, and the title in consequence devolved on his brother.

John, fifth earl, passed advocate 30th July 1680. He was afterwards knighted, and on 12th March 1685 was elected M.P. for Mid Lothian. Unlike his father, he concurred heartily in the Revolution, and was appointed one of the lords of session 28th October 1689, when he assumed the judicial title of Lord Ravelrig, from an estate of that name in Mid Lothian, which he had purchased in 1680. He was also sworn a member of the privy council, and was colonel of the Edinburghshire militia. On succeeding his brother as earl of Lauderdale, he took the oaths and his seat in parliament, 8th September 1696. He supported the treaty of Union, and died 30th August 1710. He married Lady Margaret Cunningham, only child of Alexander, tenth earl of Glencairn, and heir of line of that family, and had three sons and a daughter. James, Lord Maitland, the eldest son, predeceased his father in 1709. He had married in 1702 Lady Jean Sutherland, eldest daughter of the fifteenth earl of Sutherland, and had one daughter, Jean, the wife of Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, baronet, a lord of session and justiciary. Her eldest son, Sir Adam Fergusson, baronet, in her right, claimed the earldom of Glencairn as heir general of the tenth earl, but his claim was not allowed (see page 313 of this volume, also Douglas' Peerage, vol. ii. p. 73). The other sons were Charles, sixth earl, and Colonel John Maitland.

Charles, sixth earl of Lauderdale, served as a volunteer under the duke of Argyle at the battle of Sheriffmuir, 13th November 1715, and is said to have behaved with great gallantry. He was general of the mint, and lord-lieutenant of Edinburgh. At the general election of 1741 he was elected one of the sixteen representative Scots peers. He died at Hatton, 15th July 1744, in his 56th year. By his countess, Lady Elizabeth Ogilvy, eldest daughter of the earl of Findlater and Seafield, lord-high-chancellor of Scotland, he had nine sons and five daughters. The eldest, James, succeeded him. The other sons were, the Hon. Charles Maitland Barclay of Tillicoultry, who was thrice married, and by his first wife, Isabel Bar-

clay, heiress of Towie in Aberdeenshire, he acquired that estate, when he assumed the name of Barclay; the Hon. and Rev. George Maitland, a dignified clergyman in Ireland; the Hon. Richard Maitland, colonel in the army, died in 1772; General the Hon. Alexander Maitland; Rear-admiral the Hon. Frederick Lewis Maitland of Rankeillour, who married Margaret Dick, heiress of Rankeillour and Lindores in Fife, in right of her mother, the sister of James MacGill of Rankeillour, who claimed the title of viscount of Oxfurd; the Hon. Patrick Maitland of Freugh, commander of an East Indiaman; Lieutenant-colonel Hon. John Maitland, clerk of the Pipe in the Scottish Exchequer, elected in 1774 M.P. for the Haddington burghs; and Hon. William Maitland, who died young.

Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, son of Admiral Maitland of Rankeillour, the sixth son, distinguished himself as a naval officer, and to him the Emperor Napoleon I. surrendered on board the Bellerophon in 1815. He was born at Rankeillour September 7, 1779, and entered the navy at an early age. In his sixteenth year he was appointed lieutenant of the Andromeda, 32 guns. He afterwards served in Lord Duncan's flagship, the Venerable, 74, till 1797, when he was appointed by Lord St. Vincent first lieutenant of the Kingfisher sloop of war, in which he assisted at the capture of many privateers belonging to the French; one of which, La Betsy, a sloop of 18 guns and 118 men, defended herself with considerable bravery. Upon the prize-money for this vessel being distributed, the Kingfisher's crew subscribed £50 to purchase Lieutenant Maitland a sword. In December 1798, the Kingfisher was wrecked at the entrance of the Tagus, when proceeding to sea under the temporary command of Lieutenant Maitland, who, on his arrival at Gibraltar, was tried by a court-martial, and honourably acquitted. Immediately afterwards he was appointed flag-lieutenant to Earl St. Vincent, and on July 7, 1799, was sent to reconnoitre the French and Spanish fleets. Falling in with them the following morning, he was surrounded, and compelled to surrender. He was conveyed prisoner to the flagship of Admiral Gravina, who received him with the utmost kindness, and a few days after permitted him to return to Gibraltar, without being exchanged. After being commander of the Cameleon sloop, he was, December 10, 1800, appointed by Lord Keith to the Waassenaar, 64; but as that ship was lying at Malta unfit for service, he obtained permission to accompany the expedition against the French in Egypt, where his conduct in command of the armed launches, employed to cover the landing of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army, and in the subsequent battles of March 13 and 21, 1801, obtained him the thanks of the naval and military commanders-in-chief. In October 1802, he was appointed to the Loire frigate, mounting 46 guns, two boats of which, during the night of June 27, 1803, carried the French national brig Venteux, lying close under the batteries of the Isle of Bas. In the succeeding March he captured the Braave, French privateer, and in August following, while cruising for the protection of the homeward-bound convoys, after a pursuit of 20 hours, and a running fight of 15 minutes, he made himself master of the Blonde, of 30 nine-pounders and 240 men. On June 3, 1805, he entered Muros Bay, on the coast of Spain, and the fort having been gallantly carried by Mr. Yeo, his first lieutenant, he took possession of all the enemy's vessels lying in the road. On the 27th of the same month the common council of the city of London voted him their thanks for his distinguished conduct on this occasion, and about the same period he received an elegant sword from the committee at Lloyd's. On October 18, the corporation of Cork voted him the freedom of that city, in a silver box. He afterwards captured the French frigate, La Libre, of 40 guns, and subsequently the Princess of Peace, Spanish privateer. On 28th November 1806, he was appointed to the Emerald frigate, on board of which he made several important captures of French, Spanish, and American vessels. After serving on the Halifax and West India stations, he was, early in 1815, removed to the Bellerophon, 74, in which he was sent to watch the motions of two French frigates and two corvettes lying at Rochefort. While there, he effectually frustrated the plans of Napoleon for his escape by sea, after the battle of Waterloo; in consequence of which the fallen emperor surrendered to him on the 15th of July, on board the Bellerophon. On their arrival at Plymouth, and previous to his removal to the Northumberland, his illustrious captive sent one of his attendants to Captain Maitland, proposing to present him with a gold box containing his portrait, set with diamonds, an offer which he declined; and some time after he addressed a letter to the Edinburgh Annual Register, for the purpose of correcting several misstatements contained in that publication respecting his prisoner. In October 1818 he was appointed to the Vengeur, 74, on board of which, in December 1820, he conveyed the king of the Two Sicilies from Naples to Leghorn, on his way to attend the congress at Laybach. On his majesty's landing, he personally invested Captain Maitland with the insignia of a knight commander of the order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, and presented him with a valuable gold box, containing his portrait set with diamonds. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral and appointed commander-in-chief in the East Indies. He died on board his flag-ship, the Wellesley, at sea, in the vicinity of Bombay, December 30, 1839. He was nominated a companion of the Bath in 1815, and a knight commander, November 17, 1830. He married an Irish lady, by whom he had no issue.

James, seventh earl of Lauderdale, the eldest son of the sixth earl, was for twenty-five years in the army; appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 16th foot, 20th September 1745, he resigned his commission on the promotion of a junior officer above him. He was one of the sixteen Scottish representative peers, and under the act of 1747, for abolishing heritable jurisdictions, he got for the regality of Thirlestane and bailiary of Lauderdale £1,000, instead of £8,000, which he claimed. (*Douglas' Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 76.) He was a lord of police from February 1766 till the abolition of that board in 1782. He died at Hatton 17th August, 1789, in his 72d year. By his countess, Mary Turner, only child and heiress of Sir Thomas Lombe, knight, alderman of London, he got a large fortune, and had issue, Valdave Charles Lauder, Viscount Maitland, who died before his father, in 1754; James, eighth earl; Lieutenant-general Hon. Thomas Maitland, appointed in January 1805, governor and commander-in-chief at Ceylon; three other sons and six daughters.

James, eighth earl, a distinguished public character, was born at Hatton, in Mid Lothian, January 26, 1759. He was early placed under the superintendence of the learned Dr. Andrew Dalzel; and after studying at the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, he completed his education at Paris. On his return home, he was in 1780 admitted a member of the faculty of advocates. At the general election the same year he was chosen M.P. for Newport, in Cornwall, and in 1784 for Malmesbury. In the House of Commons he rendered himself conspicuous by his steady adherence to the political principles of his friend Mr. Fox. He was an energetic supporter of the latter's India bill, and one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. He succeeded his father in 1789, and at the general election in the ensuing

year, he was chosen a representative peer for Scotland. On account of his health he went to Paris in August 1792, accompanied by Dr. Moore, father of Sir John Moore, who had formerly attended the duke of Hamilton on the Continent, and who, on his return, published a 'Journal during a residence in France from the beginning of August to the middle of December 1792.' The attack on the Tuilleries, and the imprisonment of Louis XVI. and his family, took place three days after the earl's arrival in the French capital. After the massacres of the 2d September, the British ambassador having left Paris, Lord Lauderdale deemed it unsafe to remain, and on the 4th of that month he proceeded to Calais, but in October he returned to Paris, which he again left on 5th December for London.

In the House of Lords he was a frequent speaker, distinguishing himself by his active opposition to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, the Sedition Bill, and other measures of the administration. His political opinions, indeed, were, for that period, considered extreme, and during the excitement consequent on the French Revolution, he made himself remarkable, by appearing in the House of Lords in the rough costume of Jacobinism. On the formation of the Grenville administration in February 1806, Lord Lauderdale was created a baron of the United Kingdom, and sworn a member of the privy council. In the subsequent July he was appointed keeper of the great seal of Scotland. On 2d August he departed for France, invested with full powers to conclude peace, the negotiations for which had been for several weeks carried on by the earl of Yarmouth. Arriving at Paris on the 5th, he joined that nobleman in the arduous task of treating with Napoleon and Talleyrand. The negotiations were conducted with Generals Clarke, afterwards duke de Feltre, and Champigny. The earl of Yarmouth was recalled 14th August, when the whole duty devolved on Lord Lauderdale. The war between France and Prussia breaking out in September, the emperor set off for Germany, and on 6th October his lordship addressed his last note to Talleyrand, which thus concluded: "If, therefore, the undersigned has received orders to demand his passports to depart from France, it is certainly not because his sovereign wishes to renounce peace, but because his majesty finds himself obliged to do so, the French government not having consented to all the conditions which were comprised in the proposals originally made by them to his Britannic majesty; and having, moreover, rejected, as the basis of the treaty with Russia, the just and reasonable conditions which the undersigned was authorised to propose." His lordship quitted Paris on the 9th of October. A full statement of the progress and termination of the negotiations appeared in the London Gazette of 21st October 1806.

His lordship only held office till the change of administration in March 1807. For the last ten years of his life he lived in retirement, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died at Thirlstane castle, Berwickshire, September 13, 1839, aged 80. He was the author of 'Letters to the Peers of Scotland,' London, 1794, 8vo; 'Thoughts on Finance; suggested by the Measures of the Present Session,' 1796, 4to; 'A Speech on the Subject of the Finances,' 1796, 4to; 'Letter on the Present Measures of Finance; in which the Bill now depending in Parliament is particularly considered,' 1798, 8vo; 'An Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth, and into the Means and Causes of its Increase,' Edinburgh, 1804, 8vo; 'Observations on the Review of his Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth; published in the 8th Number of the Edinburgh Review,' Edin. 1804, 8vo 'Thoughts on the Alarming State of the Circulation, and the Means of Redressing the Pecuniary Grievances of Ireland,' Edin. 1805, 8vo; 'Hints to the Manufacturers of Great Britain on the Consequences of the Irish Union; and the System since pursued, of Borrowing in England for the Service of Ireland,' Edin. 1805, 8vo; 'An Inquiry into the Practical Merits of the System of the Government of India, under the Board of Control, Edin. 1809, 8vo; 'Further Considerations of the State of the Currency, in which the Means of Restoring our Circulation to a Salutary State are fully explained,' 1812, 1814, 8vo; 'Letter on the Corn Laws,' 1814, 8vo; 'Three Letters to the Duke of Wellington,' on the public income and expenditure, London, 1829, 8vo.

By his countess, Eleanor, only daughter and heiress of Anthony Todd, Esq., secretary to the general post-office, whom he married August 15, 1782, he had James, 9th earl; Hon. Sir Anthony Maitland, 10th earl; Colonel Hon. John Maitland, died unmarried in 1839; Hon. Charles Fox Maitland, died in 1817; and five daughters.

James, 9th earl of Lauderdale, born May 12, 1784, succeeded his father in 1839, and died a bachelor Aug. 22, 1860. His brother, Admiral Sir Anthony Maitland, born June 10, 1785, became 10th earl; unmarried. He entered the navy young, and as a midshipman on board the Medusa frigate particularly distinguished himself in the attack on the Boulogne flotilla in 1801, when he was severely wounded. During the latter part of the war he commanded the Pique frigate on the West India station, where he captured the Hawk American privateer. In 1816 he was appointed to the Glasgow, of 40 guns, which ship formed part of Lord Exmouth's squadron at Algiers, and the same year was named a military companion of the Bath. In 1817 he was reappointed to the Glasgow, and served on the Mediterranean station till 1821. In 1820 he was made a knight commander of the order of St. Michael and St George, and in 1852, a military knight commander of the Bath. In 1848 he was appointed rear-admiral of the Red, in 1853 vice-admiral, and in 1858 admiral.

The title is granted by patent to the heirs male of the grantee. Heir presumptive, (1861) Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, son of Hon. General William Mordaunt Maitland, 3d son of the 7th earl. Next heir after him, Charles Barclay Maitland, born in 1822, son of Rev. Charles Maitland, rector of Little Longford, Wiltshire, and great-great-grandson of Hon. Charles Maitland, 2d son of 6th earl of Lauderdale.

LAW, John, of Lauriston, a famous financial projector, the son of a goldsmith, was born in Edinburgh in April 1671. At the end of this memoir will be found some particulars of his family. He was bred to no profession, but early displayed a singular capacity for calculation. On his father's death he succeeded to the small estates of Lauriston and Randleston, but having acquired habits of gambling and extravagance, he soon became deeply involved, when his mother paid his debts, and obtained possession of the property, which she immediately entailed. Tall and handsome in person, and much addicted to gallantry, he was at this time familiarly known by the name of Beau Law. Having gone to London, he there had a quarrel with another young man, one Ed-

ward Wilson, whom he had the misfortune to kill in a duel, for which he was tried at the Old Bailey, and being found guilty of murder, was sentenced to death, April 20, 1694. Though pardoned by the Crown, he was detained in prison in consequence of an appeal being lodged against him by the brother of the deceased, but contrived to make his escape from the King's Bench, and immediately proceeded to France, and afterwards to Holland. About 1700 he returned to Scotland, and, having directed his attention to the financial system of the French and Dutch bankers, particularly of the latter, in 1701 he published at Glasgow, 'Proposals and Reasons for constituting a Council of Trade in Scotland.' He also had the address to recommend himself to the king's ministers, who employed him to arrange and prepare the Revenue Accounts, which were in great confusion at the time of settling the equivalent before the Union. With the view of remedying the deficiency of a circulating medium, for the want of which the industry of the country was in a languishing condition, he proposed to the Scottish legislature the establishment of a bank, with paper issues to the amount of the value of all the lands in the kingdom. The principles on which this scheme was founded are fully explained in his work, published at Edinburgh in 1705, entitled 'Money and Trade Considered, with a Proposal for Supplying the nation with Money;' but the project was rejected by parliament.

Proceeding to France, Law had recourse to gaming for his subsistence, and won large sums of money at play. He obtained an introduction to the duke of Orleans, and offered his scheme to Chamillart, the minister of finance, who considered it a dangerous innovation, in consequence of which the projector unexpectedly received a police-order to quit Paris within twenty-four hours. He next visited Italy, and was banished in a similar manner from Venice and Genoa as a designing adventurer. His success at play, however, was so great, that, when he returned to Paris, after the succession of Orleans to the regency, he was in possession of no less a sum than £100,000. His scheme was at first rejected by Demarest, the new finance minister, but, having been fortunate enough to secure the patronage of the regent, Law received letters patent, dated March 2, 1716, by which his bank was at length established in Paris, with a capital of 1,200 shares, of 5,000 livres each, which soon bore a premium. This bank became the office for all public receipts, and, in 1717, there was annexed to it the famous Mississippi Scheme, or West India Company, which was invested with the full sovereignty of Louisiana, and was expected to realize immense sums, by planting colonies and extending commerce. In 1718 this bank was declared a Royal bank, and such was the confidence of the public in its operations, that the shares rose to twenty times their original value. In 1719 their valuation was more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie of the kingdom. In May of the same year the French East India Company was incorporated with the West India Company, when they received the united name of the Company of the Indies. In January 1720 Law was appointed comptroller-general of the finances, which in effect elevated him to the premiership of France; but the stupendous fabric of false credit which he had reared at length fell to the ground, the shares sank in value as rapidly as they had risen; and so great had been the rage for speculation, that, though immense fortunes were made by some parties on the occasion, many thousand families were ruined, and the government itself was reduced to the very verge of bankruptcy. The same desperate game of chance was the same year played in England by the directors of the South Sea Bubble, which reduced many hundred persons to disgrace and beggary.

Law was obliged to resign his post, after he had held it only for five months, and to quit France. With no more than 800 louis d'ors, the wreck of his immense fortune, he travelled to Brussels and Venice, and through Germany to Copenhagen. Receiving an invitation from the British ministry to return to England, he was presented, on his arrival, to George I., by Admiral Sir John Norris, and, about the same time, attended by the duke of Argyle, the earl of Ilay, and other friends, he appeared at the bar of the court of King's Bench, November 28, 1721, and pleaded his majesty's pardon for the murder of Edward Wilson. In 1725 he left Britain, and finally settled at Ve-

nice, where he died, March 21, 1729, in a state of poverty, though occupied to the last in vast schemes of finance, and fully convinced of the solidity of his system, the signal failure of which he attributed to panic. The following epitaph was written soon after the death of this distinguished financier:—

> Ci git cet *Ecossois* celebre,
> Ce calculateur sans egale,
> Que par les regles de l'Algebre
> A mis *France* à l'hopital.

Law's great-great-grandfather, James Law, was archbishop of Glasgow in the beginning of the 17th century. The father of this prelate was portioner of Lathrisk, Fifeshire, and his mother, Agnes Strang, was of the house of Balcaskie. Admitted minister of Kirkliston, Linlithgowshire, in 1582, he became bishop of Orkney in 1606, and archbishop of Glasgow in 1615. He died in Nov. 1632. He first married a daughter of Dundas of Newliston, and 2dly, Marion, 2d daughter of John Boyle of Kelburn, ancestor of the earls of Glasgow, and widow of Matthew Ross of Haining. His widow erected a handsome monument to his memory over his grave in the upper end of the chancel of Glasgow cathedral. He purchased from the Wardlaws of Torry, the estate of Brunton, Fifeshire, now called Barnslee. His great-grandson, William Law, goldsmith in Edinburgh, the father of the financier, was the second son of James Law of Brunton. He purchased the two small estates of Lauriston and Randleston, about 180 acres, parish of Cramond, Mid Lothian, and married Jean Campbell, descended from a branch of the ducal house of Argyle.

Law married Lady Catharine Knollys, daughter of the 3d earl of Banbury, issue a son, John Law, and a daughter. The latter married her cousin, Viscount Wallingford, afterwards created Lord Althorp. Lady Wallingford survived her husband more than half a century, and died in London, October 14, 1790, leaving no issue. The son, John Law of Lauriston, a cornet of the regiment of Nassau, Friesland, died at Maestricht in 1734.

William Law, 3d son of Jean Campbell of Lauriston, succeeded to the entail on the extinction of the issue male of her eldest son. William's eldest son, John, attained the rank of commandant-general and president of council of the French settlements in India, and died at Paris about 1796. On May 21, 1808, Francis John William Law, a merchant in London, was served nearest and legitimate heir of entail and provision of the reformed religion, of his father, John Law, and entered into possession of the estate of Lauriston, to the exclusion of his elder brothers, Roman Catholics, according to the then law. The estate subsequently became the property of Mr. Allan, banker, Edinburgh. Lauriston Castle was at one period the residence of Andrew Rutherfurd, Esq., M. P., afterwards a lord of session under the title of Lord Rutherfurd.

Law's brother's family remained in France. His grand-nephew was James Bernard Law, a marshal of France, one of the most gallant and sagacious lieutenants of Napoleon I., the bearer of the treaty of Amiens to London in 1802; and the hero of the desperate battle of Goldberg. He was made a count by Napoleon, and created marquis of Lauriston by Louis XVIII. He died June 10, 1828. His elder son, General Augustus John Alexander Law, 2d marquis of Lauriston, died June 27, 1860, leaving 3 sons. The younger son of Marshal Law bore the title of Count Napoleon Law.

John Law's works are:

Proposals and Reasons for constituting a Council of Trade in Scotland. Edin. 1701, 8vo. Glasg. 1751, 12mo.

Money and Trade considered; with a proposal for Supplying the Nation with Money. Glasg. 1705, 4to. 1750, 8vo. 1760, 12mo.

Œuvres contenant les Principes sur le Numeraire, le Commerce, le Credit, et les Banques, avec des Notes. Paris, 1790, 8vo

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LEARMONTH, a surname as old as the reign of Malcolm III. The principal family of the name was Learmonth of Ercildoune in the Merse, of which was Thomas the Rhymer, the earliest poet of Scotland (see RYMER, Thomas of Ercildoune). A younger son of this celebrated personage is said to have married Janet Dairsie, heiress of Dairsie, in Fife, and to have obtained with her that estate and the heritable offices of bailie and admiral of the regality of St. Andrews. Sir James Learmonth of Dairsie, master of the household to King James V., was provost of St. Andrews in 1546.

Learmonth of Balcomie, also in Fife, of this family, was master of the household to James IV. In a note to his Introduction to the metrical Romance of Sir Tristrem, Sir Walter Scott says: "In removing and arranging some ancient papers, lodged in the offices of the Clerks of Session, the following genealogical memoir was discovered, among many

writings belonging to the family of Learmonth of Balcomy, which is now extinct. It is in the handwriting of the 17th century. 'The genealogy of the honourable and ancient sirname of Leirmont. Leirmont bears *Or*, on a chevron, *S*, three mascles voided of the first; the name is from France. The chief of the name was the laird of Ersilmont in the Merse, whose predecessor, Thomas Leirmonth, (lived) in the reign of Alexander III. He foretold his death. One of whose sons married Janet de Darsie, and had the lands of Darsie in Fife, be that marriage; the contract is yet extant confirmed be the king. The house of Darsie bear a rose in base for difference. It is now extinct; only Leirmont of Balcomie in Fife, is chief now, whose predecessor was master of howshold to King James IV. His predecessor was the eldest son of Darsie, and took to himselfe the estate of Balcomie, leaving Darsie to the second brother. Upon this account, Balcomie is holden of the king, and Darsie of the archbishop of St. Andrews; so Balcomie bears the simple coat without the rose in base, since the distinction of Dairsie.'" In 1604 Sir John Learmonth of Balcomie, knight, was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English commissioners relative to a treaty of union with England, a favourite project of James VI. He was a member of the assembly held at Perth on 25th August 1618, at which the five articles were agreed upon, he voting for them. On the renewal of the high commission in 1619 he was one of the members of that arbitrary tribunal. Both families have long been extinct; the name, however, is not uncommon in Scotland. (For DARSIE, see p. 21 of this vol.)

LECKIE, the surname of an old family in the county of Dumbarton. The head of the family, at the beginning of the 18th century, was John Leckie of Croy-Leckie, in that county. He married a daughter of Macgregor of Glengyle by his wife, a daughter of the first William Campbell of Glenfalloch, by whom he had several children. He was proprietor of the lands of Croy-Leckie, afterwards the property of Mr. Blackburn, and of the lands of Balvie, which became the property of Mr. Campbell-Douglas. Having joined the cause of the Stuarts with his brother-in-law, Rob Roy, in the rebellion of 1715, his estates were forfeited, and he fled the country with all his family, except the youngest son and a daughter, who remained in Scotland. This son, Thomas, Leckie, minister of the parish of Kilmaronock from 1703 to 1723, married Janet, daughter of James Buchanan of Catter, parish of Drymen, now belonging to the duke of Montrose. He had an only son, William, who became proprietor of the estate of Broich, now called Arngomery, Stirlingshire, and was grandfather of William Leckie-Ewing, Esq. of Arngomery, sole male representative of the family. The daughter of John Leckie married James Maxwell of Merksworth, Renfrewshire, from which marriage the Maxwell-Graham family (of which the 13th countess of Buchan is a *dr*), is descended, as are also the Blacks, sometime of Clairmont, near Glasgow.

LEE, JOHN, M.D., D.D., and LL.D., a learned divine, and principal of the university of Edinburgh from 1840 to 1859, was born, of humble parentage, in 1780, at Torwoodlee Mains, parish of Stow, Mid Lothian. He studied for the medical profession at the university of Edinburgh. He obtained the degree of M.A., and was offered the chair of moral philosophy in the university of Wilna, which the Czar was about to establish in Russian Poland, but the arrangement was broken off in consequence of a change in the political relations of Russia and Great Britain.

On concluding his medical studies, he took the degree of doctor of medicine, and for a short time held an appointment in the hospital department of the army. Having attended the regular theological classes, he was, in 1807, licensed to preach the gospel by the presbytery of Edinburgh, and ordained minister of a chapel in London in connection with the church of Scotland; but in 1808 was presented to the parish of Peebles. In the summer of 1812, he was appointed by the Crown professor of ecclesiastical history and divinity in St. Mary's college, St. Andrews, and on three annual occasions afterwards he was chosen rector of that university. During the session of 1820–21 he was professor of moral philosophy in King's college and university, Old Aberdeen. In the latter year he was presented by the Crown to the first charge of the Canongate, Edinburgh, where he had for his colleague the venerable and much esteemed Dr. Buchanan, who died Dec. 6, 1832.

During the time that he was minister of the Canongate, Dr. Lee began an agitation for the freer circulation of the Bible which, after a lawsuit of several years' continuance against the Bible Societies, led to the removal of the restrictions that had till then prevented the Scriptures from being circulated at a cheap rate. He was the acknowledged leader of the party who called in question the sovereign's prerogative in the printing of the Bible, and with great trouble, and at considerable expense to himself, he collected materials for certain treatises which he wrote on the subject. In 1824, he was nominated one of the royal commissioners for inquiring into the state of the universities of Scotland, and in that capacity he drew up the Report on the University of Glasgow. On Aug. 13th of the same year, he was, on the death of Dr. Fleming, presented to the church and parish of Lady Yester's, Edinburgh.

In 1827 he was elected clerk of the General Assembly, and during the long period that he held that office his services were highly esteemed and universally acknowledged throughout the Established church. The pastoral addresses prepared

by him in that capacity, and which the General Assembly addressed to the congregations of the church, were styled by Dr. Chalmers "saintly and beautiful compositions." During the winter of 1827–28, Dr. Lee gratuitously discharged the laborious and responsible duties of Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh. In 1830, he was appointed one of the royal chaplains for Scotland. In 1832 he was proposed as a candidate for the moderatorship of the General Assembly, in opposition to Dr. Chalmers, when the latter was elected. In 1835 Dr. Lee was inducted as successor to Dr. Brown in the Old Church, Edinburgh, as colleague to Dr. Macknight, and in 1837 he was appointed by the Crown principal of the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, St. Andrews; but from that situation he retired in five months. The following year he was appointed secretary to the Bible Board of Scotland, an office which he declined. In 1839 he was appointed principal of the university of St. Andrews.

As one of the leaders of the moderate party in the church of Scotland, when the ten years' conflict began which ended in the disruption of 1843, his friendship with Dr. Chalmers was for a time interrupted. The personal controversy that in 1838 arose out of the difference of their views on the church extension scheme led to the most painful feelings on both sides. On the death of Principal Baird, in January 1840, Dr. Lee was elected by the town council, the then patrons, principal of the university of Edinburgh; and in October of the same year he relinquished his charge in the Old church. There had been previously several discussions in the Assembly and other church courts on the subject of his holding both a university and a parochial charge. In the following year he was nominated one of the deans of the Chapel Royal. In October 1843, he was appointed by the town council, on the demission of Dr. Chalmers, professor of divinity in the university, which chair he held along with the principalship. At the meeting of the General Assembly of 1844 he was elected moderator, being the first that was chosen after the opening of the new General Assembly Hall of the Established church in Edinburgh. As principal of the university it was his custom every year to begin the session by an address to the students.

Dr. Lee was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and at the time of his death one of its vice-presidents. Besides being M.D. and D.D., he was also LL.D. To his great scholarship and erudition all parties willingly bore testimony. With his vast stores of knowledge in every department of human learning, it is certainly a matter of surprise that Principal Lee never published anything of permanent or national importance. A few pamphlets, with an edition of a very admirable little book, entitled 'A Mother's Legacie to her Unborne Childe,' form nearly his whole contributions to the literature of his country.

Dr. Lee died on the morning of May 2, 1859. His successor in the principalship was Sir David Brewster, one of his fellow-students when at college.

Principal Lee's works are:

Memorials for the Bible Societies in Scotland, containing Remarks on the Complaint of His Majesty's Printers against the Marquis of Huntly and others. Edin. 1824.

A Mother's Legacie to her Unborne Childe. Edited by Dr. Lee. Edin. 1825, 1852, 12mo.

Letter to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, relating to the Annuity Tax. Edin. 1834, 8vo.

Refutation of the Charges brought against him by Thomas Chalmers, D.D., and others, in reference to Church Extension and University Education. Edin. 1837, 8vo.

Letter to Right Hon. Viscount Melville, relative to Observations by Principal and Professors of Glasgow University, on the Proposal for University Reform by Royal Commissioners. Edin. 1837, 8vo.

Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland from the Reformation to the Revolution. (Posthumous.) Edited by his Son, the Rev. William Lee. Edinb. 1860, 2 vols. 8vo.

LEECHMAN, William, D.D., a learned divine, the son of a farmer, was born in the parish of Dolphington, Lanarkshire, in 1706. He acquired his education at the parish school, and completed his studies at the university of Edinburgh. In October 1731 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Paisley, and, in October 1736, was ordained minister of Beith. In October 1740 he was elected moderator of the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in July 1743 he married Miss Bridget Balfour, of the family of Pilrig, near Edinburgh. He was soon after elected professor of theology in the university of Glasgow, by the casting vote of the then lord rector, he and his opposing candidate, Mr. John

Maclaurin, brother of the celebrated professor at Edinburgh, having an equal number of votes. To prevent his induction to the chair, the defeated party brought a charge of heresy against him before the presbytery of Glasgow, founded on his sermon on prayer, in which, it was alleged, he had laid too little stress on the merit of the satisfaction and intercession of our blessed Saviour, as the sole ground of our acceptance with God. The synod of Glasgow and Ayr having taken up the case, unanimously found that there were no grounds whatever for charging Professor Leechman with unsoundness of faith, a decision which the General Assembly confirmed. He afterwards obtained the degree of D.D., and held the professorship for seventeen years, during which time he signalized himself by his able vindication of religion against the reasonings of Hume, Bolingbroke, Voltaire, and other deistical writers.

In May 1757 Dr. Leechman was chosen moderator of the General Assembly. In 1761 he was raised to the dignity of principal of Glasgow university, by a presentation from the king. In this situation he remained till his death, December 3, 1785.—His works are:

The Temper, Character, and Duty of a Minister of the Gospel; a Sermon preached before the Synod of Glasgow, on 1 Tim. iv. 16. Glasg. 1741, 1742, 8vo. This has passed through many editions.

On the Nature, Reasonableness, and Advantages of Prayer; a Discourse: with an attempt to answer the Objections against it. 1743.

The Wisdom of God in the Gospel Revelation; a Sermon. Edin. 1758, 8vo.

His collected sermons were re-published in 1789, in two volumes 8vo, with some account of his life, and of his lectures, by Dr. James Wodrow, minister at Stevenston.

Dr. Leechman wrote, besides, a life of Dr. Hutcheson, prefixed to the latter's 'System of Moral Philosophy,' published in 1755.

LEIGHTON, Alexander, D.D., a divine and physician, celebrated for being the victim of a most cruel persecution, was descended from an ancient family who possessed the estate of Ulysseshaven, now Usan, near Montrose, in Forfarshire, and was born in Edinburgh in 1568. He received his education, and the degree of D.D., at the university of St. Andrews, and afterwards studied medicine at Leyden, where he graduated. He was subsequently minister of the Scottish church at Utrecht. Resigning his charge, he came over to London, where he intended to practise medicine, but was interdicted by the college of physicians. Having published two works against episcopacy, the one entitled 'The Looking-Glass of the Holy War,' and the other, 'Zion's Plea against Prelacy,' he was prosecuted in the Star Chamber, June 4, 1630, at the instance of the bigot Laud, and, being found guilty, was sentenced by that iniquitous court to pay a fine of £10,000, to stand in the pillory, to have his ears cut off, his nose slit, first on the one nostril, and then on the other, his face branded, and to be publicly whipped. Between the sentence and the execution, Dr. Leighton escaped out of the Fleet prison, but was retaken in Bedfordshire, and endured the whole of this shocking and atrocious punishment. His sentence included also imprisonment for life; and he was closely immured for eleven years in the Fleet, so that, when at length released, he could neither walk, see, nor hear. This act of barbarous atrocity, committed by the great upholders of episcopacy in England, is without a parallel even in the annals of the Popish Inquisition of Spain, black and blood-stained as the pages of that dread tribunal are! The Long Parliament declared the entire proceedings against him illegal, and voted him £6,000 as some *solatium* for his sufferings; but it is doubtful if this sum was ever paid. In 1642, Lambeth House being converted into a state prison, he was appointed its keeper, and thus, by a strange retribution, came to preside in the palace of his great enemy Laud, soon after the execution of that arch-bigot and persecutor. Dr. Leighton died, insane, in 1644.

LEIGHTON, Robert, D.D., a prelate of singular learning, piety, and benevolence, the eldest son of the preceding, was born in Edinburgh in 1611, and received his education at the university there. He entered it as a student in 1627, and took his degree of M.A. in 1631. He was subsequently sent to Douay in France, and, on his return, obtained, in 1641, Presbyterian ordination, and was settled minister of the parish of Newbattle in Mid Lothian. Neither his mind nor his disposition was fitted for the stormy times in which he lived; and an anecdote is related of him which strikingly exemplifies this. It was the custom of the presbytery to inquire of its mem-

bers whether they had preached to the times, and when the question was put to Leighton, he replied, with a kind of play upon the word, "For God's sake, when all my brethren preach to the times, suffer one poor priest to preach about eternity." His dislike to the Covenant, and some early predilections in favour of Episcopacy, which he had imbibed at college, caused him to resign his living, and he was soon after chosen principal of the university of Edinburgh, in which situation he remained for ten years. Here he wrote his 'Prælectiones Theologicæ,' printed in 1693; and reprinted at Cambridge in 1828.

After the Restoration, when Charles II. resolved to force Episcopacy on the people of Scotland, Mr. Leighton was persuaded by his friends, and particularly by his brother, Sir Elisha Leighton, who was secretary to the duke of York, to accept of a bishopric. Accordingly, he and Archbishop Sharp, with two other newly created Scottish bishops, were consecrated at Westminster, December 12, 1661. The inconsistency of his conduct on this occasion can by no means be reconciled with his general character for wisdom and caution. He chose, however, the humblest see of the whole, namely, Dunblane, to which the deanery of the Chapel Royal was annexed, as also the priory of Monymusk, in Aberdeenshire. He objected to be addressed by the title of lord, and refused to accompany the other Scottish bishops in their pompous entry into Edinburgh. Finding that the moderate measures which he recommended were not approved of by his more violent brethren, he retired to his diocese, resolved to devote himself entirely to his episcopal and ministerial duties.

In 1665 he was induced to go to London to lay before the king a true representation of the severe and unjust proceedings of Sharp, and the other bishops in Scotland, towards the Presbyterians; on which occasion he declared to his majesty that he could not be a party "in the planting of the Christian religion itself in such a manner, much less a form of government;" and as he considered himself in some degree accessory to the violent measures of his brethren, he requested permission to resign his bishopric. Charles heard him with apparent regret for the oppressed state of the Scottish Presbyterians, and assured him that less rigorous measures should in future be adopted; but positively refused to accept his resignation. Deceived by the king's hollow professions, Leighton returned to his see; but, two years after, finding the persecution raging as fiercely as ever, he again went to court, when he succeeded so far as to prevail on his majesty to write a letter to the privy council, ordering them to allow such of the Presbyterian ministers, as were willing to accept of the indulgence, to serve in vacant churches, although they did not conform to the episcopal establishment. In 1670, on the resignation of Dr. Alexander Burnet, Bishop Leighton was induced, at the king's personal request, to accept of the archbishopric of Glasgow, chiefly impelled by the hope of accomplishing a long-cherished scheme of accommodation between the Presbyterians and Episcopalians, which had been examined and approved of by his majesty. "This was a work," says Pearson, his biographer, "in which he had embarked with the spirit of a martyr, and which he strenuously followed up by labours and watchings, through conflicts, defamation, and outrages, with toil of body and anguish of heart; a dearer price than he would have consented to give for any worldly dignities." His portrait is subjoined

Disappointed, however, in his object, and continually thwarted in his plans of moderation by Sharp and his tyrannical coadjutors, Leighton finally resolved to resign his dignity, as it was a burden too great for him to sustain. With this view, he again proceeded to London in the beginning of 1673, and, after much solicitation, obtained the king's reluctant consent to his retirement, on condition that he remained in office another year. That period having expired, and all prospect of reconciling the two parties being at an end, his resignation was at length accepted, when the former possessor of the see, Dr. Burnet, was restored to it. Bishop Leighton resided for some time within the college of Edinburgh, and afterwards removed to Broadhurst, in Sussex, the estate of his sister, the widow of Edward Lightmaker, Esq., where he lived for ten years in great privacy, spending his time in study, devotion, and acts of charity, and occasionally preaching. At the request of Bishop Burnet, he went to London to see the earl of Perth, and being seized with a pleurisy, died at the Bell Inn, in Warwick Lane, February 1, 1684, in the 71st year of his age.

This distinguished prelate is celebrated for his gentleness, unfeigned piety, extensive learning, and great disinterestedness. Although his bishopric produced him only £200, and his archbishopric £400 per annum, he founded an exhibition or bursary in the university of Edinburgh, with two more in that of Glasgow, and gave £150 for the maintenance of two paupers in St. Nicholas' Hospital, in the latter city. His writings still bear a high character; and some of them, particularly his admirable 'Commentary on St. Peter,' have been frequently reprinted.

His works are:

Sermons. London, 1692, 4to.

Prelectiones Theologicæ, quibus adjiciuntur Meditationes Ethico-Criticæ in Psalmos iv. xxxii. cxxx. Lond. 1693, 4to.

A Practical Commentary upon the First Epistle General of St. Peter. York, 1693, 2 vols. 4to. Also in 2 vols. 8vo.

Three Posthumous tracts, viz. Rules for a holy Life; a Sermon; and a Catechism. Lond. 1708, 12mo.

Works; with a Life of the Author, by the Rev. G. Jerment. 1808, 6 vols. 8vo. This is the most ample edition, including many pieces never before published.

LEITH, the surname of a family of great antiquity in Scotland, supposed to be of Norman extraction, which settled in Aberdeenshire, where there are several branches of it, all sprung from the same ancestor. In very early times the Leiths had considerable possessions in Mid Lothian, particularly the barony of Restalrig, and several others, within two miles of Edinburgh, in the vicinity of Leith, whence, it is thought, they assumed their surname. Nisbet (*System of Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 217) mentions the Leiths of Restalrig as a very ancient family. The Logans of Restalrig are said to have obtained their lands by marriage with a daughter of the Leiths. It is not known when they removed to Aberdeenshire; but in the reign of Alexander III., Sir Norman Leslie, progenitor of the earls of Rothes, married Elizabeth Leith, a daughter of the Leiths of Edingarrock in that county. Their immediate ancestor, William Leith, designed of Barns, supposed to be the male representative of the Leiths of Edingarrock, lived in the reign of David II. He was provost of Aberdeen in 1350, and went to England with the hostages for King David's ransom in 1358. He died in the reign of King Robert II., and was interred in the church of Aberdeen, where his monument, with his name and arms, was erected, the arms being the same as carried by the Leiths of Leith-hall, the principal family of the name.

His eldest son, Laurence, provost of Aberdeen in the years 1401, 1403, and 1411, made a present to that town of their largest bell, with his name upon it. He died in the reign of James II., and was buried in the church of Aberdeen. The second son, John Leith, was frequently ambassador to the court of England, to negotiate affairs of state, particularly in 1412, 1413, and 1416, and was at last appointed one of the commissioners to settle the terms for the liberation of King James I., in 1423.

Laurence's son, Norman Leith, had three sons, of whom John, the youngest, was progenitor of the Leiths of Overhall in Aberdeenshire. John Leith of Leith-hall, the twelfth of this family, married Mary, daughter of Charles Hay of Rannes, in the same county, by whom he had a son, John, who succeeded to Leith-hall, and died in 1763. His son, John Leith of Leith-hall, had several sons, the third of whom was the following:

Sir James Leith, K.C.B., a distinguished military commander, born at Leith-hall, August 8, 1763. He received his education at Marischal college, Aberdeen, and, after spending some time at Lisle, occupied in the studies suitable for a military life, he was appointed second lieutenant in the 21st regiment. Soon after he was raised to the rank of lieutenant and captain in the 81st Highlanders. At the peace, in 1783, he removed to the 5th regiment, stationed at Gibraltar, and was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Robert Boyd, the governor. He afterwards served in the same capacity, first to General O'Hara, and then to General David Dundas at Toulon; and on the recall of the British forces from that place, he returned to England, being appointed major, by brevet, in 1794. Having raised a regiment of fencibles in Aberdeenshire, he proceeded with it to Ireland, where he was employed during the Rebellion of 1798. He was afterwards appointed colonel of the 13th battalion of Reserve, and subsequently promoted to the rank of brigadier-general on the staff in Ireland. In 1808 he was made major-general.

In the Peninsular war, General Leith served with much distinction, and at the head of the 59th regiment acted with great intrepidity at the battle of Corunna. In September 1810 he was appointed to the command of a corps of 10,000 men, with which he was engaged in the battle of Busaco, and at the head of the 9th and 88th regiments, made a brilliant and decisive charge upon the enemy. While the troops remained within the lines of Torres Vedras, General Leith obtained the command of the fifth division, which he held

throughout the Peninsular campaign. Being attacked by the Walcheren fever, he was compelled to return for a short time to England for the recovery of his health. He rejoined the army after it had taken possession of Ciudad Rodrigo; and at the siege of Badajos he headed the troops in the memorable escalade that, in spite of a most destructive fire from the enemy, finally led to the capture of that important place. He also distinguished himself as a brave and skilful general in the battle of Salamanca, where his division, the fifth, was prominently engaged, and sustained a heavy loss. During a tremendous charge, while in the act of breaking the French squares, he received a severe wound, which eventually caused him to quit the field. With his aide-de-camp, Captain, afterwards Colonel, Sir Andrew Leith Hay, who was also severely wounded, he was carried to the village of Las Torres, and thence they were removed to the house of the marquis Escalla, in Salamanca, where the victory over the French was celebrated with great rejoicings.

The prince regent conferred on General Leith the insignia of the Bath, "for his distinguished conduct in the action fought near Corunna, and in the battle of Busaco; for his noble daring at the assault and capture of Badajos by storm; and for his heroic conduct in the ever-memorable action fought on the plains of Salamanca, where, in personally leading the fifth division to a most gallant and successful charge upon a part of the enemy's line, which it completely overthrew at the point of the bayonet, he and the whole of his personal staff were severely wounded." He was also rewarded with several other marks of royal favour, and the privilege was granted to him and his descendants to use the words "Salamanca," and "Badajos," in the family armorial bearings. From the Portuguese government he received the military order of the Tower and Sword.

In April 1813 General Leith's wound obliged him again to retire to England. Soon after rejoining the army, he had the command of the storming party at the siege of San Sebastian, when he conducted the attack in a truly gallant style, and though severely wounded, continued to cheer forward the troops to the assault, exposed all the time to a most murderous shower of round shot, grape, and musketry, from the enemy. At length he fainted from loss of blood, and was reluctantly carried from the field.

On his return to England, Sir James Leith was appointed commander of the forces in the West Indies, and governor of the Leeward Islands, and arrived at Barbadoes June 15, 1814. By his prompt exertions, the French islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, which had declared for the emperor Napoleon, on being apprised of his return from Elba, were overawed and kept in subjection, the latter being obliged to surrender to his troops; and as a reward for his services on this occasion, the privy council voted £2,000 for the purchase of a sword to him, and he afterwards received from the king of France the grand cordon of the order of Military Merit. Sir James Leith died at Barbadoes of fever, after six days' illness, October 16, 1816.

He was succeeded by his nephew, Lieutenant-colonel Sir Andrew Leith Hay, of Rannes and Leith-hall, eldest son of General Alexander Leith Hay of Rannes. Besides being the author of an Account of the Peninsular War, Sir Andrew published at Aberdeen, in 1849, a work in 4to entitled 'The Castellated Architecture of Aberdeenshire.' During the whole of the war in the Peninsula he served on the staff of the duke of Wellington's army, and for his services there he received the order of Charles III. He was subsequently military secretary, assistant-quarter-master-general and adjutant-general in the West Indies, for which he received the order of the Legion of Honour. He was created a knight of the Guelphic order of Hanover in 1834, and, the same year, was appointed clerk of the ordnance under Lord Melbourne's administration, and again in 1835. Elected M.P. for the Elgin burghs in 1832, he sat for them till 1838, and again from 1841 to 1847. In 1838 he was nominated governor of Bermuda.

The Leiths of Freefield and Glenkindy are descended from Alexander Leith, second son of James Leith, first designed of New Leslie, the tenth of the Leith-hall family, who built the house of Leith-hall, which became the family designation. Their representative, General Sir Alexander Leith, served in Flanders, Holland, where he was wounded, the West Indies, Egypt, the Peninsula, where also he was wounded, and the south of France. He commanded the 31st foot at Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes, and in 1815 was created a military knight commander of the Bath. He became lieutenant-general in 1841, was appointed colonel of the 31st foot in 1853, and a general in 1854. He died in 1859.

Lennox, an ancient earldom, which comprehended the original sheriffdom of Dumbarton, consisting of the whole of the modern county and a large portion of Stirlingshire, with part of the counties of Perth and Renfrew. The name was originally *Leven-ach*, a Gaelic term signifying 'the field of the Leven,' or smooth stream. Levenachs, in the plural number, was the name given to the extensive and contiguous possessions of the earls of that district, and being spelled and written Levenax, became naturally shortened into Lennox. The founder of the original Lennox family was Arkyll, a Saxon baron of Northumberland, possessing also large estates in Yorkshire, who, engaging in various insurrections against William the Conqueror, about 1070 fled to Scotland, with many other Saxon barons, and received from Malcolm Canmore a large tract of land in the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling. He is stated to have been the eldest son of Aykfrith or Egfrith, a powerful Saxon, lord of several baronies in Yorkshire, who was contemporary with King Canute and Edward the Confessor. By a Scottish lady, his second wife, Arkyll had a son, of the same name, whose son, Alwyn, was the first earl of Lennox, according to the received accounts. This Alwyn, called MacArkill, or *filius Arkill*, is said to have been son of the first Arkill, and not the grandson. He is supposed to have died in 1160. The accurate Lord Hailes doubts the Saxon origin that has been assigned to him. Mr. Mark Napier, in his History of the Partition of the Lennox, says: while Lord Hailes "admits the existence of earls of Lennox so far back as the twelfth century," he "is sceptical as to their reputed descent from a Saxon lord called Arkill, and rejects the theory as belonging to 'the ages of conjecture.'" Alwyn, the first earl, witnessed a charter of confirmation by King David I. to the abbacy of Dunfermline as well as several other charters of that monarch; also a general confirmation to the same abbacy by King Malcolm IV., by whom it was that he was raised to the dignity of an earl.

The elder of his two sons, Alwyn, second earl, being very young at his father's death, David, earl of Huntingdon, the brother of King William the Lion, is said to have received from the king the earldom in ward, and appears to have held it during a considerable period. The second Alwyn, however, was in full possession of it before 1199. Mr. Napier quotes two charters, without dates, which, he says, materially affect this theory, as they "prove that the two Alwyns were both at the same time designed earl of Lennox, probably because the son was *fear* of the comitatus (or earldom) while the father was liferenter. It would rather appear, then, that the

Ancient Earldoms of Scotland.

Earldom of Lennox. Erected by Malcolm IV.

I. Line of Arkyle. 1st., DIRECT LINE.

1	2 & 3	4	5	6
1. Alwyn, son of Arkyil, created Earl between 1159 and 1165.	2. Alwyn, son of Alwyn, died circa 1224. 3. Maldwin, his son.	4. Malcolm, grandson of Maldwin, died before 1292.	5. Malcolm, his son, slain at Halidonhill, 1333.	6. Donald, son of 5th earl, died 1373, when direct line failed.

2d., LINE OF DE FASSELANE, BY MARRIAGE WITH HEIRESS OF LINE OF ARKYLE.

7	8	TITULAR EARL.	EARL FOR LIFE.	
7. Walter de Fasselane, descended from 2d earl, married to Margaret, only daughter of 6th earl. Life earldom.	8. Duncan, son of 7th earl, by resignation of parents in 1385. Beheaded in 1425 with his 3 sons. Title in non-entry.	Sir John Stewart, (Lord Dernely, 1460,) great-grandson, by Elizabeth, youngest daughter of 8th earl. 1425 to 1456.	Andrew Stewart, —Lord Avandale, 1456—eldest natural son of Sir James, 4th son of Murdoch, Duke of Albany,	Earl for life by royal grant 1471. Chancellor of Scotland 1459. Died 1488. No issue.

II. Line of Stewart, by descent from female line of De Fasselane.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Sir John Stewart, Lord Dernely, Titular Earl as above. Created Earl. After 1488.	2. Matthew, his son, succeeded 1494. Slain at Flodden 1513.	3. John, son of Matthew, slain at Linlithgow, 1526.	4 Matthew, father of Darnley, King Consort, Regent. Slain at Stirling 1571. Title descended to Crown.	5. Charles, second son of 4th earl. By royal grant 1572. Died 1576. No male heir.	6. Robert, second son of 3d earl. Created 1578. Resigned for earldom of March 1582. Died 1586.

Earldom and Dukedom of Lennox.

Line of Stewart and De Fasselane continued.

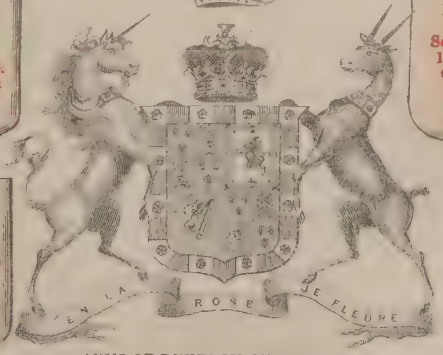
7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Lord Esme Stuart, son of 3d son of 3d earl. Created earl 1580. Duke 1581. Died 1583.	2. Ludovick, his son, 2d duke, (duke of Richmond 1623.) Died 1624. No issue.	3. Esme, 2d duke's brother, (Earl of March in England 1619.) Died 1624.	4. James, 3d duke's eldest son, born 1612, (Duke of Richmond 1641.) Died 1655.	5. Esme, 4th duke's only son, 3d duke of Richmond. Died in 1660.	6. Charles, Earl of Litchfield, 1645, grandson of 3d duke. Died 1672, without issue. Reverted to Charles II.

Dukedom of Richmond and Lennox.

Royal Line.

1	2		3	4
13. Charles Lennox, illeg. son of Charles II. and Louise de Queroualle. Of Richmond 1675, Lennox same year. Died 1723.	14. Charles, 1st duke's son, born 1701. Lieut. Gen. 1745. Died 8th August 1750.		15. Charles, 2d duke's son, Secretary of State 1766, M. Gen. of Ordnance 1783 Field Marshal 1796. Died 1806	16. Charles, son of 2d son of 2d duke, Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1807, K. G., Governor-general of B. N. America. Died 1819.

5	
17. Charles Gordon Lennox, son of 4th duke, Postmaster-general 1830. Assumed name	of Gordon on inheriting estates of Duke of Gordon 1836. Married, with issue.



ARMS OF DUKEDOM OF LENNOX.

Quarterings, 1. (1 and 4.) for France; (2. and 3.) for England. 2. for Scotland. 3. for Ireland. 4. as the first. Over all, in an escutcheon, Aubigny The whole, within a bordure compone, for Lennox. Motto.—"En la rose je fleurie."

elder Alwyn was the first earl of Lennox of his race, but that the district of the Leven had been previously erected into an earldom, in favour of David earl of Huntingdon sometime between the middle and the close of the 12th century." (*Partition of the Lennox*, page 2.) The second earl died about 1224. He had eight sons and one daughter.

His eldest son, Maldouin or Maldwin, third earl of Lennox, was one of the guarantees on the part of King Alexander II. when the differences between that monarch and Henry III. of England were accommodated in 1237. Up to this time the strong castle of Dumbarton had been the principal messuage of the earls of Lennox, but after 1238, when he received a new charter of the earldom, it no longer belonged to them, nor the harbour, territory, and fisheries of Murrach contiguous to it. The castle has ever since continued a royal fort, and the town of Dumbarton was in 1222 erected into a free royal burgh with extensive privileges. Earl Maldwyn had a son, Malcolm, who predeceased him in 1248, leaving a son, Malcolm, fourth earl, one of the *Magnates Scotiæ*, who, at the parliament held at Scone, 5th February 1283-4, swore to acknowledge Margaret of Norway heir-apparent to the throne, after the death of Alexander III., and on 18th July 1290, he appeared in the assembly of the estates at Birgham, and consented to the marriage of that princess to Edward prince of Wales, son of Edward I. of England. He died before 1292.

His son Malcolm, fifth earl, was, in 1292, one of the nominees on the part of the elder Bruce, in his competition for the crown with Baliol, and in 1296 he assembled his followers, and with other Scottish leaders, invaded Cumberland and assaulted Carlisle. The same year, however, he was among those who swore a forced fealty to Edward I.; but in 1306 he was one of the foremost to repair to the standard of Robert the Bruce, and ever after continued to be one of his principal supporters. His name appears, with those of other leading Scottish patriots, at the famous letter sent to the Pope in 1320, asserting the independence of Scotland. He was slain at Halidon Hill, 19th July 1333.

His son, Donald, sixth earl, was one of the nobles present in the parliament at Edinburgh, 26th September 1357, who became bound for the payment of the ransom of King David II. He was present at the coronation of Robert II. at Scone 16th March 1371, and on the following day swore homage and fealty to him. His seal was appended to the act of settlement of the crown of Scotland, 4th April 1373; it is now lost, but the tag to which it was affixed remains inscribed Levenax. (*Douglas' Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 84.) He died the same year, and, having no male issue, the direct male line ceased with him. The earldom devolved on his only daughter, Margaret, who married her cousin, and nearest heir male of the family, Walter, son of Allan de Fasselane, who in her right, in accordance with the territorial nature of feudal dignities at that period, became seventh earl of Lennox. In 1385, the countess Margaret and her husband made a resignation of the dignity in favour of their son Duncan, when Robert II. granted to the latter, and his heirs, a charter of the earldom, and in consequence he became earl of Lennox in his father's lifetime. Allan de Fasselane, father of Walter, was the son of Amelec, Aveleth, or Aulay, 4th son of Alwyn, 2d earl of Lennox, and the extensive territory, then called Fasselane, on the Gairloch, from which this branch took their name, had been conferred on him by Malcolm, fifth earl of Lennox.

Duncan, 8th earl, had no male issue, and was left a widower, with three daughters, the eldest of whom, Isabella, married, in 1391, Murdoch, duke of Albany, regent of Scotland 1419–1425 (see vol. i., page 40). The contract of marriage is a curious one. It bears to be between Sir Robert, earl of Fife, then regent of Scotland; on the one part, and Sir Duncan earl of the Levenax on the other; that "Sir Murthow," as Murdoch is called, son and heir of the former, shall have to wife Isabella, eldest daughter of the latter, and shall endow her in the barony of Redhall, with the appurtenances, "in tenandry and demayn," and that the said earl was to obtain a new infeftment of his earldom, limiting it, after himself and his heirs male, to the said Sir Murthow and Isabella, and to the heirs lawfully begotten between them, whom failing, to the nearest and lawful heirs of the foresaid earl. The contract proceeds, "Item, it is accorded that, in case the said earl of the Levenax shall happen to have heirs male of his body, or if he chance to take a wife to himself (*or thrugh aventur hym selvyn happyn to be to mary*), and the said earl of Fife happen to have a marriageable daughter, the said earl of the Levenax, or his heir male, shall have to wife that daughter; and if the said earl of Fife happens to have no daughter, the said earl of the Levenax, or his heirs male, shall have to wife a '*nest cosyng*' (next cousin) of the said earl of Fife, at his assignation, or the said Sir Murdow's, without disparagement to the said earl of the Levenax, or his heir male." The said earl of Fife, or Murdoch, his son, was also to receive with Isabel 2,000 marks sterling. This contract, dated at Inchmurrin, on Lochlomond, the principal residence of the earls of Lennox, 17th February, 1391-2, is printed in full, in modern orthography, in Napier's History of the Partition of the Lennox (pp. 4—6). In accordance with Earl Duncan's resignation in terms of this contract, and with the limitations therein agreed to, which became the ruling investiture of the earldom, King Robert III. granted a charter under the great seal, dated at Dunfermline, November 8th, 1392, of the whole earldom of the Levenax to Earl Duncan. His second daughter, Margaret, married Sir Robert Menteith of Rusky, and Elizabeth, his other daughter, became the wife of Sir John Stewart of Dernely. His connection with Murdoch, duke of Albany, made Duncan earl of Lennox for a time one of the most potent noblemen in the kingdom, but it proved fatal to him in the end. On the return of King James I. from his long captivity in England, he was one of the first victims of the rage of that monarch against all connected with the house of Albany. He was beheaded at Stirling, with his son-in-law, Duke Murdoch, and his grandson, Sir Alexander Stewart, on 25th May, 1425, being then about eighty years of age. His fate was universally deplored. (See vol. i. of this work, page 42.)

"During the eventful and turbulent period," says Mr. Napier, "which intervened between the dates of the family contract in 1391, and the second regency in 1420, so unobtrusive had been the conduct of this earl, so little had he mingled in the affairs of the distracted realm, or identified himself with the proceedings of its rulers, that his name can only be traced by means of private deeds, indicating his possession of the earldom, and the exercise of his feudal right of property. With the single exception, that he is mentioned first of the distinguished cortege of nobles who met James I. at Durham on his return from captivity, I can find no public notice of this nobleman, until his apparently cruel and causeless execution." (*Hist. of the Partition of the Lennox*, p. 12.) Although thus summarily executed, his estates were not forfeited, but remained in the possession of his daughter, the widowed duchess Isabella. On the first outpouring of James' fury on the house of Albany, she had been conveyed a prisoner to Tantallan in East Lothian, while her eldest surviving son, Walter, called Walter of the Levenax, from being the heir of that earldom, the first arrested of the family, was confined in the neighbouring island of the Bass, places far

removed from their territorial possessions. The latter was beheaded at Stirling the day before his father and grandfather, and was thus the first who fell a sacrifice to his incensed sovereign's vengeance. His execution is, with much probability, supposed to be the groundwork of the pathetic ballad of 'Childe Waters.' It is not certain when the duchess was released, but she spent the remainder of her life at Inchmurrin, the beautiful island residence of the family, on Loch-Lomond. Thence several of her charters are dated, particularly in 1440, 1444, 1449, 1450, in which year she founded the collegiate church of Dumbarton, and gifted it with various lands of the earldom, and 1451. In the latter year she granted a charter, with the consent of her sister Margaret, spouse of the late lord of Rusky, mortifying lands in the parish of Kilmaronock to the convent of the Black friars, at Dumbarton. To this charter both her own seal and that of her sister are appended. She died before 1460. She had never completed her titles in feudal form to the earldom, and in the retours of all her representatives in the Lennox, the lands are declared to have been in non-entry from the year 1425, when Earl Duncan was beheaded. After her decease, therefore, King James II. seems to have taken advantage of his feudal casualty of non-entry, as there is an item in the great chamberlain's accounts for the year ending 25th June 1460, bearing that the chamberlain does not debit himself with the revenue derived from the earldom of Lennox, because the king had assigned the same for building the castle of Stirling.

Both of the duchess Isabella's sisters appear to have predeceased her, and at her death took place what is called the partition or dismemberment of the Lennox. Her sister Margaret had to her husband, Sir Robert Menteith of Rusky, a son, Sir Murdoch Menteith, said to have been killed by his own servant, near Dunblane. He married Christian, daughter of Sir David Murray of Tullibardine, ancestor of the dukes of Athol. Their only son, Patrick Menteith, died before 1455, and his two sisters, Agnes and Elizabeth, became his coheiresses in the half of the lands of the earldom, as well as extensive lands in Menteith. Agnes married, about 1460, Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles (see art. HALDANE, page 397 of this volume). Elizabeth married John Napier of Merchiston, ancestor of the inventor of the Logarithms.

Elizabeth of Lennox, the youngest sister of the duchess Isabel and wife of Sir John Stewart of Derneley, killed at the siege of Orleans, 12th February 1429, had a son, Sir Alan Stewart, who, in 1439, was treacherously slain by Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock. His eldest son was the celebrated Sir John Stewart, created Lord Derneley in 1460 or 1461, who was served heir of his great-grandfather, Earl Duncan, 23d July 1473, in the half of the earldom of Lennox, and in its principal messuage, and who became for a time titular earl of Lennox

In a 'Memorial relative to the succession to the ancient earls of Levenax,' in support of the claim of Haldane of Gleneagles, as representative of the ancient earls, drawn up in the course of the last century, by Mr. Wedderburn, afterwards Lord-chancellor Loughborough, it is stated that on the failure of Isabel and her issue a dispute arose as to which of her two sisters was the elder; the honours of the earldom,—the right to the chief messuages, &c., and the title of earl,—being the right of the eldest coheiress and her eldest representatives; that on Sir John Haldane being sent in 1473, ambassador to Denmark, and thence to France, Lord Derneley, in his absence, got himself served heir to Earl Duncan, and assumed the title of earl of Lennox, but on Sir John's return to Scotland in 1475, he applied to the king, and obtained letters under the great seal, reducing and setting aside the service of Lord Derneley and the whole proceedings thereon. In 1482, Lord Derneley was one of the confederated lords who seized King James III. at Lauder.

In May 1471, the earldom of Lennox being then in nonentry, had been given, during his life, to Lord Avandale, the chancellor of the kingdom, (see vol. i. of this work, p. 169,) and after the death of James III. in 1488, Lord Avandale having died the same year, Lord Derneley, again assuming the title, sat as earl of Lennox in the first parliament of James IV., when he received for himself and his son Matthew Stewart, the ward and revenues of Dumbarton castle, which had been held by Lord Avandale. In 1489 he took arms against the young king, when his fortresses of Crookston and Dumbarton were besieged, the latter by the earl of Argyle. He suffered a night surprise and rout at Tillymoss, on the south side of the Forth above Stirling, and his castle of Dumbarton, which was defended by four of his sons, surrendered, after a vigorous siege of six weeks, the king himself having appeared before it. He succeeded, however, in making his peace with the government, and obtaining a full pardon for himself and his followers. With the Haldane family he entered into a submission relative to the disputes between them, when the arbiters agreed that Sir John Haldane and his son, Sir James, should relinquish to him their fourth part of the earldom, excepting particular lands therein named, and that his lordship should resign to Sir James all the right of the superiority of the earldom. In 1493 an indenture was accordingly executed between the parties. On 18th May 1490, an agreement had been entered into between him and Matthew Stewart, his son and heir, with the other coheiress, Elizabeth, wife of John Napier of Merchiston, and her son, Archibald Napier, relative to her share of the earldom, and her disputes with the Haldanes were finally adjusted 29th June of the same year, when she was left in peaceable possession of her fourth part of the estates.

Matthew Stewart, the eldest son, second earl of Lennox of this name, succeeded his father in 1494. In 1503 he obtained a grant from James IV. of the sheriffdom of Dumbartonshire, which was united to the earldom and made hereditary in the family of Lennox. The office continued a pertinent of the earls and dukes for two centuries, and was usually executed by deputy sheriffs of their appointment. Earl Matthew led the men of the Lennox to the fatal field of Flodden, where he and the earl of Argyle commanded the right wing of the Scots army, and, with many of their followers, were slain.

John, his son and successor, acted a very prominent part during the turbulent minority of James V. With the earl of Glencairn he, in 1514, assailed the castle of Dumbarton, during a tempestuous night, and breaking open the lower gate, succeeded in turning out the governor Lord Erskine, and taking possession of the castle. Two years afterwards he was imprisoned by the regent Albany, to compel him to surrender the fortress, as the key of the west, and he was obliged to comply. In 1524 he warmly supported the queen-mother, when she declared her son, King James, of age, though then only in his thirteenth year. Having, however, soon after abandoned her cause, he was one of the leaders of the force of 400 men, which, on the morning of the 23d November of that year, attacked and took possession of the capital. He was a member of the new secret council appointed in 1526, but owing to the undue power and influence of the Douglases, who kept the young king under the greatest restraint, he seceded from the earl of Angus, his guardian, and after James had made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from his thraldom Lennox, in consequence of a secret message from

the king, assembled a force of 10,000 men, with which he marched from Stirling towards Edinburgh, for the rescue of his sovereign. His uncle, the earl of Arran, at the head of the Hamiltons, was sent against him by Angus. The two armies met near Linlithgow, 4th September 1526. After despatching an express to Edinburgh, to hasten on Angus and his forces, and taking possession of the bridge over the Avon, about a mile from the town, while his main force was stationed on a rising ground a short distance above, and nearly opposite the monastery of Manuel, Arran sent some gentlemen to his nephew Lennox, to dissuade him from his enterprise. With great spirit, the latter returned for answer "that he was determined to advance to Edinburgh, in spite of all opposition." Then dividing his army into three bodies, he gallantly led them on to the attack, but being thrown into confusion at the outset, they were forced to give way, and a complete rout ensued. When Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, who had been sent forward by the king, arrived on the field of battle, he found the earl of Arran weeping over his expiring nephew Lennox, deploring his loss, and exclaiming, "The wisest, the best, the bravest man in Scotland, has fallen this day." Covering the body with his scarlet cloak, he placed a guard around, and delivered it up to the king's servants to be honourably interred. During the action the earl of Lennox had been wounded and taken prisoner by John Hamilton of Bardowie, who was conveying him to a place of safety, when he was met by Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, Arran's natural son, who cruelly slew him in cold blood. A groom of the earl's, resolving to avenge his fate, went to Edinburgh, where meeting one of his fellow-servants, he eagerly demanded if he had seen the bastard of Arran. "I have," was the reply, "and but a short time since." "What!" said he, "and wert thou so ungrateful a recreant to thy murdered lord, as to permit him to live?—begone! thou art unworthy of so noble a master." Hastening to Holyrood-house, he arrived there during a muster of the Hamiltons and Douglases, for a projected expedition to the borders. Watching his opportunity he saw Finnart cross the court and ascend the stairs of the palace, when springing upon him as he entered a dark gallery, he gave him six severe wounds with his dagger. He then retired and mixed with the crowd, but an order being issued for the palace gates to be shut, and all within the court to draw up against the walls, the assassin was discovered, with the bloody dagger still in his hand. He was put to the rack to force him to name his accomplices, but he had none, and on hearing that Hamilton was likely to survive, when his right hand was cut off previous to his execution, he observed that it deserved punishment, not for its crime, but for its failure. The earl had three sons and one daughter.

His eldest son, Matthew, the next earl, spent the early part of his life in the service of the king of France, in the wars in Italy, where he served with great distinction. In 1531 he obtained for nineteen years, the tenure of the governorship and revenues of Dumbarton castle. After the death of James V., he was in 1543 invited by Cardinal Bethune to return to Scotland, to oppose the regent Arran, having represented to him that the legitimacy of the latter was very questionable, that the late king had appointed him successor to the crown after his daughter, and that many were ready to support his claim to the regency; and holding out a hope of his obtaining the queen-mother in marriage. On the promise of assistance in money and men from the king of France, Lennox arrived in Scotland, and immediately began to oppose the measures of the regent. He was the rival of the earl of Bothwell for the favour of the queen-dowager (see vol. i. of this work, page 353). To rescue the young queen, then residing at Linlithgow, from the regent, he, with Huntly and Argyle, marched from Stirling, at the head of a force of 10,000 men, and proceeding towards the capital, were joined at Leith by Bothwell and his array, when Arran consented to surrender his royal charge, and the infant queen, with the queen-dowager, were conducted in triumph by Lennox to Stirling.

On the reconciliation of Bethune with Angus, the same year, Lennox, finding himself deceived, deserted the cardinal's party, and became a zealous supporter of the projected match between the infant queen Mary and Edward prince of Wales. A French ambassador had arrived in the Clyde, with a small fleet, bearing military stores, fifty pieces of artillery, and 10,000 crowns, to be distributed amongst the friends of the cardinal. The squadron anchored off Dumbarton, and Lennox, hurrying thither with Glencairn, seized upon the whole, and hastily collected his vassals. Being joined by other malcontent nobles, by a forced march he came suddenly upon the regent and cardinal at Leith; and a negotiation being commenced, a treaty was concluded much to the advantage of the regent. On 17th May 1544, an agreement was entered into at Carlisle between Lennox, Glencairn, and Henry VIII., in which the latter promised to Lennox the government of Scotland and the hand of his niece Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Archibald earl of Angus and the queen-dowager, and consented to settle a pension on Glencairn and his son; while the two earls engaged to use every effort to seize and deliver the young queen, with the principal Scottish fortresses, into Henry's hands, Lennox agreeing to the surrender of Dumbarton, with the isle and castle of Bute. Lennox immediately proceeded to Dumbarton, whence, after the defeat of Glencairn on the common muir of Glasgow, he sailed for England, and was received with great distinction at the English court. Soon after he was united to the Lady Margaret Douglas, receiving with her lands in England to the annual value of 6,800 marks Scots. On the accounts of his desertion of his country and his favourable reception in England reaching France, Francis the First, in whose service was his illustrious brother, the Lord Aubigny, immediately deprived the latter of his high offices and threw him into prison.

In August following, Lennox sailed from Bristol, with 18 English ships and 600 soldiers, and arriving in the Clyde, attacked and plundered the island of Arran, which belonged to the regent, occupied Bute, and took the castle of Rothesay. He next directed his course to Dumbarton castle, which was commanded by Stirling of Glorat, one of his retainers. Stirling received him as his master, but the earl no sooner mentioned to him his design of giving up the castle to Henry, than he and his Englishmen were turned out of the fortress, and compelled to return to their ships. Being fired on in passing Dunoon, on his way down the Clyde, he landed under cover of a fire from his own ships, attacked a body of Highlanders whom the earl of Argyle had collected to oppose him, and dispersed them with considerable slaughter. He next invaded Kintyre, and plundered the adjacent coasts of Kyle and Carrick; after which he returned to Bristol.

In the winter of 1544-5, he resided at Carlisle, with an allowance of four marks a-day from King Henry. In view of an intended invasion of the west of Scotland by the English, negotiations were opened, in 1545, through Lennox, with Donald, lord of the Isles and earl of Ross, who willingly bound himself, with eighteen of his barons, to assist him with 8,000 men. Henry appointed Lennox to the chief command of the expedition, but Hertford, the leader of the English army which soon after invaded Scotland and committed great

excesses, requesting his presence in his camp, the western invasion was postponed. At a parliament held at Stirling in October of the same year, Lennox, and his brother, the bishop of Caithness, were declared guilty of treason and forfeited. He afterwards sailed with the earl of Ormond, and an armament intended for a descent on the western coasts of Scotland, but does not appear to have even attempted it.

He received from King Henry a grant of the manor of Temple-Newsom in Yorkshire, and remained in exile in England till 1564, a period of twenty years. He was recalled by Queen Mary, in December of the latter year, when his forfeiture was rescinded. Father of the ill-fated Lord Darnley, the husband of Queen Mary, and grandfather of James VI., he was, on 11th July 1570, elected regent of the kingdom. Having called a parliament to be held at Stirling castle on 4th September 1571, the queen's party formed a design, planned by Kirkcaldy of Grange, to surprise what in contempt they called "the black parliament." Leaving Edinburgh, on the previous evening, with 300 horse and 80 foot, they reached Stirling by four in the morning, and easily found access to the town. They instantly surrounded the lodgings of the chief nobility, and made prisoners of the regent and ten other noblemen, with whom they set out in triumph for the capital. The enterprise, however, was defeated, by the want of discipline on the part of the borderers, under Scott of Buccleuch, who had dispersed in quest of plunder, and the sudden attack on the invading party by the earl of Mar and a force from the castle. Driven from the market-place, they were forced to abandon their prisoners, who were all found safe, excepting the regent, whom Captain George Calder, on seeing the defeat of his party, had stabbed with a broadsword. The regent did not alight from his horse till he had reached the castle. He died in the evening, and was interred at the chapel-royal at Stirling, with an inscription on the tomb, in English, in a somewhat homely strain. His virtues are celebrated in the following Latin epitaph by the celebrated George Buchanan, who was greatly attached to his lordship and his family:

"Regis avus, Regis Pater, alto e sanguine Regum
Imperio quorum terra Britanna subest,
Matthæus: genuit Levinia, Gallia fovit,
Pulso Anglus thalamum, remque decusque dedit.
Cœpi invicta manu, famam virtute refelli,
Arma armis vici, consilioque dolos.
Gratus in ingratos, patriam justèque pièque
Cum regerem, hostili perfidia cecidi.
Care nepos, spes una domus, meliore senectam
Attingas fato, cætera dignus avo.

His countess, Lady Margaret Douglas, was born in England. Her mother, the Queen Dowager Margaret, having taken refuge in that country, from the tyrannic sway of John, duke of Albany, regent of Scotland, was delivered of this daughter Oct. 18, 1515.

Lady Margaret was thrice imprisoned: 1st. By her uncle, Henry VIII., for a design to wed Thomas Howard, son of the duke of Norfolk. 2d. By Queen Elizabeth, for permitting her son to espouse Mary, queen of Scots. 3d. For corresponding with that ill-fated queen in her captivity. She had 4 sons and 4 daughters, all of whom died young, except two sons, Henry, Lord Darnley, husband of Queen Mary, and Charles, 5th earl of Lennox, father of the beautiful and unfortunate Lady Arabella Stuart.

The countess died at Hackney, March 9, 1577, in her 62d year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey Her portrait, engraved by Rivers, from the original in the Carteret collection, is subjoined:

The earldom of Lennox, by right of blood, now devolved on James VI., as heir of his grandfather, and on 18th April 1572, it and the lordship of Darnley, with the whole of the family estates and heritable jurisdictions, were granted to Charles, Lord Darnley's younger brother, and uncle of the king. He died at London in 1576, without male issue, in the 21st year of his age, and was buried in Henry VII.'s chapel in Westminster Abbey. He had married, in 1574, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Cavendish, and sister of the first earl of Devonshire, a marriage which so highly excited the jealousy of Queen Elizabeth, on account of his descent from Henry VII., that the countesses of Lennox and Shrewsbury, the latter the lady's mother, were imprisoned for some time, and the earl of Shrewsbury, her stepfather, was, for a season, in disgrace at court.

The only offspring of the marriage was a daughter, the unfortunate Lady Arabella Stuart, commonly called in English history, the Lady Arabella. She was heiress to a large estate, but her proximity to the throne rendered her the innocent victim of state policy. She was held under great restraint by Queen Elizabeth, who, when her cousin, King James, proposed to marry her to Lord Esme Stuart, whom he had created duke of Lennox, prevented the marriage. The Pope had formed the design of raising her to the English throne, by espousing her to the duke of Savoy, which project is said to have been approved of by Henry IV. of France, from a wish to prevent the union of the crowns of England and Scotland. She was afterwards imprisoned by Queen Elizabeth, for listening to some overtures from a son of the earl of Northumberland. On Elizabeth's death, an abortive conspiracy, of which she was altogether ignorant, was formed to set aside James from the English throne, in her favour, and one of the articles of indictment against Sir Walter Raleigh, 17th November 1603, was that the Lord Cobham, on

the 9th June previously, met with him at Durham house, and had conference with him to advance Arabella Stuart to the throne. On his accession, King James allowed her £800 a-year, for her maintenance, with a table for her people. Having renewed a childish attachment to Mr. William Seymour, afterwards marquis of Hertford, son of Lord Beauchamp, she secretly married him in 1610, in consequence of which she was placed in confinement at Lambeth, and her husband sent to the Tower. After about a year's imprisonment, they separately made their escape, on 3d June 1611. Mr. Seymour got safe to the continent, but the Lady Arabella was retaken, shut up in the Tower, and passed the remainder of her life in close confinement, which finally deprived her of her reason. She died September 27, 1615, aged 38, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where also most of the subsequent dukes of Lennox of this family were interred. She is said to have possessed talents of a superior order, with a very pleasing person.

Robert Stuart, second son of John, third earl of Lennox of this name, and grand-uncle of James VI., was by that monarch, to whom the earldom had again devolved, created earl of Lennox, by charter, dated 16th June 1578, to him and the heirs male of his body. He had been provost of the collegiate church of Dumbarton, and in 1542 was preferred to the bishopric of Caithness, but before he could be consecrated, taking part with his brother, the earl of Lennox, against the regent Arran, he was obliged to retire to England, where he lived in exile till 1563, when he was restored to the revenues of his see. He complied with the Reformation, and during his brother's short regency, had the priory of St. Andrews conferred upon him. Having agreed to accept of the earldom of March, and lordship of Dunbar, in lieu of the earldom of Lennox, which the king wished to bestow upon his kinsman, Esme Stuart, lord of Aubigny, a charter was granted 5th October, 1582, of the former earldom and lordship in his favour. He subsequently lived in retirement at St. Andrews till his death, on 29th March, 1586, in his 70th year. Although married, he had no issue.

Esme Stuart, seventh earl, and first duke of Lennox of this name, was the son of John Stuart, lord of Aubigny, third son of the third earl, a captain of the Scottish gens d'armes in France, and governor of Avignon. Educated in France, he was sent for by James VI.; he landed at Leith 8th September, 1579, and on the 5th of the following March was created earl of Lennox. He also received the abbacy of Arbroath, with many honours and grants of land. On his arrival it was thought that he was a private legate from the Pope, the house of Guise, and the king of France, to work alteration in religion and state. (*Calderwood*, vol. iii. p. 460). At the General Assembly which met at Dundee 12th July 1580, a letter was read from him acknowledging the protestant religion, notwithstanding of which, and his having previously subscribed the Confession of Faith, as well as offered to receive a French protestant chaplain into his house, the ministers would not believe but that he had some deep design under all his professions of conformity. He and the notorious Captain Stuart, son of Lord Ochiltree, became the rival favourites of King James. Lennox is represented as of amiable manners and mild character, but very unfit for the intrigues of a court. His name appears, the first after the king's, at the second Confession of Faith, commonly called the King's Confession, subscribed at Holyrood-house, 28th January 1581. He was created duke of Lennox, earl of Darnley, and lord Tarbolton, Dalkeith, and Tantallan, 5th August 1581, and appointed high chamberlain of Scotland. He was the avowed protector of the bishops, and by his counsels he encouraged in the king that strong tendency which he entertained towards episcopacy, and which was also no doubt greatly confirmed by the conduct of the more violent of the presbyterian clergy. His power at last became so great that in a quarrel which he had in 1582, about some rival appointment in Teviotdale, with the earl of Gowrie, the lord treasurer, that nobleman plainly told him that "this realm could not suffer two kings." After the raid of Ruthven, in August that year, the object of which was the dismissal of the king's two favourites, James was constrained to sign an order for the departure of Lennox from Scotland. After some delay, during which it is said he entertained the intention of seizing upon Holyrood-house and the city of Edinburgh, he went through England to France, and died at Paris, 26th May 1583. In his last moments he declared his firm adherence to the Protestant faith. He married a French lady, by whom he had Ludovick, second duke, Esme, third duke, and three daughters.

Ludovick, second duke of Lennox and first duke of Richmond of this name, born 29th September 1574, was, soon after his father's death, brought over to Scotland, by order of James VI., who bestowed upon him all the estates and honours formerly held by his father, by charter, under the great seal, dated 31st July 1583. He arrived at Leith on 23d November the same year. At the meeting of the estates at Edinburgh on 18th May 1584, though then but ten years old, he carried the crown, as he also did on several future occasions of the meetings of parliament. When James sailed for Denmark in October 1589, Lennox, though then but fifteen years of age, was appointed, with the assistance of the earl of Bothwell, and the advice of the council, governor of the east parts of the kingdom. In 1591 he married Lady Jane Ruthven, daughter of the earl of Gowrie, whereby he incurred the displeasure of the king, and was forbidden the court. He had the office of hereditary great chamberlain, and was appointed high admiral of Scotland, in the place of Bothwell. He was one of the noblemen and barons who entered into a bond at Aberdeen in March 1592, for the security of religion and against the Popish lords. The following year he was reconciled to the king and again received at court. In November 1594 he was left lieutenant in the north, after the king had quitted Aberdeen, whither he had marched an army against Huntly and Errol and their abettors; but returned to Edinburgh on 16th February following. In 1598 he was sworn of the privy council. He was with the king at Falkland at the time of the Gowrie conspiracy in 1600, and as Alexander Ruthven was his brother-in-law, the king acquainted him with his whole purpose, and asked him if he thought that young gentleman well settled in his wits. The duke expressed his surprise at Ruthven's tale about the money, and thought it very unlikely, but affirmed that he never perceived anything to make him think that his brother-in-law was not wise enough. Following him to Perth, Lennox was one of those who were instrumental in the rescue of the king at Gowrie house.

In July 1601 the duke was sent ambassador to France, and on his return, passing three weeks in London, he was entertained by Queen Elizabeth with great splendour. In 1603 he attended James to England, on his accession to the English throne, and in 1607 was his majesty's high commissioner to the parliament of Scotland. He was created earl of Richmond in England, 6th October 1613, and accompanied the king on his visit to Scotland in 1617. In the Scots parliament held 5th July 1621, he voted for the five articles of Perth. He was created earl of Newcastle and duke of Richmond in the English peerage, 17th May 1623. He was

master of the household, first gentleman of the king's bedchamber, and a knight of the Garter. Although thrice married, he left no surviving children. He was found dead in his bed on the morning of 16th February 1624, in his 50th year. Calderwood (*Hist. of the Kirk of Scotland*, vol. vii. p. 595) says: "He was weill liked of for his courtesie, meekness, liberalitie to his servants and followers. He opposed so farre as he might the Spanish matche. The king could never induce him to medle with the affairs of our kirk. The bruit went that he was poysoned."

His brother, Esme, third duke of Lennox, a faithful adherent of Henry IV. of France, came to Scotland in 1601, and was created earl of March in England, 7th June 1619. He succeeded his brother in his Scottish titles only in 1624, and in his room was installed a knight of the Garter. He died 30th July the same year. Of seven sons, three were killed during the civil wars, fighting on the side of the king. Lord George, the fourth son, Lord Aubigny in France, killed at Edgehill, 23d October 1642, was the father of Charles, earl of Litchfield, sixth duke of Lennox; Lord Ludovick, the fifth son, frequently mentioned by St. Evremond as Mons. Aubigny, was named a cardinal in 1665, and died at Paris in November of that year; Lord John, the sixth son, a general of horse in the king's service, was killed at the battle of Alresford in 1644; and Lord Bernard Stuart, the youngest, created earl of Litchfield in 1645, was killed at the battle of Rowtonheath, near Chester, 26th September the same year.

The eldest son, James, fourth duke of Lennox, born in London, 6th April 1612, succeeded when he was only twelve years of age. After studying at the university of Cambridge, he travelled in France, Spain, and Italy, and was created a grandee of Spain. On his return he was, before reaching his 21st year, sworn a privy councillor, appointed lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and master of the household; also installed a knight of the Garter. He was created duke of Richmond in the English peerage, by patent, dated 8th August, 1641. He adhered strongly to the king's interest, and lent Charles I. at one time £20,000. Clarendon, who has given a high character of him, says that on the condemnation of that unfortunate monarch, he was one of the noblemen who offered to suffer in his stead. He died 30th March 1655, in his 43d year. By his duchess, Lady Mary Villiers, only daughter of the first duke of Buckingham, assassinated by Felton at Portsmouth in 1628, and relict of Lord Herbert, he had, with one daughter, one son, Esme.

The latter, fifth duke of Lennox, and third of Richmond, died at Paris in 1660, unmarried, and was succeeded by his cousin, Charles, earl of Litchfield, already mentioned.

Charles, sixth duke of Lennox and fourth of Richmond, had been created Lord Stuart of Newbury and earl of Litchfield, 21st December 1645, and in 1661, after succeeding as duke of Lennox and Richmond, he was invested with the order of the Garter. Appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Denmark, he died at Elsinore, in December 1672, without issue. He was thrice married. His third wife, Frances Therese, eldest daughter of the Hon. Walter Stuart, third son of the first Lord Blantyre, is celebrated as the greatest beauty in the court of Charles II. A portrait of her is given at page 334 of the first volume of this work. In the *Memoires de Grammont* are numerous anecdotes relative to her. The design of Charles II., of divorcing his queen, and marrying Miss Stuart, was prevented by the duke of Richmond's secret marriage with her. In Pinkerton's Gallery of Portraits, vol. ii. is another portrait of this lady, in man's apparel, of which a woodcut is subjoined

In this portrait, engraved by James Huyman, a Flemish artist, from a painting in Kensington palace, formerly belonging to James II. of England, she is represented in the dress of a cavalier about the time of the civil wars; a suit of buff, adorned with blue ribbons. "The likeness," says Mr. Pinkerton, "corresponds with that on her tomb in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster Abbey, where her figure in wax may also be seen, with a stuffed parrot, which is said to have died just before or after her." The hair of this famous court beauty was light auburn, and her eyes blue. To a person and face of wonderful symmetry and beauty, she united the simplicity of a child, and when the king and his courtiers were occupied in deep gaming, she would sit building castles of cards, while happy was the peer who assisted her in this amusement of a fool or a philosopher. She is the Britannia of our copper coins. Another portrait, by Sir Peter Lely, from Lord Westcote's at Hugley, was engraved for an edition of the *Memoires du Comte de Grammont*, published in 1793.

On her husband's death, the whole Lennox estates were settled on the duchess for life. She died 15th October 1702, bequeathing the principal part of her large fortune to Lord Blantyre, who purchased the estate of Lethington, in Haddingtonshire, and called it Lennoxlove after his benefactress.

The dukedom of Lennox, with all its honours and possessions, again reverted to the sovereign, by right of inheritance, devolving on King Charles II., as nearest collateral heir-male, and his majesty was, on 6th January 1680, served heir in special of Charles sixth duke, his cousin. The whole male line of Sir John Stewart of Derneley, first Lord Aubigny, husband of Elizabeth, daughter of Duncan, eighth and last of the original earls of the Levenax, ended in Cardinal York, who died at Rome in 1807. Sir John was one of the leaders of the Scots auxiliaries in France, and got a grant of

the lands of Aubigny and Concressault from the dauphin, afterwards Charles VII., for his share in the victory over the English at Beaugé in Anjou in 1421. In January 1426 he also received a grant of the county of Evreux in Normandy, with permission to him and his descendants to quarter the arms of France with his own. He was slain in an engagement near Orleans, 12th February 1428-9.

LENNOX, duke of, a title in the peerage of Scotland, revived by Charles II., in 1675, in the person of his illegitimate son, Charles Lennox, by Louise Renée de Penancoet de Queroualle, whom he created, in 1673, duchess of Portsmouth, countess of Farneham, and baroness Petersfield, and who, in 1674, was created duchess of Aubigny in France, by Louis XIV. Born 29th May 1672, her son by Charles was created, when little more than three years old, duke of Richmond, earl of March, and baron Settrington, in Yorkshire, in the peerage of England, 9th August 1675, and duke of Lennox, earl of Darnley, and baron Tarbolton in Scotland, by letters patent, dated at Windsor 9th September the same year, to him and the heirs male of his body. After the death of the dowager-duchess in 1702, the duke sold the whole of his property in the Lennox, the marquis of Montrose purchasing the greater portion of it. The king his father, to whom he is said to have borne a strong resemblance, had granted to him and the heirs of his body, the sum of twelvepence for every chaldron of coals shipped at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which revenue continued till April 1799, when the lords of the Treasury agreed to give an annuity of £19,000 a-year for the same. Elected a knight of the Garter 7th April 1681, he was, on the removal of the duke of Monmouth, appointed master of the horse to the king. On the accession of James VII., however, he was deprived of that office, on account of his mother's having promoted the bill of exclusion. During the short reign of James, he resided in France, but returned to England at the Revolution, which he strongly supported. He served in Flanders, under King William, to whom he was aide-de-camp, and was one of the lords of the bedchamber to George I. He died in his mother's lifetime at Goodwood, the family seat in Sussex, 27th May 1723, aged 51, leaving an only son, and two daughters, Louisa, countess of Berkeley, and Anne, countess of Albemarle.

His son, Charles, second duke of Richmond and Lennox of this creation, born at London 20th May 1701, was, when earl of March, chosen M.P. for Chichester in 1722. The following year he succeeded his father, and in 1734, on the death of his grandmother, he became duke of Aubigny in France. He was created a knight of the Bath in 1725, and of the Garter in 1726. He was also one of the lords of the bedchamber, and aide-de-camp to the king. At the accession of George II., he officiated as lord high constable of England. In January 1735 he was appointed master of the horse, and sworn a privy councillor. He was declared one of the lords justices during the king's absence from England 12th May 1740, and again in 1745, 1748, and 1750. Brigadier-general in 1742, he attended George II. during the campaign of 1743, and was at the battle of Dettingen. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general 6th June 1745, and was actively employed against the rebels that year and in 1746, and assisted at the reduction of Carlisle. He died 8th August 1750, having had eight daughters and four sons.

Charles, third but eldest surviving son, third duke of Richmond and Lennox, succeeded his father in his sixteenth year, and soon after entered the army. In 1756 he took his seat in the house of peers, and attaching himself to the whig interest, became one of the most conspicuous members of the opposition of his time. In command of the 72d regiment, he accompanied, in 1758, the expedition under the duke of Marlborough to the coast of France. He afterwards served in Germany, and was at the battle of Minden, 1st August 1759. On the accession of George III., he was appointed a lord of the bedchamber, but was soon dismissed for a reason highly honourable to himself, namely, his having boldly expostulated with the young monarch for his marked attention to his sister, Lady Sarah Lennox. In Douglas' Peerage it is stated that he resigned the post within a fortnight, in consequence of two junior officers having been appointed over the head of his brother, Lieutenant-colonel Lord George Lennox, who had distinguished himself, at the head of the British grenadiers, at the battle of Clostercampen.

During the administration of the earl of Bute, and of his successor Lord Grenville, his grace was a firm and active opponent of the government. On the ministerial arrangement which took place under the marquis of Rockingham and the old whigs, supported by the duke of Cumberland, he was, in 1765, appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of France, and sworn a privy councillor, 23d October of that year. He was accompanied to Paris by his brother, Lord George, who acted as *charge des affaires* during his grace's absence. Recalled from his embassy the following year, the duke was appointed one of the secretaries of state, 23d May 1766. He resigned on 2d August following, and from that period took an active lead against the measures of the administration, being particularly opposed to the American war. On 18th May, 1770, he submitted to the house of lords eighteen resolutions, tending to prevent a rupture with the colonies, which gave rise to one of the most extraordinary debates on record. The whole of the misconduct of ministers in relation to America, for the four preceding years, was laid open in the severest terms, and the loss of the colonies confidently predicted from their policy. Although continually overpowered by numbers, he never relaxed in his opposition, and the whole of the spring session of 1775 was remarkable for his repeated contests with the ministry. He supported Lord Chatham's motion for the removal of the British troops from Boston, and moved an address to the king, 5th May 1776, that he would be pleased to countermand the march of the Hessian troops, and also give directions for an immediate suspension of hostilities with America.

On his party being again called into power, he was appointed master-general of the ordnance, and made a knight of the Garter, 19th April 1782. He held office till 9th April 1783, when, in consequence of some changes in the administration, he retired. Soon after the breaking up of the coalition ministry he distinguished himself as a strenuous advocate for parliamentary reform, and was for some time president of the Constitutional Society, established to effect that object. He also published a letter on the subject. On the formation of the Pitt administration in December 1783, he was restored to his post of master-general of the ordnance, and while in office he proposed a gigantic and most expensive plan for improving the fortifications of the kingdom, which was thrown out of the House of Commons by the casting vote of the Speaker. He resigned the master-generalship of the ordnance, 15th July 1795, on being appointed to the command of the horse-guards, and was made field-marshal, 30th July 1796. He died at Goodwood, which he partly rebuilt and greatly enlarged, 29th December 1806, in his 72d year, without issue.

His next brother, Lord George Henry Lennox, second surviving son of the second duke, an officer in the army, made the campaign of Germany as aide-de-camp to the duke of

Cumberland in 1757. The following year, when lieutenant-colonel of the 33d foot, he was in the expedition against the coast of France, and in 1760 and 1761, he served in Germany under Prince Ferdinand, who, in his despatches to the marquis of Granby, 6th August of the latter year, mentions with praise his "distinguished valour." In 1762 he served in Portugal as a brigadier-general. He was M.P. from 1761 to 1790. On 17th February 1784 he was appointed constable of the Tower, and lord-lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, and in November of the same year governor of Plymouth. He rose to the rank of general, 15th October 1793, when he was sworn a privy councillor. He died 25th March 1805, in his 68th year. By his wife, Lady Louisa Kerr, eldest daughter of the fourth marquis of Lothian, he had, with three daughters, one son, Charles, fourth duke of Richmond and Lennox.

The latter, born in Scotland in 1764, early entered the army, and was captain in the Coldstream foot-guards in 1789, when he rendered himself conspicuous by challenging and fighting a duel with the colonel of the regiment, Frederick duke of York. His royal highness having stated that at the club in D'Aubigny's, Colonel Lennox had submitted to certain expressions unworthy of a gentleman, the colonel, on this being reported to him, sent a letter to the duke to the effect that, as neither he nor any member of the club recollected hearing such words addressed to him, he thought his royal highness "ought to contradict the report as publicly as he had asserted it." The duke replied that the words were spoken in his own presence, and therefore he could not be subject to mistake; he was only bound to maintain his own opinion that they ought to be resented by a gentleman. Lennox immediately sent a message to his royal highness, requiring satisfaction. A meeting accordingly took place on Wimbledon Common on the 26th May 1789, Lord Rawdon, afterwards marquis of Hastings, acting as second to the duke of York, and the earl of Winchelsea, one of the lords of the bedchamber to the king, as second to Colonel Lennox. The particulars of this transaction were thus detailed by the seconds: "The ground was measured at twelve paces, and both parties were to fire at a signal agreed upon. The signal being given, Colonel Lennox fired, and the ball grazed his royal highness' curl. The duke of York did not fire. Lord Rawdon then interfered, and said 'That he thought enough had been done.' Colonel Lennox observed 'That the duke had not fired.' Lord Rawdon said, 'It was not the duke's intention to fire: his royal highness had come out upon the colonel's desire to give him satisfaction, and had no animosity against him.' Colonel Lennox pressed that the duke should fire, which was declined, upon a repetition of the reason. Lord Winchelsea then went up to the duke of York, and expressed a hope 'That his royal highness could have no objection to say that he considered Colonel Lennox a man of honour and courage.' His royal highness replied 'That he should say nothing; he had come out to give the colonel satisfaction, and did not mean to fire at him: if Colonel Lennox was not satisfied he might fire again.' Colonel Lennox said 'He could not possibly fire again at the duke, as his royal highness did not mean to fire at him.' On this both parties quitted the ground. The seconds think it proper to add, that both parties behaved with the utmost coolness and intrepidity." Having, on the 28th of the same month, obtained the duke's permission for a call of the officers to consider his conduct, they declared their opinion to be that, subsequent to the 15th, he had "behaved with courage, but from the peculiarity of the circumstances, not with judgment." In consequence of this declaration, he, on the 16th June, exchanged his company in the guards for the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 35th foot, then stationed in Edinburgh castle. An Irish gentleman of the name of Theophilus Swift, a relative and author of a Life of Dean Swift, having published a pamphlet, reflecting on his character, Colonel Lennox sent him a challenge, and on the morning of the 3d July, they met in a field near London, attended by their seconds, Mr. Swift by Sir William Brown, and Col. Lennox by Col. Phipps, when the ball from the colonel's pistol lodged in Mr. Swift's body, but he soon recovered from his wound. On his arrival in Edinburgh, on the 21st of the month, the castle was illuminated in honour of his joining the regiment. The incorporation of goldsmiths in Edinburgh made him an honorary member of their body, and presented him with the freedom in a silver snuff-box. He had also the freedom of the city conferred on him by the magistrates. The subjoined is from a full-length portrait of Colonel Lennox, taken while in Edinburgh by Kay, and inserted, with a biographical account of the colonel, in *Kay's Edinburgh Portraits:*

In September of the same year he married Lady Charlotte, eldest daughter of the fourth duke of Gordon, and niece to the celebrated Lady Wallace.

He afterwards served in the Leeward Islands, and arrived in St. Domingo from Martinique with eight flank companies of foot, on the 8th June 1794, just at the breaking out of the yellow fever, to which 40 officers and 600 rank and file fell victims in two months. In 1795 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the king, with the rank of colonel, and in 1798 he became major-general. In 1800 he was made colonel-commandant of the 35th foot, and in May 1803 was promoted to be colonel of the same regiment. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1805, and of general in 1814.

At the general election of 1790, on the retirement of his father from the representation of Sussex, he was elected M.P. for that county, and gave his support to Pitt's administration. He was rechosen in 1796, and again in 1802 and

1806. The same year he succeeded his uncle as duke of Richmond and Lennox. On the 1st April 1807, he was sworn a privy councillor, and appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, which dignity he held for six years. His administration, with Colonel Wellesley, afterwards duke of Wellington, as chief secretary, was very popular. On quitting Ireland, his grace removed with his family to Brussels, and both he and his eldest son, the earl of March, accompanied the duke of Wellington's suite to the field of Waterloo.

Soon after, he was appointed governor-general of British North America. His administration, which had commenced auspiciously, terminated in a very melancholy manner. Having been bitten by a dog, he died of hydrophobia, at Montreal, on 28th August 1819, and was interred in the cathedral church of Quebec. His sufferings previous to his death were extreme. He had risen early on the morning of the 27th, and proposed walking through Richmond wood to the new settlement of that name. In his progress through the wood he started off on hearing a dog bark, and was with difficulty overtaken; and on the party's arrival at the skirts of the wood, at the sight of some stagnant water, his grace hastily leaped over a fence, and rushed into an adjoining barn, whither his dismayed companions eagerly followed him. The paroxysm of his disorder was now at its height. He was with difficulty removed to a miserable hovel in the neighbourhood, and expired in the arms of a faithful Swiss, who had never quitted his beloved master for a moment. Whilst in this miserable log-hut, reason occasionally resumed her empire, and his grace availed himself of these lucid intervals to address a letter to Lady Margaret Lennox; in which he reminded her that a favourite dog, belonging to the household, being in a room at the castle of St. Louis, at a time, five months before, when shaving he had cut his chin, the dog was lifted up to lick the wound, when the animal, which subsequently went mad, bit him on the chin. He had seven sons and seven daughters.

His eldest son, Charles Gordon Lennox, K.G., 5th duke, born Aug. 3, 1791, married April 10, 1817, Lady Caroline Paget, eldest daughter of 1st marquis of Anglesey, issue, 4 sons and 3 drs. He early entered the army, and in 1810 joined the duke of Wellington in Portugal as aide-de-camp and assistant military secretary, remaining with him till the close of the Peninsular war. He was also at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. In 1829 he was created a knight of the Garter; postmaster-general from 1830 to 1834. On the death of his maternal uncle, the fifth and last duke of Gordon, in 1836, he assumed the additional name of Gordon, on succeeding to the greater part of his estates; chancellor of Marischal college and university, Aberdeen; high steward of Chichester; a privy councillor; lord-lieutenant of Sussex; vice-admiral of the coast of Sussex; colonel of the Royal Sussex militia; and aide-de-camp to the queen. He died Oct. 21, 1860, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, earl of March and Darnley. The second son, Lord Fitzroy George Charles Lennox, an officer in the army, was lost in the President steamer in 1841, coming from America. His grace's 2d daughter, Lady Augusta-Catherine, countess of Dornberg, born in 1827, married in 1851 Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

Charles, 6th duke, born Feb. 27, 1818, capt. in the army when earl of March, M.P., and president of poor-law board; hereditary constable of Inverness castle. His grace married in 1843, Frances Harriet, eldest daughter of Algernon F Greville, Esq.; issue, Charles Henry, earl of March and Darnley, 2 other sons, and 2 daughters.

Leslie, a surname, derived from lands of that name in Aberdeenshire. During the 17th century there were at one time three general officers of the name in different European services; namely, Walter, Count Leslie, in the service of the emperor of Germany; David Leslie, created Lord Newark in 1661, in that of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden; and Alexander, earl of Leven, commander of the Scots army. Several counts of the name are settled in Germany, and there are many families named Leslie in France, Russia, and Poland.

The Leslies derive their descent from one Bartholomew, a Flemish chief, who settled with his followers in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, in the reign of William the Lion. He obtained the barony of Lesly or Leslyn, in that district, from which his posterity adopted the name. The fourth in descent from him, Norman de Lesley, obtained from Alexander III., in 1283, a grant of the woods and lands of Fetkill, now called Leslie, in Fife. He swore fealty to Edward I. for lands lying in different counties. He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* who renounced the confederation with France 15th July 1296, and was by Edward I. appointed in 1305 sheriff of the county of Aberdeen.

His son, Sir Andrew de Lesley, signed the letter to the Pope in 1320, asserting the independence of Scotland. He had four sons, namely, Norman, who succeeded him; Walter, earl of Ross; Andrew, who succeeded Norman; and George, ancestor of the Lesleys of Balquhain, from whom descended Alexander, first earl of Leven. (See Leven, earl of.) Norman witnessed the commission issued by the steward of Scotland for treating of the liberation of David II., 10th May 1356. Two years afterwards he and Sir Robert Erskine were sent as commissioners to solicit the Pope for a grant of the tenth part of the ecclesiastical revenues of Scotland, towards payment of the ransom of that monarch, which they obtained for three years. They were also appointed, 10th May 1359, plenipotentiaries to treat with Charles the dauphin, regent of France, with whom they concluded an alliance. He died before 11th February 1366, and was succeeded by his brother Andrew, whose son, another Norman, made an entail of the lands in 1390. The son of the latter, David de Lesley, was one of the hostages for James I. He had a daughter, who, as he had no male issue, inherited the barony of Lesley, and married a gentleman of the same name, ancestor of the Leslies of Leslie. The other estates went to the heir-male, supposed to have been David de Lesley's cousin-german, Sir George Leslie of Rothes, ancestor of the earls of Rothes (see Rothes, earl of).

The family of Leslie of Wardes and Findrassie, Elginshire, descend from Robert Leslie of Findrassie, son of George, 3d earl of Rothes. John Leslie, Esq. of Wardes, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia Sept. 1, 1625, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. He succeeded his father in 1620. His grandfather, William Leslie, Esq., was king's falconer, and his great-great-great-grandfather, Alexander Leslie, was receiver-general to James IV. The son of the latter, John Leslie, was five times married, and died April 1, 1546. His first wife, Stewart, daughter of the bishop of Moray, was great-granddaughter of James II., and his 2d, through whom the family descends, was Margaret, daughter of William Crichton, Esq. of Frendraught. By his 3d wife he was ancestor of the Leslies of Warthill.

On the decease, unmarried, of Sir John, 2d baronet, the son of the first, the title reverted, without the estates, to his uncle, (Sir) William. This gentleman declined to assume it, and his four sons dying without issue, the baronetcy, after his decease, was inherited by his kinsman, Sir John Leslie, 4th baronet, great-great-grandson of Norman Leslie, Esq.,

youngest brother of first baronet. Sir John married Caroline-Jemima, only daughter and heiress of Abraham Leslie, Esq. of Findrassie; issue, 3 sons and 3 daughters. He died in 1825. His eldest son, Sir Charles Abraham, 5th baronet, was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Norman-Robert, 6th baronet. The latter, born Dec. 10, 1822, a lieutenant 19th Bengal Native Infantry, was killed at Rohnee in India, during the Sepoy mutiny, June 12, 1857. By his wife, Jessie-Elizabeth, 3d daughter of Major Robert Wood Smith, 6th Bengal Light Cavalry, he had a son and 5 daughters. The son, Sir Charles Henry, born at Lahore, Bengal, in 1848, succeeded his father as 7th baronet.

The family of Leslie of Warthill, Aberdeenshire, derive from John Leslie of Wardes, grandson of William, 4th baron of Balquhain, who, by his 3d wife, the daughter of Forbes of Echt, had 2 sons, William and Alexander. The elder son, William, married, 1st, a daughter of William Rowan, burgess in Aberdeen, and their only son, John, was slain at the fatal battle of Pinkie in 1547; 2dly, in 1518, Janet Cruickshank, heiress of Warthill, and was thus the first Leslie possessing the estate. He died in 1561, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Stephen; William, 5th of Warthill, married a grand-niece of the famous Bishop Elphinstone, founder of King's college, Aberdeen, and his 2d son, William, became bishop of Laybach, and metropolitan of Carniola, a prince of the empire, and privy councillor to his imperial majesty. During nine generations the succession passed from father to son till 1799, when Alexander, 9th of Warthill, died without issue, and was followed by his nephew William, born June 29, 1770, son of George Leslie of Folla, the lineal male representative of the family. Mr. Leslie held the estate for 58 years, and died in 1857, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, born March 16, 1814; elected in 1861 M.P. for Aberdeenshire.

Lesley, George, of Monymusk, a Capuchin friar, supposed to have lived in the 17th century, is the hero of a romantic Italian work, by John Benedict Rinuccini, archbishop of Formo, a French translation of which was published at Rouen in 1660, but the greater part of which is pure invention.

LESLIE, John, bishop of Ross, a distinguished statesman and historian, and a devoted adherent of Mary queen of Scots, born 29th September, 1526, is said to have been the son of Gavin Leslie, an eminent lawyer, fourth son of Alexander Leslie of Balquhain, in Aberdeenshire. There is reason to believe, however, that he was the illegitimate son of a priest of the same name. Knox, in his Historie (p. 283) calls him a "priest's get and bastard," and Bishop Keith, in his Catalogue of Scottish Bishops (p. 194), from documents quoted from the originals in the charter chest of Balquhain, inclines to think that he was the natural son of Gavin Leslie, parson of Kingussie. He was educated for the church at the university of Aberdeen, and in 1538 he obtained a dispensation, whereby he was allowed to hold a benefice, notwithstanding the defect in his birth. On 15th June 1546, he was appointed an acolyte, or inferior church officer, in the cathedral church of Aberdeen, and in the following year he was made a canon and prebendary. In 1549 he went to France, and studied the civil and canon laws at the universities of Poictiers, Toulouse, and Paris, at which last place he took the degree of doctor of civil law and canon law. In 1554 he was ordered home by the queen regent, and on 15th April 1558 he was appointed official and vicar-general of the diocese of Aberdeen. On 2d July 1559 he became parson of Oyne in the same county.

When the doctrines of the Reformation began to spread in Scotland, Leslie distinguished himself as a zealous advocate for the Romish church, and in the famous disputation held at Edinburgh, in 1560, he had for an antagonist no less a personage than John Knox, according to whom (*Hist.* p. 283), he was forced to confess that the only authority for the mass was that of the Pope. After the death of Francis II. of France, he was deputed by the chief men of the Popish religion to proceed to France to interest Queen Mary in their favour, and to invite her to Scotland, and arriving before the Protestant lords, he vainly endeavoured to prejudice her mind against them and their cause. After a short stay he embarked in the retinue of the young queen at Calais, August 19, 1561; and on her majesty's return to Scotland, he was sworn of her privy council on 19th January 1564, and appointed one of the senators of the college of justice. Shortly afterwards he was made abbot of Lindores, and on the death of Sinclair, bishop of Ross, in January 1565, he was promoted to that see. He was one of the sixteen commissioners appointed to form the Collection of the Laws and Statutes of the Realm, commonly called 'The Black Acts,' from the Saxon character in which they were printed, in 1566.

After Queen Mary's flight into England, Bishop Leslie was called by his ill-fated mistress into that kingdom to manage and advise in her affairs. He was one of the commissioners chosen, in 1568, to defend her cause in the conference at York, which he did with consummate ability. He was subsequently sent as her ambassador to Elizabeth; but finding that no attention was paid to her complaints, he began to form projects for Mary's

escape, and engaged in the unfortunate negotiation for her marriage with the duke of Norfolk, which led to that nobleman's execution for treason. Leslie himself, notwithstanding he pleaded his character and privileges as an ambassador, was, in May 1571, committed prisoner, first to the Isle of Ely, and afterwards to the Tower of London. In January 1574, at the request of the king of France, he was set at liberty, when he retired to the Continent. In 1575 he went to Rome, by the advice of his mistress, where he remained three years, and published there his History of the Scottish nation, in Latin, dedicated to the then Pope Gregory XIII. He afterwards went to France, in the hope of being serviceable to Queen Mary. He next proceeded into Germany, and fruitlessly endeavoured to enlist the emperor and several other princes in her cause. On this occasion he acted as temporary nuncio from the Pope. In 1578 he was thrown into prison at Falsburgh, in mistake for the archbishop of Rosanna, an Italian prelate, who was proceeding to Cologne as legate from the Pope; and was only released on payment of 3,000 pistoles. His portrait, from one in Pinkerton's Scottish Gallery, is subjoined·

Having returned into France, he was, in 1579, made vicar-general of the archbishopric of Rouen, and in 1590 was again arrested during a visitation of that diocese, and obliged to pay a large ransom, to prevent his being delivered up to Queen Elizabeth. In 1593 he was advanced to the vacant bishopric of Coutances, in Lower Normandy, but he never got peaceable possession of the see, and at length he retired from the cares and disappointments of the world into the monastery of Guirtenburg, near Brussels, where he died, May 31, 1596. A monument to his memory was erected, by his nephew, over his grave in that monastery. Part of his wealth he appropriated to the foundation of three colleges at Rome, Paris, and Douay.

His works are:

Defence of the Honour of Mary Queen of Scotland; with a Declaration of her Right, Title, and Interest, to the Crown of England; and concerning the Regiment of Women. Liege, 1571, 8vo. This was immediately suppressed.

Pro Libertate Impetranda, Oratio ad Elizabetham Angliæ Reginam. Paris, 1574, 8vo.

Afflicti Animi Consolationes, et Tranquilli Animi Conversatio, libri duo ad D. Mariam Scotorum Reginam. Paris, 1574, 8vo.

De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus Gestis Scotorum. Romæ, 1575, 1578, 4to. With this History, which is carried down to Queen Mary's return from France in 1561, were published, Parænesis ad Nobilitatem Populumque Scotorum; and Regionum et Insularum Scotiæ, Descriptio.

De Titulo et Jure Sereniss. Principis Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ, quo Angliæ Successionum Jure sibi vindicat. Rheims, 1580, 4to. The same in English, entitled A Treatise tovvching the Right, Title, and Interest, asvvell of the most excellent Princesse, Marye Queene of Scotland, and the most noble Kyng Iames, her Grace's Sonne, to the Succession of the Croune of England. And first, touching the Genealogie and Pedegrue of suche Competitors as pretend Title to the same Croune, 8vo. In French, under the title of Du Droit et Titre de la Sereniss. Princesse Marie, Royne d'Escosse, et Prince Jacques VI. Roy d'Escosse, à la Succession du Royaume d'Angleterre. Rouen, 1587, 8vo.

De Illustrium Fœminarum in Republica Administranda, Authoritate. Rhem. 1580, 4to.

The History of Scotland, from the Death of James I. in 1436, to the year 1561; written in the Scottish vernacular, during his confinement in the Tower, for the use of Queen Mary. This work was published, with a portrait of Leslie, for the Bannatyne Club in 1830, from a manuscript in possession of the earl of Leven and Melville.

LESLIE, JOHN, a venerable prelate, whose life exceeded a hundred years, was born at Balquhain in Aberdeenshire, some time after the middle of the sixteenth century. He received the first part of his education at the university of Aberdeen, and concluded it at Oxford. He afterwards vis-

ited Spain, Italy, Germany, and France, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the languages of all these countries. He had such a command of the Latin language that it was said of him, while in Spain, "Solus Lesleius Latine loquitur." He was present at the siege of Rochelle, and accompanied the duke of Buckingham on the expedition to the Isle of Rhé. On his return to Britain, after a residence of more than twenty-two years abroad, he was created D.D. at Oxford, and admitted by James VI. a member of his privy council in Scotland. By Charles I. he was, in August 1628, appointed bishop of the Isles. In 1633 he was translated to the Irish see of Raphoe, where he built a handsome palace, which he defended against the troops of Cromwell, being the last who held out against the parliamentarians in Ireland. He subsequently went to reside in Dublin. After the Restoration he came over to England, and in 1661 was translated to the see of Clogher, where he died in 1671, having been a bishop for more than half a century.

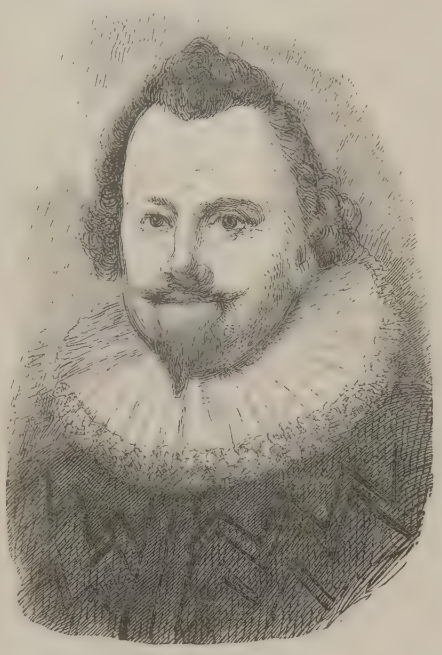
His second son, Charles Leslie, author of 'A Short and Easy Method with the Deists,' and other controversial and political works, was born in Ireland in 1650. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and afterwards became a student in the Temple, but relinquished law for divinity, and entered into holy orders in 1680. In 1687 he was appointed chancellor of Connor, in which capacity he firmly resisted the measures of the Popish party, and withstood the admission of a Roman Catholic high sheriff of the county of Monaghan, although nominated by James II. himself. At the Revolution, however, he declined taking the oaths to the new government, which necessarily deprived him of all his preferments, on which he withdrew with his family into England. By his writings he zealously endeavoured to promote the interests of the Pretender, whom, on the termination of the Rebellion of 1715, he accompanied into Italy; but being treated by the exiled family with ingratitude and neglect, he returned to Ireland, and died at his own house at Glaslough, in the county of Monaghan, April 13, 1732. His theological works, which chiefly consist of Treatises against the Deists, Socinians, and Quakers, have been printed in two volumes folio. One of these, 'The Snake in the Grass,' composed against the Quakers, first published at London in 1696, is highly spoken of by Bayle. His 'Short and Easy Method with the Deists,' by far the most popular and useful of his writings, first appeared in 1697, and has often been reprinted. During the reign of Queen Anne, Mr. Leslie wrote a weekly paper called 'The Rehearsal,' which has been collected in four vols. 8vo. A list of his political pieces, which are very numerous, and written principally in opposition to Burnet, Locke, and Hoadley, on the principles of Civil Government and the question of Hereditary Right, will be found, with the names of his other publications, in Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica.

LESLIE, Alexander, first earl of Leven, the celebrated general of the Presbyterian army during the civil wars, was the son of Captain George Leslie of Balgonie, commander of the castle of Blair, by Anne, his wife, a daughter of Stewart of Ballechin. Having early adopted the profession of arms, he served as a captain in the regiment of the lord de Vere, then employed in Holland in assisting the Dutch against the Spaniards, when he obtained the reputation of a brave and skilful officer. He then entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, by whom he was promoted first to the rank of lieutenant-general, and afterwards to that of field-marshal. In 1628, General Leslie defended Stralsund, then besieged by the Imperialists under Count Wallenstein, and acquitted himself with so much gallantry and skill, that, though the plague had broken out in the city, and the outworks were in a ruinous condition, he compelled the besiegers to retire with considerable loss. So sensible were the citizens of his great services on this occasion, that they rewarded him with a valuable present, and caused medals to be struck in his honour. In 1630 he drove the Imperialists out of the isle of Rugen; and he continued to serve in the Swedish army, with great distinction, until after the death of Gustavus; but in the beginning of 1639 he was invited back to Scotland by the Covenanters, to take the chief command of their forces. He accordingly returned home, with many of his countrymen, who had, like him, acquired military experience on the Continent; and his first achieve-

ment was the capture of the castle of Edinburgh by assault, at the head of 1,000 select musqueteers, March 23, which he effected without the loss of a man.

In May 1639, when Charles I. advanced with his army to the borders, the Scottish forces, under General Leslie, marched to meet them, and to the amount of 24,000 men encamped on Dunse Law. The appearance they made here is said to have been "a spectacle not less interesting to the military than edifying to the devout." The blue banners of the Presbyterians were inscribed with the arms of Scotland, wrought in gold, with the motto, "For Christ's Crown and Covenant." The soldiers were summoned to sermon by beat of drum, and at sunrise and sunset their tents resounded with the voice of psalms, reading the Scriptures, and prayer. The clergy, of whom there were great numbers present, many of them armed like the rest, were assiduous in preserving discipline; and the ambition of the nobles was restrained by the greatness of the cause in which they were engaged, aided by the discretion of the general, who, though an unlettered soldier of fortune, of advanced age, diminutive stature, and deformed person, was prudent, vigilant, experienced, skilful, and enterprising. The pacification of Berwick, in June 1639, caused both armies to be disbanded, without having recourse to hostilities.

In April 1640 the Scots found it expedient to re-assemble their army, and the command was again conferred on General Leslie. In August of that year he marched into England, at the head of at least 23,000 foot and 3,000 cavalry; and on the 28th he attacked and completely routed the king's troops at Newburn, which gave him possession of Newcastle, Tynemouth, Shields, and Durham, with large magazines of arms and provisions. This success was followed by the treaty of Ripon, afterwards transferred to London, and not ratified by parliament till 1641. As it was now Charles' object to conciliate his northern subjects, in August of that year he went to Scotland, and, passing through Newcastle, where the Scots army were quartered, he was received with great respect by General Leslie, whom he raised to the peerage, by the title of Lord Balgonie, and October 11th of the same year, created him earl of Leven. His portrait subjoined is from a miniature in oil colours, upon copper, in the possession of the earl of Leven and Melville, painted by Jansen, or Jameson, probably the latter, engraved for Pinkerton's Iconographia Scotica:



In 1642 the earl was sent over to Ireland as general of the Scots forces, raised for the suppression of the rebellion there; but was recalled in 1643 to take the command of the troops despatched to England to the assistance of the parliament. At the battle of Marston-Moor, July 2, 1644, he commanded the left of the centre division of the parliamentary forces, when the royal army was totally defeated. He afterwards, with the assistance of the earl of Callander, took the town of Newcastle by storm; and, having sent to the parliament a copy of the overtures made by the king to the Scots generals, he received in return a vote of thanks, with a piece of plate as an accompanying present. While in command of the united Scots and English army, engaged in the siege of Newark, the unfortunate Charles came to him privately, May 5, 1646. The arrival of the king seemed to surprise him and his officers very much, and they treated him with becoming respect, the

commander tendering his bare sword upon his knee; but when Charles, who had retained Leven's sword, indicated his intention to take the command of the army, by giving orders to the guard, the earl unhesitatingly thus addressed him:—"I am the older soldier, Sir, your majesty had better leave that office to me." He was one of a hundred officers who afterwards on their knees entreated his majesty to accept the propositions offered him by the parliament, but in vain.

In 1648 he was offered the command of the army raised for the rescue of Charles I., which he declined, on the score of his age and infirmities. On the failure of the Engagement, however, he was restored to his place at the head of the army. At the battle of Dunbar in 1650, he served as a volunteer. August 28, 1651, he attended a meeting of some noblemen and a committee of the Estates, at Eliot in Forfarshire, to concert measures in behalf of Charles II., when all present were surprised and taken prisoners, by a detachment from the garrison of Dundee, and conveyed to the Tower of London. At the intercession of Christina, queen of Sweden, he was released by Cromwell, and returned to Scotland in May 1654. He subsequently went over to Sweden, personally to thank the queen for her kind interference in his favour. He died at Balgonie, April 4, 1661. His lordship acquired extensive landed property, particularly Inchmartin, in the Carse of Gowrie, which he purchased from the Ogilvies in 1650, and called it Inch-Leslie. He was twice married; and by his first wife had, with five daughters, two sons, who both predeceased him, and he was succeeded by his grandson. The earldom of Leven is now held in conjunction with that of Melville. (See LEVEN, earl of.)

LESLIE, DAVID, first Lord Newark, a celebrated military commander, was the fifth son of Sir Patrick Leslie of Pitcairly, commendator of Lindores, by his wife, Lady Jean Stuart, second daughter of the first earl of Orkney. In his youth he went into the service of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and having highly distinguished himself in the wars of Germany, rose to the rank of colonel of horse. When the civil wars broke out in Britain, he returned to Scotland, and was appointed major-general of the army, which, under the earl of Leven, marched into England to aid the parliamentary forces, in January 1644. He mainly contributed to the defeat of the king's troops at Marston-Moor, in July that year; the Scots cavalry, under his command, having broken and dispersed the right wing of the royalists. In 1645, after the defeat of General Baillie at Kilsyth, General David Leslie was recalled with the Scottish horse from the siege of Hereford, to oppose the progress of the marquis of Montrose, whom he overthrew, after a sanguinary engagement, at Philiphaugh, near Selkirk, September 13 of that year. For this victory the committee of Estates afterwards voted him a gold chain, with 50,000 merks out of the fine imposed on the marquis of Douglas, one of the royalist officers engaged in the action. Leslie subsequently rejoined the Scots army under the earl of Leven, then lying before Newark-upon-Trent; and on its return into Scotland, he was declared lieutenant-general, and had a pension settled upon him of £1,000 a-month, over and above his pay as colonel of the Perthshire horse. With a force of about 6,000 men he proceeded into the northern districts, and afterwards passed to the Western Isles. He completely suppressed the insurrection in favour of the king, which had been set on foot by Montrose and his adherents in those parts.

In 1648, when the Engagement was entered upon for the rescue of Charles, then in the hands of the parliament, Leslie was offered the command of the horse on the occasion, but declined to serve, the Church having disapproved of the expedition. Of the army that remained in Scotland, he retained the rank of major-general. In 1650, after Charles II. had taken the Covenant, David Leslie was, on the resignation of the earl of Leven, appointed commander-in-chief of the forces raised in his behalf. By his coolness, vigilance, and sagacity, he repeatedly baffled the superior army of Cromwell, whom he at last shut up in Dunbar; but, yielding to the impetuous demands of the committee of church and state, by whom he was accompanied, and who controlled all his movements, he rashly descended from his commanding position, and in consequence sustained a signal defeat from Cromwell, September 3, 1650. With the remains of his army he retired to Stirling,

where he made the most skilful defensive dispositions, and was able for a time to check Cromwell in his victorious career. Being joined by Charles, who himself assumed the command, Leslie marched as lieutenant-general of the king's army into England, and was present at the defeat of the royal forces at Worcester, September 3, 1651. He escaped from the battle, but was intercepted in his retreat through Yorkshire, and committed to the Tower of London, where he remained till 1660, being fined £4,000 by Cromwell's act of grace, 1654. His portrait is subjoined.

After the Restoration, General Leslie, in consideration of his eminent services and sufferings in the royal cause, was created Lord Newark, by patent, dated August 31, 1661, to him and the heirs-male of his body. He also obtained a pension of £500 a-year. In June 1667 he received a further proof of his majesty's favour by a letter from Charles, dated the 10th of that month, assuring him of his continued confidence, and that he was fully satisfied of his conduct and loyalty, his lordship's enemies having endeavoured to impress the king against him. His lordship died in 1682. He married Jean, daughter of Sir John Yorke, knight, by whom he had a son, who succeeded him, and six daughters. Upon the decease, in 1694, of David, second Lord Newark, without heirs-male, the title was assumed by his daughter, and continued to be borne by her descendants till 1793, when it was disallowed by the house of lords, and is considered extinct. (See Newark, Lord.)

LESLIE, Sir John, a celebrated mathematician, and professor of natural philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, was born at Largo, in Fifeshire, April 16, 1766, being the son of Robert Leslie, a joiner and cabinet-maker, and Anne Carstairs, his wife. His elementary education was scantily received, first at a woman's school in his native village, then under a Mr. Thomson at Lundin Mill, with whom he learned to write, and, lastly, at Leven school, which he only attended about six weeks. At the latter place, however, he entered upon the rudiments of Latin, and, while at home, he received some lessons in mathematics from his elder brother, Alexander. His father originally intended to bring him up to some useful trade; but, before he had reached his twelfth year, he had attracted considerable notice by his extraordinary proficiency in geometrical exercises, and he became known to the Rev. Mr. Oliphant, minister of Largo, who lent him some scientific books, and in his 13th year his parents were induced to send him to the university of St. Andrews, with the view of educating him for a learned profession. At the close of the session he obtained a prize, and his abilities introduced him to the patronage of the earl of Kinnoul, then chancellor of the university, who proposed to defray the expenses of his education, provided his father consented to his studying for the church. After remaining six sessions at St. Andrews, in company with Mr., afterwards Sir James, Ivory, he removed in 1783–4 to Edinburgh, where he attended the classes for three years, during which time he was engaged by Dr. Adam Smith to assist in the education of his nephew and heir, Mr. Douglas, afterwards a lord of session, under the title of Lord Reston. While at college he devoted part of his time to private tuition.

In 1788 he was appointed tutor to two young college friends, natives of America, of the name of Randolph, whom he accompanied to Virginia, and after an absence of about a year, in the course

of which he had visited New York, Philadelphia, and other transatlantic towns, he returned to Edinburgh. Having abandoned all intention of entering the church, in January 1790 he proceeded to London, with recommendatory letters from several literary and scientific individuals, and, among others, from Dr. Adam Smith, who gave him some very shrewd advice at parting. His first intention was to deliver lectures on natural philosophy, but finding, to use his own words, that "rational lectures would not succeed," he had recourse to his pen as the readiest means of supporting himself. He accordingly began to contribute articles for 'The Monthly Review;' and, about the same time, was employed by an old college acquaintance, Dr. William Thomson, the continuator of Dr. Watson's 'History of the Reign of Philip III. of Spain,' to furnish notes for an annotated edition of the Bible, then publishing in numbers, under the name of Harrison. He was next engaged by Mr. Murray, the bookseller, to execute a translation of Buffon's Natural History of Birds, published in 1793, in 9 vols. 8vo, the payment for which, with his prudent habits, laid the foundation of his subsequent independence. During the progress of this work he superintended the studies of the Messrs. Wedgwood of Etruria, in Staffordshire, whom he left in 1792. In 1794 he visited Holland, and in 1796 he proceeded through Germany and Switzerland with Mr. Thomas Wedgwood, whose early death he ever lamented as a loss to science. On his return to Scotland, he became a candidate for a professorship at St. Andrews, and subsequently for the chair of natural philosophy at Glasgow, but in both instances was unsuccessful. In 1799 he travelled through Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, in company with Mr. Robert Gordon, a fellow-student at St. Andrews.

Previous to 1800 he had invented the Differential Thermometer, one of the most beautiful and delicate instruments that inductive genius ever contrived, as a help to experimental research; and the results of his inquiries concerning the nature and laws of heat, in which he was so much aided by this exquisite instrument, were published in 1804, in his celebrated 'Essay on the Nature and Propagation of Heat.' The experimental devices and striking discoveries which distinguish this publication are more than a counterbalance for the great deficiency in systematic arrangement and in simplicity of style which characterises this and all the author's writings. In the following year this work obtained for him the Rumford medal, from the council of the Royal Society.

Early in 1805, on the promotion of Professor Playfair from the chair of mathematics to that of natural philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, Mr. Leslie offered himself as a candidate for the vacant professorship. His election was opposed by the moderate party among the Edinburgh clergy, who were desirous of placing Dr. Thomas Macknight, one of their own body, in the chair. They grounded their objection to Mr. Leslie upon a note in his 'Enquiry into the Nature of Heat,' relative to Hume's Theory of Causation, which they deemed of an infidel nature and tendency. After some keen discussions in the ecclesiastical courts, in which Mr. Leslie was powerfully defended by Sir Henry Moncreiff, the case was dismissed by the General Assembly, and, in consequence, he entered without farther opposition on the duties of his chair.

In 1809 Mr. Leslie published his 'Elements of Geometry,' which has gone through several editions. In 1810, by the aid of another of his own contrivances, the hygrometer, he arrived at the discovery of that singularly beautiful process of artificial freezing, or consolidation of fluids, which enabled him to congeal mercury, and convert water into ice by evaporation.

In 1819, on the death of Playfair, Mr. Leslie succeeded him in the chair of natural philosophy, and, by the care which he devoted to the state of the instruments required for experimental illustration, he formed for his class by far the finest and most complete set of apparatus in the kingdom. His income for many years was more than sufficient for his wants, and having amassed about £10,000, he expended part of this sum in his latter years upon the purchase of a mansion called Coates, near his native village, where he spent all his leisure time.

In June 1832, on the recommendation of Lord-chancellor Brougham, he was created a knight of the Guelphic order, along with Messrs. Herschel.

Charles Bell, Ivory, Brewster, South, and Harris Nicholas. He did not, however, long enjoy this honour. In the end of October, while superintending some improvements about his residence, he unfortunately caught cold, the neglect of which brought on erysipelas in one of his legs, and he died at Coates, Fifeshire, November 3, 1832.

A biography of Sir John Leslie, by Macvey Napier, one of the professors of law in the university of Edinburgh, appeared in the 7th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, of which Mr. Napier was editor, and was inserted in the 23d volume of the New Philosophical Journal, to which periodical Sir John Leslie was a frequent contributor. He was never married. In person he was rather below the middle size and corpulent. His face was large and florid, but there was that about his eyes and forehead which seemed to show that he was no ordinary man. His works are:

(In Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica, two poetical works, published in 1772, are erroneously attributed to Sir John Leslie; also a work entitled 'Method of Calculating Plans and Maps by Proportional Scales and Squares,' &c. 1780.)

On the Resolution of Indeterminate Problems. Trans. Edin. Soc. ii. 193. 1790.

Buffon's Natural History of Birds, translated, 9 vols. 8vo. London, 1793.

Description of an Hygrometer and Photometer. Nicholson's Journal, iii. 461. 1800.

On the Absorbent Powers of different Earths. Ib. iv. 196. 1800.

Observations and Experiments on Light and Heat. With some Remarks on the Enquiries of Dr. Herschel, respecting those objects. Ib. 344. 1800.

An Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Heat. 9 Plates. Lond. 1804, 8vo.

Envy at Arms, or Caloric Alarm in the Church. (In verse.) Edin. 1805, 8vo.

Elements of Geometry, Geometrical Analysis, and Plane Trigonometry. With an Appendix, Notes, and Illustrations. Being the 1st. vol. of a proposed 'Course of Mathematics.' Edin. 1809, 8vo. 2d edit. improved, 1811, 8vo. 3d edit. improved and enlarged, 1817. Translated into the French and German languages.

Short Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the Relation of Air to Heat and Moisture. Edin. 1813, 8vo.

Philosophy of Arithmetic, exhibiting a Progressive View of the Theory and Practice of Calculation. With an enlarged Table of the Products of Numbers under one Hundred. Edinburgh, 1817, 8vo.

On Certain Impressions of Cold, transmitted from the Higher Atmosphere; with a description of an Instrument adapted to measure them. Trans. Edin. Soc. vii. 463. 1817. The Æthrioscope, the instrument here alluded to, is, in another place, described, in the poetical language of its author, as "fitted to extend its sensation through indefinite space, and to reveal the condition of the remotest atmosphere."

Essay on Heat and Climate. Read before the Royal Society of London in 1793. Published in Dr. Thomson's Annals of Philosophy. 1819.

Description of Instruments for Extending and Improving Meteorological Observations. Edin. 1820, 8vo.

Geometrical Analysis, and Geometry of Curve Lines, being volume ii. of a Course of Mathematics, and designed as an Introduction to the study of Natural Philosophy. Edin. 1821.

Elements of Natural Philosophy, compiled for the use of his class, 1 vol. Edin. 1823. 2d edit. 1829.

Rudiments of Plane Geometry, including Geometrical Analysis, and Plane Trigonometry, being an abridgment of his Elements of Geometry. Edin. 1828, small 8vo.

Observations on Electrical Theories, written in 1791, inserted in Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, vol. xi., p. 1. 1824.

He was a contributor to the Monthly Review, and to the Edinburgh Review. He also wrote several very valuable articles on different branches of Physics in the Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica. A 'Discourse on the History of Mathematical and Physical Science during the Eighteenth century,' prefixed to the seventh edition of that national and standard work, may be described as one of the most interesting and masterly of all his compositions.

With Robert Jameson and Hugh Murray, LL.D., he edited a Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Seas and Regions; with Illustrations of their Climate, Geology, and Natural History; and an Account of the Whale Fishery Edin. 1835, 8vo.

LEVEN, earl of, a title in the Scottish peerage, conjoined with that of Melville since 1706, conferred in 1641, on the celebrated General Alexander Leslie. a memoir of whom has been already given (see page 658 of this volume). His two sons, Gustavus and Alexander, Lord Balgonie, a colonel in the army, who served with his father in Ireland in 1642, both died before him. The latter, by his wife, Lady Margaret Leslie, sister of John duke of Rothes, chancellor of Scotland, had a son, Alexander, second earl of Leven, and a daughter, Catherine married to the first earl of Melville (see MELVILLE, earl of).

Alexander, second earl of Leven, succeeded his grandfather in 1661, and died at Balgonie, 15th July 1664, leaving two daughters, Margaret and Catherine, successively countesses of Leven in their own right. The former married in 1674, the Hon. Francis Montgomery of Giffen, second son of the seventh earl of Eglinton, but died the same year, without issue. Her sister, Catherine, died unmarried, and her aunt Catherine, countess of Melville, was served heir to her, 13th January 1706. The title devolved on David, the second son of the first earl of Melville.

David, third earl of Leven and second earl of Melville, born in 1660, entered the service of the duke of Brandenburg in 1685, and was first a captain of horse, and then colonel of a regiment of foot, with which at the Revolution of 1688, he accompanied the prince of Orange to England. He was sworn a privy councillor to William and Mary, and in March 1689, he became colonel of the 25th foot. In June following he fought at the head of his regiment at the battle of Killiecrankie, where he greatly distinguished himself, and in July of the same year he was appointed governor of Edinburgh castle. He signalized himself in the campaign in Ireland in 1690, and in 1692 he served in Flanders. Deprived of the governorship of Edinburgh castle in December 1702, he was reappointed in October 1704. On the death of his cousin, Catherine, countess of Leven, he succeeded as earl, and sat in parliament as such, taking precedency of his fa-

ther, the earldom of Leven being an older creation than that of Melville. In January 1703 he was constituted major-general of the forces in Scotland, and the following year general of the ordnance. In March 1706, he was appointed lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, and in 1707 he succeeded his father as earl of Melville. He was a commissioner for the union, and supported that measure in parliament. He was one of the sixteen representative Scottish peers in 1707 and 1708. In 1712 he was deprived of all his offices by the Tory administration. He died in 1728. He had, with one daughter, Lady Mary Leslie, countess of Aberdeen, two sons, George, Lord Balgonie and Raith, and Alexander, fifth earl. The former died before his father, leaving a son, David, fourth earl of Leven and third earl of Melville, who died in 1729, in his 12th year, and was succeeded by his uncle.

Alexander, fifth earl of Leven and fourth earl of Melville, the second son of the third earl, had been admitted an advocate 14th July 1719, and on 11th July 1734 was appointed one of the lords of council and session. He was commissioner to the General Assembly from 1741 to 1753. In 1747 he was chosen one of the representative peers, and in 1754 was appointed one of the lords of police in room of the Lord Torphichen. He died in September of the same year. He had two sons, David, sixth earl, and the Hon. Alexander Leslie. The latter, an officer in the army, ranked as lieutenant-general from 1787. He was in active service during the American war, and at the battle of Guildford, 15th March 1781, he was second in command under Lord Cornwallis, who, in his despatches, mentioned his conduct in the highest terms.

The elder son, David, sixth earl of Leven and fifth earl of Melville, born in 1722, like his brother, was a military officer, and in 1744 had a company in the 16th foot. On succeeding his father in 1754, he quitted the army, and was one of the lords of the police from 1773 to the abolition of that board in 1782. He was high-commissioner to the General Assembly from 1783 to 1801. In July 1747, he married Wilhelmina, posthumous daughter and nineteenth child of William Nisbet of Dirleton. The 50th anniversary of their marriage was celebrated at the family-seat, Melville house, Fifeshire, 29th January 1797. Her ladyship died the following year, and the earl in May 1802. They had five sons and three daughters. His second son, the Hon. William Leslie, captain in the 17th regiment of foot, was killed in an engagement with the Americans in Princeton in New Jersey, in January 1777, when serving under Lord Cornwallis and his uncle General Leslie. The Hon. David Leslie, the third son, captain in the 16th foot, was aide-de-camp to his uncle, General Leslie, when commanding in Scotland, and as lieutenant-colonel of the Tay Fencibles, he was actively employed in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798. In 1830 he became a general in the army. The Hon. John Leslie, the fourth son, also an officer in the army, in 1802 had the rank of major-general, and in 1808 of lieutenant-general. He served with distinction on the Continent against the French, and was wounded in an engagement in Holland in 1794. On his marriage, in 1816, with a lady of the name of Cuming, he assumed that surname.

The eldest son, Alexander, seventh earl of Leven and sixth earl of Melville, succeeded his father in 1802. In 1786, when Lord Balgonie, he was appointed comptroller of the customs in Scotland, and in 1806, chosen a Scottish representative peer. He married a lady of the family of Thornton of London, whose munificent charities are mentioned with praise in the Life and Letters of Cowper the poet, and by her had five sons and three daughters. He died in 1820.

His eldest son, David Leslie-Melville, 8th earl of Leven and 7th earl of Melville, born in 1785, early entered the navy On Oct. 31, 1809, he had the command of a boat in the capture and destruction of a French convoy in the bay of Rosas, and was particularly mentioned in Lord Collingwood's despatch. In 1812 he became captain, and in 1846, rear-admiral, but retired from the service; vice-admiral in 1858. A Scots representative peer, and deputy-lieutenant of Fifeshire. He married the *dr.* of Sir Archibald Campbell of Succoth, baronet; issue 2 sons and 4 *drs.* The elder son, Alexander, Viscount Balgonie, born in 1831, an officer in the Grenadier guards, died from fatigue during the Crimean war, Aug. 29, 1857. The 2d son, David Archibald, died in 1854. The earl died Oct. 8, 1860, when his brother, Hon. John Thornton Leslie-Melville, born in 1786, became 9th earl of Leven and 8th of Melville; twice married; issue by 1st wife 2 sons and 5 *drs.* By 2d marriage 3 sons and 2 *drs.* Eldest son, Alexander, Viscount Kirkcaldy, born January 11, 1817.

LEYDEN, JOHN, M.D., a distinguished poet and linguist, was born at Denholm, Roxburghshire, September 8, 1775. His ancestors, for several generations, were farmers, and his father was all his life engaged in rural occupations. He received the rudiments of his education at the parish school of Kirktown. His desire for learning determined his parents to train him for the church, and after acquiring Greek and Latin, under the charge of Mr. Duncan, a Cameronian minister at Denholm, he was entered a student at the university of Edinburgh in November 1790. Besides the theological, he also attended the medical classes, and in addition to the learned languages acquired French, Spanish, Italian, German, and the ancient Icelandic. In 1796, on the recommendation of Professor Dalzell, he became private tutor to the sons of Professor Campbell of Fairfield, whom, during the winter of 1798, he accompanied to St. Andrews.

The travels of Mungo Park, and the progress of discovery in Africa, having directed his attention to the history of that interesting quarter of the world, in 1799 he published a small octavo volume, entitled 'Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in Northern and Western Africa, at the close of the Eighteenth Century;' an enlarged edition of which was afterwards published by Mr. Hugh Murray, in 3 vols. 8vo. About 1799 and 1800 he contributed various poetical pieces, both original and translated, to the Edinburgh Magazine, which attracted considerable notice at the time. By Mr. Richard Heber, then residing in Edinburgh, whose acquaintance he had made in Mr. Consta-

ble's shop, he was introduced to the best society of the Scottish capital, and became the friend of Scott, Lord Woodhouselee, Mr. Henry Mackenzie, and other eminent literary men. Although Leyden displayed in company a bluntness and independence of manner, with a disposition to egotism, and a fondness for disputation which were far from agreeable, he was by no means ignorant of the rules of good breeding; and the better qualities of his character commanded the respect and admiration of all who knew him.

In 1800 he was licensed to preach, but his style was unpopular, and he himself was dissatisfied with his own discourses. In 1801 he contributed the ballad called the Elfking to Mr. Lewis' 'Tales of Wonder;' and in 1802 he assisted Mr. Walter Scott in procuring materials for the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' to which he furnished some spirited ballads. He also republished 'The Complaynt of Scotland,' an ancient and rare tract, with a learned Preliminary Dissertation, Notes, and a Glossary; and edited 'Scottish Descriptive Poems,' consisting of a new edition of Wilson's 'Clyde,' with a reprint of an interesting poem, entitled 'Albania,' being a panegyric on Scotland, written in nervous blank verse, by an anonymous author, in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Edinburgh Magazine being, in 1802, united with the old Scots Magazine, Mr. Leyden conducted this publication for about six months, contributing to it several occasional pieces of prose and poetry. In 1803, on the eve of his leaving Britain for ever, he published 'The Scenes of Infancy,' a pleasing poem, descriptive of Teviotdale.

In 1802 Leyden had commenced overtures to the African Society, to be employed on an expedition into the interior of Africa. To prevent the execution of this project, some of his friends applied on his behalf to the Right Hon. William Dundas, who procured for him the appointment of assistant-surgeon in the East India Company's service, on the Madras establishment. After six months' unremitting application to the study of medicine, he was successful in obtaining his diploma as surgeon, and soon after took his degree of M.D. He arrived in Madras in 1803, and immediately directed his attention to the acquirement of the Oriental languages. He was speedily nominated surgeon to the commissioners appointed to survey the ceded districts, but his health gave way under the climate, and he was obliged to retire to Prince of Wales' island, where he resided for some time. His application to study was incessant, and even severe illness could not induce him to relax from his unwearied pursuit of knowledge. In addition to the Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani, he made himself master of many of the languages spoken in the Deccan, and obtained an extensive knowledge of the Malay and other kindred tongues. By the influence of the governor-general, Lord Minto, he was promoted to the professorship of Hindustani in Bengal college, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the office of a judge of the Twenty-four Purgunnahs of Calcutta. In 1809 he was constituted one of the commissioners of the court of requests, and in the following year assay-master of the Calcutta mint. In August 1811 he accompanied Lord Minto in the expedition against Java, and died in that island, on the 28th of the same month, after three days' illness.

In the tenth volume of 'Asiatic researches' will be found an interesting treatise by Leyden 'On the Languages and Literature of the Indo-Chinese Nations;' and in the eleventh volume, some striking observations 'On the Rosheniah Sect,' a class of heretics among the Afghans. His translation of the 'Malay Annals' was published after his death by his friend Sir Stamford Raffles; and the other MSS. which he left behind him consisted of valuable treatises on Oriental literature, with various translations and several grammars of different Eastern languages. His 'Poetical Remains,' with a Memoir of his Life, by the Rev. James Morton, were published in one volume 8vo, in 1819. In 1826 appeared 'Memoirs of the Emperor Baber,' an Indian hero, translated by Leyden. An animated sketch of his life is to be found among the Miscellaneous Prose Works of Sir Walter Scott.

LIDDEL, Dr. Duncan, an eminent professor of mathematics and a physician, was born at Aberdeen in 1561, and received his education at King's college of that city. In 1579 he quitted his native country for Germany; and at the university of Frankfort on the Oder he applied himself with much diligence to the study of mathe-

matics and medicine. A contagious distemper, which broke out at Frankfort in 1587, induced him to quit that city for the university of Rostock, where he acquired a high reputation for his acquirements, particularly for his knowledge of astronomy and mathematics. In 1590 he returned to Frankfort with two young Livonians of rank, his pupils, with whom he soon after removed to the new "Academia Julia," at Helmstadt. In 1591 he was appointed under professor of mathematics in that university; and in 1594 he was promoted to the first or higher mathematical chair, which he occupied for nine years. In 1596 he obtained the degree of M.D.; and by his lectures and writings was for some years the principal support of the medical school of Helmstadt. He was employed as first physician at the court of Brunswick, and enjoyed a lucrative private practice.

Having been several times chosen dean of the faculties both of philosophy and physic, he was, in 1604, elected pro-rector of the university. But desirous of ending his days in his native country, in 1607 he finally quitted Helmstadt, and passing through Germany and Italy, at length settled in Scotland. He died at Aberdeen, December 17, 1613, aged 52, and was buried in the church of St. Nicholas of that city, where a tablet of brass, containing his portrait, was erected to his memory. By his last will he bequeathed the lands of Pitmedden, purchased by him, to Marischal college, Aberdeen, for the education and support of six poor scholars, and left six thousand merks for the endowment of a professorship of mathematics in that university.

Dr. Liddel was the author of several valuable works on medical science, a list of which follows:

Disput. de Elementis. Helmstadt, 1596, 4to.

Disputationes Medicinales. Helmstadt, 1605, 4 vols. 4to. These consist of Theses maintained by himself and his pupils at Helmstadt, from 1592 to 1606. A new edition of the same, on a new arrangement, was published under the title of Universæ Medicinæ Compendium. Helmstadt, 1720, 4to.

Ars Medica, Succincte et Perspicue Explicata. Hamburgh, 1607, 8vo.

De Febribus, Libri Tres. Hamburgh, 1610, 12mo.

He also wrote a curious tract, De Dente Aureo, to refute Jacobus Horstius' ridiculous story of a poor boy in Silesia who, having lost a tooth, brought forth a new one of pure gold—afterwards discovered to be a scheme to excite charity—which was published at Hamburgh in 1628.

In 1651 another posthumous work by Liddel on the Art of Preserving Health, was published at Aberdeen.

LINDORES, BARON, a title (dormant) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1600, on Patrick Leslie, eldest son of the Hon. Sir Patrick Leslie of Pitcairly, second son of the fourth earl of Rothes. In 1574, on the retirement of John Leslie, the celebrated bishop of Ross (see page 639 of this volume), to the continent, Sir Patrick received the abbacy of Lindores *in commendam*, which had been held by him. He was high in favour with James VI., who, besides knighting him, appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber. He also received various grants of land in Fife and other counties. In Douglas' Peerage (Wood's edition, vol. ii. page 120) it is stated that he was created a lord of parliament by the title of Lord Lindores, to him and his heirs male whatever, 25th December 1600. But it appears that it was his eldest son Patrick who had the abbacy of Lindores erected into a temporal lordship in his favour, and was created Lord Lindores 31st March of that year. He was, however, for a time only styled master of Lindores, in consequence of his father taking the title during his life. By his wife, Lady Jean Stewart, second daughter of Robert, earl of Orkney, Sir Patrick had, with five daughters, five sons. The latter were, besides Patrick, Lord Lindores, James, styled third lord; Robert, who, after the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, got a nineteen years' lease of the revenues of the bishopric of Orkney in 1641; Colonel Ludovick Leslie, who served in the German wars under Gustavus Adolphus, and was governor of Berwick in 1648; and David, Lord Newark (see NEWARK, Lord).

The eldest son, Patrick, Lord Lindores, died, without issue, in 1649, and was succeeded by his brother, James, third lord, who died before 20th July 1667. His son John became fourth Lord Lindores, and soon after his succeeding to the title, a great portion of the lands of Lindores was apprised in favour of John Bayne of Pitcairly, in consequence of debts incurred by his lordship's father. The fourth lord died in 1706, leaving a son, David, fifth lord, who died without issue in July 1719, when the title devolved on the heir male, Alexander Leslie of Quarter, great-grandson of the Hon. Sir John Leslie of Newton, a younger brother of Sir Patrick Leslie, the commendator, styled first Lord Lindores.

This Sir John Leslie was a lord of session (admitted 13th November 1641) under the title of Lord Newton, and in 1645 was appointed one of the commissioners of the exchequer in Scotland. Having acted as lieutenant-colonel of the king's horse-guards, and joined in the 'Engagement,' for the rescue of Charles I. in 1648, he was deprived of his offices by the act of classes in 1649. With one of his sons, he was killed at the storming of Dundee, by General Monk, 1st September 1651. His second son, Andrew Leslie, a major in the army, acquired the lands of Quarter, in the parish of Burntisland, and died in 1669, leaving a son, John Leslie of Quarter, whose son, Alexander, succeeded as sixth Lord Lindores. His lordship had the rank of major-general in the army, 24th February 1761, and died at London, 3d September 1765.

His son, Francis-John, seventh lord, had a company in the marine forces in March 1757, and died 30th June 1775, without issue, when the title was claimed by the heir-male, John Leslie of Lumquhat, the fourth in descent from James Leslie of Lumquhat, an officer in the 26th regiment of foot, third son of Lord Newton above mentioned. He voted as Lord Lindores at several elections of representative peers, without challenge, but at the general election, 24th July 1790, his votes were objected to, and the House of Lords, 6th June 1793, resolved, although on what ground is not apparent, that "the votes given by the Lord Lindores at the said election were not good." The title is, in consequence, considered

to have remained dormant since the death of the 7th baron in 1775, and is said to be represented by Sir Charles Henry Leslie of Wardes and Findrassie, baronet. (See p. 655 of this vol.) The lands are all in the hands of other families.

LINDSAY, an ancient surname erroneously supposed to have been derived from the manor of Lindsai in Essex. By Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, it is called

"Ane surname of renown."

The first of the name in Scotland appears to have been Walter de Lindsay, an Anglo-Norman, who was a witness or juror in the celebrated 'Inquisitio,' or Inquest of David I., when prince of Stratclyde or Cumbria, into the possessions and rights of the see of Glasgow within his territories, in 1116. After David's accession to the throne, this Walter de Lindsay was one of his great barons. Although the surname is territorial, it does not appear to have been derived from the district of Lindeseye or Lindesey in Lincolnshire, for the Lindsays had no property in or connexion with that county till long after their settlement in Scotland. Lord Lindsay says: "There appears every reason to believe that the Scottish Lindsays are a branch of the Norman house of Limesay, long since extinct in the direct male line, both in Normandy and England, but which for several generations held a distinguished station, more particularly in the latter country. The name Lindesay and Limesay are identical, both of them implying 'Isle of limetrees.'" (*Lives of the Lindsays*, vol. i. p. 3.) The old English word for limetree is linden, and in the appendix to the first volume of his family work Lord Lindsay gives 88 different forms in which the name has been spelled in charters and other ancient documents. The legendary accounts of the origin of the name are all now rejected. Wyntoun (*Chron.* B. 8. 7. 159), with a prudent reserve says:

"Of England came the Lyndysay,
Mair of them I can nocht say."

Families of this surname are now spread all over Scotland.

William de Lindsay, apparently the son of the above-mentioned Walter de Lindsay, the progenitor in Scotland of the Lindsays "light and gay," is also frequently mentioned as a witness to the royal charters. He is supposed to have had two sons, Walter and William de Lindsay. The latter, who carried on the line of succession, had his residence at Ercildon, now Earlston, in Roxburghshire, and was a liberal benefactor to Dryburgh abbey, as was also his son, Walter de Lindsay. Among other grants made to it was a portion of land at Cadeslea, on the banks of the Cadden water, near to where it joins the Tweed, the scene of the beautiful ballad of 'Katherine Janfarie,' from which Sir Walter Scott took the hint of his spirited ballad of 'Lochinvar.' Walter de Lindsay and his son William also granted charters to the abbey of Kelso. "The seals," says Lord Lindsay, "of these two latter barons, Walter and William, preserved in the Chapter-house of Durham cathedral, exhibit a lively type of the character of the young Norman noble. They are represented on horseback, riding gently along, with falcon on wrist, unhelmeted, and with their shields hung carelessly behind them,—the only variation being that the father, Walter, rides without bridle or stirrup, and the bird rests placidly on his hand, while the latter, William, is in the act of slipping it on its prey." The following is the seal of William de Lindsay:

His grandson, William de Lindsay of Ercildun, styled also of Luffness, is witness to the charters of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion from 1161 to 1200. Between 1189 and 1199 he was high justiciary of Lothian. He was the first of the Lindsays connected with the territory of Crawford in Lanarkshire, which from them came afterwards to be called Crawford-Lindsay. He married Marjory, daughter of Henry, prince of Scotland; issue, 3 sons, Sir David, lord of Crawford; Sir Walter, ancestor of the Lindsays of Lamberton; and William, progenitor of the Lindsays of Luffness, who ultimately succeeded to the male representation of the Lindsays.

Sir David, the eldest son, succeeded his father in 1200. He was high justiciary of Scotland, and is a frequent witness to the charters of his uncle, David earl of Huntingdon, the Sir Kenneth of Sir Walter Scott's chivalrous romance of 'The Talisman.' He died in 1214. He had married an English kinswoman of his own, Aleonora de Limesay, the coheiress ultimately of the barons of Wolverley, by whom he had, with one daughter, Alice, four sons, David, Gerard, William, supposed to be identical with a 'W. de Lindissi,' who was chancellor of Scotland in 1231, and Walter. The eldest son, David, a minor at his father's death, had been one of the hostages for King William in England. On the death, in 1222, of his mother's brother, Sir John de Limesay, the English property which devolved on him extended over no less than seven counties. He was high justiciary of Lothian in 1238. He died in 1241, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Gerard, on whose death in 1249, his two younger brothers having predeceased him, the whole of his extensive estates both in Scotland and England, devolved on his sister Alice de Lindsay, the wife of Sir Henry Pinkeney, a great baron of Northamptonshire, of whom mention has already been made. (See vol. i. of this work, p. 707, article CRAWFORD, earl of).

Sir Walter de Lindsay, ancestor of the Lamberton family, was high justiciary of Lothian and constable or sheriff of Berwick, in the reign of William the Lion. His father, William de Lindesay, of Ercildun and Luffness, and first of Crawford, "dominus de Lamberton," in Berwickshire, granted to the monks of Coldingham the church of Ercheldun, with one ploughgate of land, (*Chart. of Newbottle. Raine's Hist. of N. Durham, App.* p. 39.) Lamberton fell to Sir Walter's share. In 1215 he was sent ambassador to King John, with the bishop of St. Andrews, Ingelram de Baliol, and three other great barons, by King Alexander II. He joined the latter with the English barons against King John, who, in consequence, seized his lands in Huntingdonshire. He died either in 1221 or 1222. His son, Sir William, was one of the guarantees of peace with England at the convention of York in 1237, and with Sir David Lindsay of Luffness, at the still more important one of 1244. He married

Alice, sister and coheiress of William de Lancaster, lord of Kendal, a descendant of the earls of Anjou, with whom he got various estates in Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and Lancashire. His son, Walter de Lindsay, was succeeded by his son, Sir William, who married Ada, eldest surviving sister of the unfortunate King John Baliol, and ultimately eldest coheir of her nephew, Edward, pseudo-king of Scotland. He was killed in battle against Llewellyn, prince of Wales, 6th November 1283. His daughter and heiress, Christiana de Lindsay, was married by her cousin Alexander III. before 1285, to Ingelram de Guignes, second son of Arnold III., count of Guignes and Namur, and Sire de Couci (in 1311) in right of his mother Alice, the heiress of that illustrious house. (See vol. i. p. 74 of this work, article ALEXANDER II.) It was in his wife's right that he sat as a Scottish magnate in the great assemblies at Scone 5th February 1283-4, and at Brigham 17th March 1290, and on various other occasions both in England and Scotland. To Edward I. he devotedly adhered in the wars of the Scottish succession. Christiana's direct representative was the late Duchesse d'Angouleme, the daughter of Louis XVI. of France. (See *Lives of the Lindsays*, vol. i. pp. 31, 32, and App. No. 3.)

William de Lindsay, third son of William of Ercildon and first of Crawford, obtained from his father the barony of Luffness, near Aberlady, in Haddingtonshire. Dying in 1236, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir David Lindsay of Brenwevil and the Byres, in the same county. He was high justiciary of Lothian from 1243 to 1249, and in the convention between Scotland and England in 1244, one of the four great barons who swore, on the soul of their lord the king, that the conditions then entered into should be kept inviolate by him and his posterity.

His son, Sir David, was one of the regents of Scotland during the intestine struggles of 1255, and high-chamberlain in 1256. He granted a charter of freedom to the abbey of Aberbrothwick from toll and custom in all the ports of his territories. He perished in the Holy Land, it is supposed in the last crusade of St. Louis in 1268, which had been joined by many of the Scottish nobles. His son, Sir Alexander de Lindsay, was high-chamberlain for several years under Alexander III., and one of the *magnates Scotiæ* who, in the celebrated convention at Scone in February 1283-4, acknowledged Margaret of Norway, granddaughter of that monarch, as the heiress to the Scottish crown. In 1289, his son, also Sir Alexander, having been knighted by Edward I. himself, was one of the Scottish barons who, at the convention held at Brigham, after the death of Alexander III., agreed to the marriage of Margaret of Norway to the youthful Edward prince of Wales. His name, with those of seven other Lindsays, then all great feudal barons in Scotland, appears in the Ragman Roll as having sworn fealty to Edward I. in 1296. He was among the patriotic band who joined the banner of Wallace, but on 9th July 1297, he submitted unconditionally to Edward. Soon after, however, he is again found fighting for Scotland's independence, and at the close of the protracted struggle in 1304-5, he was one of the seven adherents of Wallace specially excepted by the English king out of the general conditions of pardon offered to the rest of their countrymen. In 1307, with Edward Bruce and "the good" Sir James Douglas, he invaded Galloway, and sat as one of the great barons in the parliament of 16th March 1308-9, which acknowledged Robert the Brus as rightful king of Scotland. His son, described by Wyntoun (*Chron.* lib. viii. c. 40) as

> "Schir Dauvy the Lyndyssay,
> That was true and ðf stedfast fay,"

throughout his life adhered to the cause of the Brus. His father, Sir Alexander, is said to have had two other sons, namely, William de Lindsay, rector of Ayr, and chamberlain of Scotland from 1317 to 1322, and Sir James Lindsay, who was with Brus at Dumfries in 1306, when Comyn was assassinated. With other Lindsays he had sworn fealty to King Edward I. in 1296, and was ancestor of the once great house of Lindsay of Dunrod. (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. ii. p. 47.) Alexander de Lindsay, killed at Halidonhill, 19th July 1333, is also supposed to have been a younger son of his. (*Douglas' Peerage*, Wood's edition, vol. i. p. 372 *Note.*)

Sir David, the eldest son, was either taken prisoner at the battle of Bannockburn, or some time before, as with two of his brothers, Reginald, and Alexander, and Sir Andrew Moray, he was exchanged five months afterwards. He was one of the Scots nobles who signed the famous letter to the Pope in 1320, asserting the independence of Scotland, in which it was declared that "never, so long as one hundred Scots are alive, will we be subject to the yoke of England." In 1323 he was one of the Scottish guarantees for the observance of a treaty of peace with England, to last for thirteen years. He was captured at the battle of Halidonhill in 1333 with his brother, Sir Alexander, and his kinsman Sir John Lindsay of Wauchopdale, at one time governor of Perth, all three knights bannerets. From Robert I. he received several grants of land and an hereditary annual rent of one hundred marks, then a very large sum, from the great customs of Dundee. In 1325 he married Mary, coheiress of the Abernethies, and received with her large estates in the shires of Roxburgh, Fife, and Angus. At one period he was governor of Berwick castle, and in 1346 he was appointed keeper of the castle of Edinburgh. Wyntoun (*Chron.* b. ii. p. 266) says of him in this capacity:

> "Intil his time with the countrie,
> Na riot, na na strife made he."

In 1349, and again in 1351, he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat about the ransom of King David II. He died after November 1355. He had four sons; namely, David, killed at the battle of Durham, 17th October 1346, unmarried, and only twenty-one; Sir James, who succeeded Sir Alexander, of whom immediately; and Sir William, whose appanage was the Byres in Haddingtonshire, (see next article). Sir Alexander, the third son, was twice married: first, to Catherine, daughter of Sir John de Stirling, and heiress of Glenesk and Edzell in Angus, besides lands in Inverness-shire, and by her had Sir David, of Glenesk, the first earl of Crawford, and Sir Alexander; and secondly, to Marjory Stuart, niece of Robert II., by whom he had, with one daughter, two sons, Sir William of Rossie, ancestor of the Lindsays of Dowhill; and Sir Walter, sheriff of Aberdeenshire in 1417, and styled of Kinneff in 1422.

Sir James, the eldest surviving son of Sir David, was one of the great barons who sat in the parliament at Edinburgh, 26th September 1357, and became bound for the fulfilment of the conditions of the release of David II., at Berwick, on the 3d of the following month, and is supposed to have died the same year. He married his cousin, Egidia, daughter of Walter, high-steward of Scotland, and sister of King Robert II., and by her had an only son, Sir James Lindsay, lord of Crawford, and a daughter, Isabella, wife of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock. The lady Egidia afterwards married Sir Hugh Eglinton of Eglinton.

The son, Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, was present at the coronation of his uncle, King Robert II. at Scone, 26th

March 1371, and next day took the oaths of homage and fealty to him. In 1374, and again in 1381, he was a commissioner to treat with England. Besides being high justiciary of Scotland, he was also sheriff of Lanarkshire. In 1382, the feuds which so long subsisted between the Glammis family and the Lindsays originated in the following circumstance: Sir John Lyon, the ancestor of the house of Glammis, a young man of comely appearance and winning manners, had been recommended by Sir James Lindsay to the king, who made him his private secretary, bestowed on him the castle and thanedom of Glammis, gave him one of his daughters in marriage, and finally created him high chamberlain of Scotland. Sir James Lindsay seems to have taken high umbrage at this signal advancement, which seemed greater than his own. "Finding," says Godscroft, "his own credit with the king to decrease, and Lyon's to increase, and taking Lyon to be the cause thereof, esteeming it great ingratitude after so great benefit, he took it so highly and with such indignation that, finding him accidentally in his way a little from Forfar, he slew him very cruelly, and fearing the king's wrath, fled into a voluntary exile." By this unhappy event he incurred the displeasure of the king; but the earls of Douglas and March pleading his cause at court, after a short absence, during which he went on pilgrimage to Thomas a Beckett's shrine at Canterbury, (his safe-conduct is dated 16th January 1383,) he was recalled and pardoned. The Scotichronicon, in alluding to this affair, styles Sir James "lord of Crawford and Buchan;" he was also lord of Wigton, by charter, 19th April 1372. (*Lives of the Lindsays*, vol. i. p. 73.)

In 1383, the "Sire de Lindsay," as Sir James is called by Froissart, with the other knights of the family, called "the children of Lindsay," ["six frères, tous chevaliers,"] and the earls of Moray and Douglas, and some other barons, entered England at the head of 15,000 men, and wasted the lands of the Percies and Mowbrays, and the whole country to the gates of Newcastle. Soon after a French force, under John de Vienne, admiral of France, was sent over to assist the Scots against the English, bringing large subsidies to be distributed among the principal Scots nobles, towards the expenses of the war; of which Sir James Lindsay received 2,000 livres tournois, equal to £8,000 of our money, Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, 500, equal to £2,000, and Sir William Lindsay of the Byres the like sum. (*Rym. Fœd.* tom. vi. p. 485, quoted by Lord Lindsay.) In 1388 Sir James accompanied the earl of Douglas in his incursion into England, and witnessed the death of that hero at the battle of Otterburn, 19th August of that year. In the ancient ballad descriptive of that battle, the Lindsays are thus mentioned, as forming part of Douglas' array:

"He has chosen the Lindsays licht,
With them the Gordons gay."

And in the account of the battle it is said,

"The Lindsays flew like fire about
Till a' the fray was dune."

In the English ballad of Otterburn, Sir James is styled the lord of Buchan:

"The lord of Bowghan in armure bright."

After the battle Sir James was taken prisoner, under the following circumstances, as related by Froissart. Followed by his squire he had pursued on horseback, lance in hand, Sir Matthew Redman, governor of Berwick, and joint commander of one of the two divisions of Percy's force. After a chase of more than three English leagues, he came up with him, and a combat ensued between them by the light of the moon. Sir James aimed at him with his lance, but Sir Matthew avoided the blow, and the point of the lance being buried in the ground, Sir Matthew cut it in two with his sword. Sir James then seized his battle-axe, which hung from his neck, and assailed Sir Matthew, who defended himself bravely. After thus fighting for a long time, Sir Matthew's sword was struck out of his hand, and he yielded himself prisoner, rescue or no rescue, but requested to be allowed to return to Newcastle, promising by St. Michael's day to render himself at Dunbar, or Edinburgh, or at any port in Scotland which Sir James might choose. "I am willing," said the latter; "let it be at Edinburgh on the day you name." They then took leave of each other, and on their return to the Scottish army, Sir James and his squire lost themselves in a heath, the moon having gone down and the night being dark. Coming at last to a path, they followed it, but it was the direct road to Newcastle, and on their way they fell in with the bishop of Durham, who had been too late for the battle, and at that very time was returning to Newcastle at the head of 500 men. Into the midst of this company Sir James rode, thinking they were his friends, and that they were close to Otterburn. He thus became the bishop's prisoner. At Newcastle, Sir Matthew Redman, having gone next day to see the bishop, was informed by Richard Hebeden, or Hepburn, Sir James' squire, of his master's misadventure. He accordingly waited on him, when Sir James said that there would be no need of his going to Edinburgh to obtain his ransom, as they might be exchanged for each other. They then dined together, Sir James being entertained by Sir Matthew. When the news of Sir James' capture reached King Richard, who was then at Cambridge, he despatched a mandate to the earl of Northumberland, not to dismiss him, either for pledge or ransom, till farther orders. He subsequently, however, obtained his liberty.

In 1395, his wife, Margaret Keith, daughter of Sir William Keith, great marischal of Scotland, having had a quarrel with her nephew, Robert de Keith, was besieged by him in her castle of Fyvie in Aberdeenshire. She sent notice to her husband, Sir James Lindsay, who was then at court, on which he hastened north with 400 men, but was intercepted by Keith near the Kirk of Bourtie, in the Garioch, when Sir James defeated him with the loss of 50 of his men. In 1386, Sir James and the earl of Moray, two of the leading men of the kingdom, were sent by Robert III. to endeavour to effect an amicable arrangement between the clan Chattan and the clan Kay; but having failed in the attempt, they proposed that the differences between them should be decided in open combat before the king, which led to the celebrated judicial conflict, on the North Inch of Perth, in the manner so graphically described in Sir Walter Scott's 'Fair Maid of Perth.' In 1392 Sir James founded the convent of Trinity Friars at Dundee, for the ransom of Christian captives from Turkish slavery, which gradually assumed the character of an hospital for decayed burgesses of that town. Sir James died in 1397, without male issue, leaving two daughters, Margaret and Euphemia, respectively married to Sir Thomas Colville and Sir John Herries of Terreagles. He was succeeded in the chiefship of the Lindsays, and the barony of Crawford, and the other entailed estates of the family, by his cousin-german, Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, first earl of Crawford (see CRAWFORD, earl of, vol. i. p. 707). Sir David's father

Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk, third son of Sir David Lindsay of Crawford, was one of the commissioners appointed to treat of peace with the English in 1367, one of the guarantees of a truce with them in 1369, and high justiciary of the north of Scotland. The barony of the Byres in Haddingtonshire, which had been conferred on him by Sir James, his elder brother, was resigned by him in 1366, to his younger brother, Sir William, of whom mention is made in the next article. With Sir John Edmonstone, he had a safe-conduct, 4th December 1381, to pass through England towards the Holy Land, and he died in 1382, in the island of Candia, on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, leaving four sons and a daughter.

Lindsay, earl of, a title (dormant since 1808,) in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1633, on John, tenth Lord Lindsay of the Byres, grandson of Sir William Lindsay of the Byres, fourth son of Sir David Lindsay of Crawford. Sir William obtained from King David II. a charter of the lands of Byres, on the resignation, as already stated, of his brother, Sir Alexander de Lindsay, to him and the heirs male of his body, 17th January 1365-6. From Sir Alexander also he had the offices of hereditary bailie and seneschal of the regality of the archbishopric of St. Andrews (which had been granted to him by the archbishop of that see, 9th April 1378). With his wife, Christiana, daughter of Sir William Mure of Abercorn, whom he married about 1374, he acquired the barony of Abercorn and other extensive estates. Like his brother Sir Alexander, he also went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and knighted the son of St. Bridget of Sweden at the Holy Sepulchre, but the date of this expedition has not been ascertained. (*Lives of the Lindsays*, vol. i. p. 74.) He was the father of another Sir William Lindsay of the Byres, who is often confounded with him. The latter, by his marriage with Christiana, daughter of Sir William Keith, hereditary marischal of Scotland, obtained the barony of Dunottar, with its impregnable castle, in Kincardineshire, which, sometime between 1382 and 1397, he exchanged, with his father-in-law, for the estate and castle of Struthers in Fife, the Keiths becoming bound that, in time of war, the infant heir of the Lindsays of the Byres should reside, with his attendants, in Dunottar. Soon after the battle of Otterburn, Sir William Lindsay of the Byres, the bishop of Aberdeen, Sir Archibald Douglas, and Sir John Sinclair, were sent to France, as commissioners for Scotland, to protest against a proposed truce for three years between the English and French, but on their arrival they found the treaty concluded. From King Robert III. he had a charter of the sheriffship of Edinburgh and the constabulary of Haddington, in liferent. In 1398 he was one of the guarantees of a truce with England. He died before 1424. He had three legitimate sons, and one illegitimate. The latter, Andrew, to whom he gave the lands of Garmilton, in East Lothian, was great-grandfather of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, lord lion king at arms, of whom a memoir in larger type is given on a subsequent page.

Sir John Lindsay of the Byres, the eldest son, was one of the hostages for King James I. in 1424 (see vol. i. page 708). He was created in 1445, a lord of parliament, under the title of Lord Lindsay of the Byres. In 1451 he was a commissioner to treat of peace with England, and obtained a safe-conduct into that kingdom in July of that year. He was one of the privy councillors of James II., and held the office of justiciary of Scotland beyond the Forth from 1457 to 1466. In the latter capacity he presided, in association with Walter Lindsay of Beaufort, ancestor of the Lindsays of Edzell and Balcarres, then acting as sheriff of Aberdeenshire, during the minority of his nephew, David fifth earl of Crawford, in the solemn assize, or justice-ayre, held in the tolbooth at Aberdeen, on 5th November 1457, when James II. appeared in person before them, to claim the earldom of Mar, attended by the chancellor, constable, marischal, and other high officers of state, and a splendid train of courtiers and nobles. He died in 1479. He had, with four daughters, nine sons. David, the eldest son, John the second, and Patrick, the fourth, were successively lords Lindsay of the Byres. Sir Walter Lindsay, the fifth son, preceptor of Torphichen, and lord of St. John, had fought in the wars in Italy and Spain, and against the Turks, in company with the knights of Rhodes. He was a lord of session, under the title of Lord St. John, and died in 1538.

David, the eldest son, second Lord Lindsay of the Byres, distinguished himself in the foreign wars, and in 1488, when the insurgent nobles appeared in arms against James III., he adhered faithfully to that unfortunate monarch. At the head of the Fifeshire men he joined the forces of the king, and according to Lindsay of Pitscottie, (vol. i. p. 216,) he presented "ane great grey courser," of remarkable spirit and beauty, which he rode, to his majesty, assuring him that whether for flight or pursuit, it "would waur (or beat) all the horse of Scotland at his pleasure, if he would sit well." At the battle of Sauchieburn which ensued, 9th June 1488, Lord Lindsay was one of the commanders of the third division of his army.

On the meeting of parliament in October following the death of James III., summonses were issued to the chief adherents of the late king, to appear at Edinburgh and answer for their treasonable convocation in his defence against his son, James IV. Lord Lindsay of the Byres was one of those thus summoned, and he made appearance accordingly. An account is given by Pitscottie of his trial on the occasion, "a trial," says Lord Lindsay, "of which no trace now remains in the public records, and which the learned Pinkerton consequently believes to refer to an insurrection which broke out in the summer and autumn of 1489, headed by the earl of Lennox, Lord Forbes, and a few other adherents of the late king, and which was soon put down." On 10th May 1489, his lordship and his associates were arraigned before the king and council assembled in the Tolbooth, Lord Lindsay's name being first specified in the summons. He was called upon to "answer for the cruel coming aganes the king at Bannockburn with his father, and in giving him counsel to have debarred his son the king's grace here present; and to that effect gave him ane sword and ane good horse, to fortify him aganes his son." Being totally unacquainted with forms of law, and having no lawyer to speak for him, the stout Lord Lindsay, who was a soldier, and did not understand the proceedings, started up and said hastily and rashly, "Ye are all lurdanes, my lords! I say ye are false traitors to your prince, and that I will prove with my hands on any of ye whilk halds you best, from the king's grace down. For ye, false lurdanes! hes caused the king to come aganes his father in plain battle, where that noble prince was cruelly murthered among your hands by your advice, though ye brought the prince in presence for your behoof, to make him the buckler of your enterprise. Therefore, false lurdanes; an the king punish you not hastily for that murther, ye will murther himself when ye see time, as ye did his father." Then, addressing the king, he advised him to beware of them and give them no credence, for they who were false to his father could never be true to himself. The chancellor endeavoured to excuse his "rude speech and sharp accusation," by saying to the king that Lord David Lindsay was "but ane man of the auld warld," and could not "answer formally, nor yet speak

reverently in his grace's presence," and he advised his lordship "to come in the king's will," that is, submit to the king's mercy. His brother, Patrick Lindsay, being present, stamped on Lord Lindsay's foot, to make him understand that he should not do so; and he, having, as Pitscottie says, "ane sair tae," the pain was so great as to cause him to exclaim to his brother, "Thou art ower pert, loon! to stramp upon my foot; wert thou out of the king's presence, I should take thee on the mouth." But Patrick, having obtained permission to speak for his brother, objected to the king sitting in judgment in a matter to which he was himself a party, on which the king was advised to withdraw. He then pointed out a defect in the citation which rendered it null, and all the persons summoned were accordingly released, and no farther steps were ever taken against them. This successful defence pleased his brother so much that he exclaimed, "By St. Mary, you shall have the Mains of Kirkforthar for your day's labour." The king, on the other hand, was so incensed against Patrick that he committed him to the castle of Rothesay, where he kept him a prisoner for a whole year. Lord Lindsay died in 1492, and was succeeded by his brother, John, third Lord Lindsay of the Byres, commonly called "John out with the sword," who died in 1497, without male issue.

Patrick, above mentioned, became fourth Lord Lindsay of the Byres. He accompanied James IV. in his fatal expedition to England in September 1513. Previous to the battle of Flodden, a council was called to discuss the propriety of hazarding the king's person, in the fight that was about to ensue, of which he was appointed president, as being "the most learned of their number, and of the greatest age, and of the greatest experience amongst them all." (*Pitscottie*, p. 179.) His opinion being asked in the first place, he advised that his majesty should be removed to a secure distance from the field, with some of his nobles. To this conclusion the rest of the council agreed, when James, who was present in disguise, broke out into a furious exclamation that he would fight against England with his own arm, and swore that he would hang Lord Lindsay over his own gate, when he returned to Scotland. His lordship escaped the carnage of that disastrous day, and was one of the four lords appointed by parliament, 1st December 1513, continually to remain with the queen-mother, to give her counsel and assistance. He died in 1526. He had, with a daughter, three sons: Sir John, master of Lindsay, styled Sir John Lindsay of Pitcruvy, who died before his father in 1525; David of Kirkforthar, slain at Flodden; and William Lindsay, ancestor of the Lindsays of Pyetstone and Wormestone, the former represented in the collateral and the latter in the direct male line by the Lindsay Bethunes of Kilconquhar. John, master of Lindsay, had married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Lundin of Balgony in Fife, high-treasurer of Scotland, and by her had, with a daughter, John, fifth Lord Lindsay of the Byres; Patrick, killed under the king's standard in 1526; and David Lindsay of Kirkforthar.

John, fifth lord, was sheriff of Fife in 1526, the year of his accession to the title. Having supported the earl of Lennox in his ineffectual attempt to rescue the young king from the hands of the Douglases, Angus, among other lands, took for himself "the ample principality of Lord Lindsay." Pitscottie (vol. ii. p. 330) says, "At this time the Douglases pat sair at the Lord Lindsay, and thocht to have forfault him, but he gave largely of his lands and geir to escape that envy for the present time, thinking that that court wald nocht continue lang." He was appointed an extraordinary lord of session, June 27, 1532, and in 1540 he was present at the condemnation of Sir John Borthwick, for heresy. He was also on the assize of Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, for treason. In 1542 he witnessed the death of James V. at Falkland, and was one of the four noblemen to whom the charge of the infant Queen Mary was committed. In 1544 he was a principal commander at Ancrum Muir, when Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Brian Layton were defeated by the earl of Angus.

On 13th June 1559, when the French troops and those of the Congregation confronted each other on Cupar muir, Lord Lindsay was employed by the queen-regent, Mary of Guise, to mediate between them, which he did with so much skill, addressing himself to all the parties in their turn, that hostilities were averted, and a truce agreed to, which, however, was soon broken by the queen. He was present in the convention of 1st August 1560, when the reformed religion was sanctioned and popish supremacy abolished in Scotland. Rising up in his place, and alluding to his extreme age, he declared that since God had spared him to see that day, and the accomplishment of so worthy a work, he was ready, with Simeon, to say, "Nunc dimittis." He was appointed one of the twenty-four lords from among whom the crown was to choose eight and the nobility six for the government of the country. With the other lords of council, he signed, on 17th January 1561, an approbation of the Book of Discipline. He died in 1563.

His eldest son, Patrick, sixth Lord Lindsay of the Byres, is noted in history for his harsh conduct to Queen Mary when confined in Lochleven castle. He was, when master of Lindsay, one of the first of the nobility who joined the Reformers, and he became an enthusiast in their cause. It has been remarked that the Lindsays of the Byres were always distinguished "for the fervour of their zeal about the reformation of religion, for the warmth of their attachment to every image of liberty, and for the steadiness of their adherence to all those measures which they supposed would promote them." Lord Lindsay, who quotes this remark (from *Wallace on Ancient Peerages*, p. 322), adds, "This adherence and attachment ran to the length of fanaticism, rendering each successive head of the family the zealot of his time—whether under Mary, Charles I., or James II." (*Lives of the Lindsays*, vol. i. p. 267.) He assisted his friend, the celebrated Kirkaldy of Grange, in harassing the French forces in Fife, night and day, and on one occasion had his horse killed under him. He and Kirkaldy besieged and took an old ruin called Glennis House, which a French officer, of the name of La Bastie, had fortified. The latter defended himself for a long time with a halbert, till Lindsay, in a hand to hand combat with him, slew him. His zeal against popery was so great that on the first Sunday after Mary's arrival from France in 1561, when he heard that mass was about to be celebrated in her private chapel at Holyrood, "he buckled on his harness, assembled his followers, and rushing into the court of the palace, shouted aloud that the idolatrous priests should die the death," and they were only saved by the interference of the queen's half-brother, Lord James Stuart, afterwards the regent Moray.

Soon after, on a petition being presented to the queen, from the leaders of the Congregation, praying that the earl of Bothwell and some other young noblemen, who had created a riot in the town, should be punished, "the flatterers of the court," says Knox, "at the first stormed, and asked, 'Who durst avow it?' To whom the master of Lindsay answered, 'A thousand gentlemen within Edinburgh!'—they said no more. The queen reprimanded the rioters, and banished Bothwell from court for ten days." (*Knox's Historie*.

vol. ii. p. 317. When Mary resided at St. Andrews, the master of Lindsay, rude and blunt as he was, was a sharer of her sports in the privy gardens there, where, as Randolph wrote to Burleigh, it "would have well contented your honour, to have seen the queen and the master of Lindsay shoot at the outts against the earl of Mar and one of the ladies." He was one of the leaders of the royal army that on 20th October, 1563, defeated the earl of Huntly at Corrichie in Aberdeenshire. In the ancient ballad of the 'Battle of Corrichie' he is thus mentioned:

"Moray gart raise the hardy Mersemen,
An' Angus and mony ane mair,
Erle Morton and the Byres Lord Lindsay,
An' campit on the Hill o' Fare."

He succeeded his father in 1563. He had a charter of the Dominical lands of the monastery of Haddington, with the tithes of Muirtown, Drem, and Drymhills, 9th December 1580, and obtained a confirmation of his hereditary office of justiciary of St. Andrews, to be held thenceforth of the crown. On the evening of the murder of Rizzio, 9th March 1565-6, he and Morton, with 150 men, occupied the palace-court of Holyrood and Darnley's apartments on the ground-floor, while Ruthven and Darnley with their followers were in the queen's apartments committing the deed. On the retreat of the conspirators to England, the earl of Crawford obtained a gift of the forfeiture of Lord Lindsay, but they were pardoned at the request of Huntly and Argyle, and returned to Scotland towards the beginning of 1567. He does not appear to have had any concern in the murder of Darnley, on the 9th February of that year. After the marriage of the queen with Bothwell he subscribed the bond of association for her rescue from that profligate nobleman, the preservation and safe-keeping of the infant prince, and the punishment of the king's murderers. He was at Carberry Hill, with the other confederated lords, on the 15th June, and when Bothwell challenged Morton, who accepted the challenge, to single combat, "Lord Lindsay," says Godscroft, (p. 297) "stepping forth, besought Morton and the rest, for all the service that ever his predecessors or himself had done or could do unto their country, that they would do him that honour as to suffer him to undertake that combat, which, he said, did also duly belong to him in regard of his nearness of blood to the defunct king." His request was granted, and Morton presented him with a famous two-handed sword, which had belonged to his ancestor Bell-the-Cat, earl of Angus, in the reign of James III., and which, in spite of its cumbrous size, Lindsay wore ever afterwards. He "then proceeded to arm himself, and kneeling down before the ranks, audibly implored God to strengthen his arm to punish the guilty and protect the innocent. Bothwell too seemed eager to fight, but at this critical juncture Mary interfered, and resolutely forbade the encounter." After the surrender of Mary, "she called for Lindsay, one of the fiercest of the confederated barons, and bade him give her his hand. He obeyed. 'By the hand,' she said, 'which is now in yours, I'll have your head for this!'" (*Tytler's Hist. of Scotland*, vol. vii. p. 137.) The following day, the unfortunate queen was sent to the castle of Lochleven, and confined there under the charge of Lindsay and Ruthven. By the confederated lords he was sent to Lochleven to prevail upon the queen to resign the crown, bearing with him the necessary papers for her signature. Mr. Tytler observes: "From Lindsay Mary had everything to dread; her passionate menace to him on the day she was taken prisoner at Carberry had not been forgotten, and he was now selected as a man whom she would hardly dare to resist." "When Lindsay was admitted, his stern behaviour at once terrified her into compliance. He laid the instruments before her, and with eyes filled with tears, and a trembling hand, she took the pen and signed the papers without even reading their contents. It was necessary, however, that they should pass the privy seal, and here a new outrage was committed. The keeper, Thomas Sinclair, remonstrated, and declared that, the queen being in ward, her resignation was ineffectual; Lindsay attacked his house, tore the seal from his hands, and compelled him by threats and violence to affix it to the resignation." (*Tytler's Hist. of Scotland*, vol. vii. p. 165.) Lord Lindsay's alleged personal ill usage of the queen on this occasion, as related by Sir Walter Scott, has no foundation in fact.

At the battle of Langside, a charge by Lindsay, at the critical moment, decided the fate of the day. He attended, with Moray, Lethington, and others, at the trial of Queen Mary, before the commissioners of Elizabeth. Lord Herries having, about the end of 1568, accused the regent's party of Darnley's murder, Lord Lindsay wrote him a letter stating that he had "therein lied in his throat," which he would "maintain, God willing, against him, as became him, of honour and duty." Lord Herries, in reply, denied that he had meant to include Lord Lindsay, in particular, in the accusation, "but let any," he added, "of the principals that were there, subscrive the like writing ye have sent to me, and I shall point him forth, and fight with any of the traitors therein." His lordship acted a prominent part in the hostilities carried on between the rival factions, the king's men and the queen's men, and on 16th June 1571, he and Morton slew the commendator of Kilwinning and 60 others, and took Lord Home and 80 gentlemen of the queen's party prisoners. Soon after 60 of Lord Lindsay's cows were driven away from his estate of the Byres, but on the following day he defeated Spens of Wormestone, Lord Seton, and others in the High Street of Edinburgh, Seton being taken and carried away by Lord Lindsay. His lordship was at this time governor of Leith, during the absence of the regent at the parliament at Stirling. When his old friend, Kirkaldy of Grange, held the castle of Edinburgh for the queen, Lord Lindsay was appointed in his stead provost of Edinburgh, and closely invested the castle with batteries of cannon and artillery. He visited John Knox on his deathbed, and when Kirkaldy at last surrendered, he used his utmost efforts with the regent to save him, but in vain.

He afterwards became estranged from Morton, and in March 1577-8, he was one of the leaders of the party which effected his fall. On the 1st April the castle of Edinburgh was surrendered by Morton's lieutenant to Lindsay and Ruthven, and Lindsay was appointed one of the council of twelve in whom the administration was vested. On Morton regaining power, he issued summonses in the king's name, commanding the attendance of the malcontent nobles at a convention to be held at Stirling. Refusing attendance, they sent Lindsay and the earl of Montrose to protest against the convention, as in no sense a free parliament. On Lindsay doing so, Morton, interrupting him, commanded him and his companion to take their places; to which Lindsay answered that he would stand there till the king ordered him to his seat. James then repeated the command, and the old lord sat down. On the Estates proceeding to choose the Lords of the articles, as the committee of parliament was called, Lindsay again protested against the proceedings, calling all to witness that every act of such a parliament was null, and the choosing of the lords an empty farce. "Think ye, Sir," said

Morton, in a rage, "that this is a court of churls or brawlers? Take your own place, and thank God that the king's youth keeps you safe from his resentment!" "I have served the king in his minority," said Lindsay, "as faithfully as the proudest among ye, and I think to serve his grace no less truly in his majority." On this Morton whispered something in the king's ear, whereupon James said, "Lest any man should judge this not to be a free parliament, I declare it free, and those who love me will think as I think." The dissentient lords immediately gathered their followers, and marched to Falkirk, 7,000 strong. They were there met by Morton, at the head of 5,000 men, but a compromise being effected, Lindsay, Montrose, Argyle and their friends were re-elected into the privy council. On the downfall of Morton, he abandoned his seat at the council, and retired to his own house "much discontented." In 1582 he was one of the noblemen and others concerned in seizing the king's person at the raid of Ruthven. On the king recovering his liberty, he with the rest fled into England. In 1584 he was committed to Tantallan castle, as a suspected partaker in the conspiracy of Gowrie, Angus, Marr, and others, for a second seizure of the king's person, and surprise of the castle of Stirling. After his release from prison, being an old man, he retired almost wholly from public affairs, and died on 11th December 1589. His character is thus summed up by Lord Lindsay: "Fiercest and most bigoted of the lords of the Congregation, and doomed to an unenviable immortality in the pages of Sir Walter Scott, he was yet an honester man than most of his contemporaries, and his zeal for the establishment of protestantism seems to have been sincere, however alloyed by meaner motives. Personally, he was an excellent soldier, accomplished in all warlike exercises, though extremely short-sighted,—quick and hasty in temper; in manners bluff and rude, in intellect uncrafty, straight-forward, and unsuspicious—'the hero,' in short, 'of the party,' and 'a man they could not weill want' (*Crawford's Hist. of the Lindsays*, MS.) 'to execute their boldest enterprises,'—a bitter enemy, I may add, while his rival's star prevailed, but the first to forgive and take his part when his own had gained the ascendant.' (*Lives of the Lindsays*, vol. i. p. 276.) He married the regent Moray's half-sister, the beautiful Euphemia Douglas, the eldest of the seven daughters of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, commonly called the seven fair porches of Lochleven, and with two daughters, he had a son, James, seventh Lord Lindsay of the Byres. His brother, Norman Lindsay, was ancestor of the Lindsays of Kilquhiss. He had six sisters, married respectively to Norman Leslie, master of Rothes, the assassin of Cardinal Bethune, Thomas Myreton of Cambo, David Bethune of Melgum, a natural son of the cardinal, Sir George Douglas, the deliverer of Queen Mary from Lochleven, Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, and David Kinnear of Kinnear.

James, seventh Lord Lindsay of the Byres, also distinguished himself in the Protestant cause. He joined in a band against Huntly and the papists, in March 1592, and in October of the same year, during the king's progress in the north, it was chiefly through "the good Lord Lindsay's" instance that he destroyed Huntly's castle of Strathbogie and others. On 5th January 1593, a meeting of barons and ministers took place in Mr. Robert Bruce's gallery at Edinburgh, when it was agreed that an expostulation should be made to the king on account of his encouragement of the papists. Some of those present, however, expressed themselves, in the afternoon of the same day, anxious that the commissioners appointed to go down to the palace to the king should not go, as he was highly offended with the meeting, and his presence would only irritate him more; but Lord Lindsay put an end to the debate by saying boldly, "I will goe doun with the barons, go who will. We will not desist from our conclusion made before noone." So accordingly they went. (*Calderwood*, vol. v. p. 216.)

During the famous tumult of December 17, 1596, he acted a conspicuous part. He and three other barons, with the two ministers, Bruce and Watson, were sent by the noblemen and barons convened in the Little church, to the king, then sitting in the upper Tolbooth, with some of his privy council, for redress of the wrongs done to the kirk, and to avert the dangers threatened to religion. "What dangers?" said James, after listening to a speech from Bruce, "I see none; and who dares convene, contrary to my proclamation?" "Dares!" retorted Lord Lindsay, "we dare more than that, and shall not suffer the truth to be overthrown." Alarmed at the language and gestures of Lindsay, with the rush of people into the apartment, the king retreated from the room and the protestant lords and ministers returned to the Little kirk, where great confusion prevailed, and Lindsay, to prevent them separating, cried aloud, "There is no course but one; let us stay together that are here, and promise to take one part, and advertise our friends and the favourers of religion to come unto us, and let the day be either theirs or ours." This speech increased the uproar, and violence would undoubtedly have ensued, had not the provost, Sir Alexander Hume, brought the armed crafts of the city, and put down the riot. (*Ibid.* p. 513.) In the kirkyard at the back of the church, some hot words passed between the earl of Mar, who had been sent by the king to remonstrate with the ministers, and Lord Lindsay, and they could not be pacified for a long time. For his share in this tumult, the latter "was compelled to pay ane great sum of money." He died 5th November 1601. With three daughters he had two sons. John, eighth lord, who died 5th November 1609, without male issue, and Robert, ninth Lord Lindsay of the Byres, who died at Bath, 9th July 1616. With one daughter the latter had a son, John, tenth Lord Lindsay of the Byres, born in 1596, and created earl of Lindsay and Lord Parbroath, to him and his heirs male, bearing the name and arms of the Lords Lindsay, by patent, dated at Theobald's, 8th May 1633. In 1644 he assumed the title of earl of Crawford, and was thenceforth known under the name of Crawford-Lindsay. (For a memoir of him and notices of the remaining earls of Lindsay, see vol. i. pp. 715—717, art. CRAWFORD, earl of.)

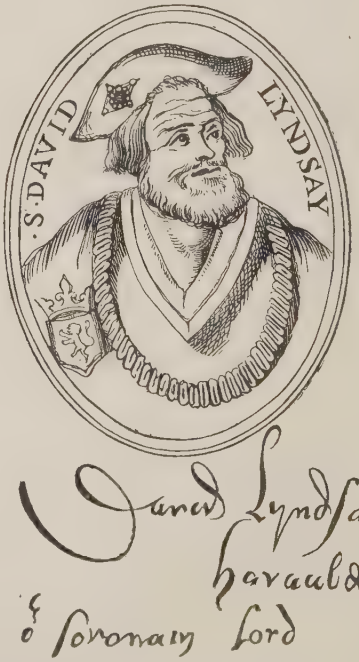
LINDSAY, SIR DAVID, of the Mount, a celebrated poet, moralist, and reformer, descended from the noble family of Lindsay of the Byres, in Haddingtonshire, was born in 1490. His birthplace is supposed to have been his father's seat, called the Mount, near Cupar-Fife. He was educated at the university of St. Andrews, which he entered in 1505, and quitted in 1509. In 1512 he became an attendant on the infant prince, afterwards James V., and his duty seems to have been to take the personal charge of him in his hours of recreation. He held this post till 1524, when he was dismissed on a pension, through the intrigues of the four guardians, to whose care the young king was committed in that year. In 1528 he

produced his 'Dreame,' written during his banishment from court. In this poem he exposes, with great truth and boldness, the disorders in Church and State, which had arisen from the licentious lives of the Romish clergy, and the usurpations of the nobles. In the following year he presented his 'Complaynt' to the king, in which he reminds his majesty of his faithful services in the days of his early youth. In 1530 James appointed him lyon king-at-arms, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In the 'Complaynt of the King's Papingo,' Sir David's next production, he makes the royal parrot satirise the vices of the Popish clergy, in a style of such pungent humour as must have been most galling to the parties against whom his invective is directed. He was, however, protected by the king against their resentment.

In 1531 Sir David was sent, with two other ambassadors, to Antwerp, to renew an ancient treaty of commerce with the Netherlands; and on his return he married a lady of the Douglas family. In 1535 he produced before the king, at the Castlehill of Cupar, a drama, entitled 'A Satyre of the Three Estatis.' In the same year, he and Sir John Campbell of Loudon were sent as ambassadors into Germany, to treat of a marriage with some princess of that country, but James afterwards preferred a connexion with France. In 1536 he wrote his answer to the 'Kingis Flyting,' and his 'Complaynt of Basche, the King's Hound;' and in 1538, 'The Supplication against Syde Taillis,' part of women's dress. On the death of Magdalene of France, two months after her marriage with James V., Lindsay composed his 'Deploratioun of the Death of Queen Magdalene.' In 1538, on the arrival in Scotland of Mary of Guise, James' second consort, Sir David superintended a variety of public pageants and spectacles for the welcoming her majesty at St. Andrews. In 1541 he produced 'Kitty's Confession,' written in ridicule of auricular confession.

In 1542 King James died, and during the succeeding regency, the Romish clergy obtained an act to have Lindsay's satirical poems, against them and their corruptions, publicly burnt. In 1544, and the two succeeding years, he represented the town of Cupar-Fife in the estates of parliament. In 1546 was printed at London, Lindsay's 'Tragical Death of David Beatoun, Bishoppe of St. Andrewes, in Scotland; whereunto is ioined the Martyredom of Maister George Wyscharte, for whose sake the aforesaid Bishoppe was not long after slayne.' His pithy stanza about the foulness of the deed, combined with its desirableness, has been often quoted, and will be found at page 294, vol. i. of this work, article Bethune.

In 1548 Sir David Lindsay was sent on a mission to Denmark to solicit the aid of some ships, to protect the coasts of Scotland against the English, a request that was not granted, and to negotiate a free trade in grain for the Scottish merchants, which was readily conceded. In 1550 he published the most pleasing of his compositions, 'The History and Testament of Squire Meldrum;' and in 1553 appeared his last and greatest work, 'The Monarchie.' The date of his death is unknown; but Dr. Irving places it in 1567. His portrait is subjoined, taken from a plate forming the frontispiece to the 1st vol. of Scottish Poems collected by Pinkerton, in 3 vols. London, 1792.



As a poet Sir David Lindsay is esteemed inferior to Dunbar and Gawin Douglas. The whole

of his writings are in the Scottish language, and his satirical powers and broad humour long rendered him an especial favourite with the common people of Scotland, with whom many of his moral sayings passed into proverbs. The most accurate edition of his works is that published by Mr. George Chalmers in 1806.

LINDSAY, Robert, of Pitscottie, the compiler of the curious work, entitled 'The Chronicles of Scotland,' was born about the beginning of the 16th century. Beyond the fact that he was a cadet of the noble family of Lindsay, nothing else has been recorded of his personal history. His 'Chronicles' include the period between 1436 and 1565, and are remarkable for the prosing simplicity of the style, and the credulity of the author, whose testimony is only to be relied upon when corroborated by other authorities. A correct edition of the 'Chronicles of Scotland' was published in 1814, by Mr. John Graham Dalyell, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Linlithgow, earl of, a title, (attainted in 1716,) in the Scottish peerage, conferred in 1600, on Alexander 7th Lord Livingstone, descended from Sir William Livingstone, who, in 1346, obtained from King David II. a grant of the barony of Callendar in Stirlingshire. (See Livingstone, surname of.) When master of Livingstone, he was among those who were taken prisoners in Dumbarton castle, on that fortress being surprised by Captain Thomas Crawford, in May 1571. Among other charters he had one of the office of hereditary constable and keeper of the castle of Blackness, with certain lands thereto annexed, Feb. 28, 1598. The charge of the princess Elizabeth, daughter of James VI., and afterwards electress palatine, with other children of the king, was committed to him and his wife, Lady Eleanor Hay, only daughter of 7th earl of Errol, and in a charter of *novo damus*, dated March 13, 1600, granted by James VI. in his favour, of the barony of Callendar, in which the town of Falkirk was erected into a free burgh of barony, honourable mention is made of the great care and fidelity with which they attended to the education of the king's children, and of the expense incurred in maintaining them and their servants. This charter also contained a grant of regality, but which it was provided should evacuate on payment of £10,000, said to be due by the crown to Lord Livingstone. He was created earl of Linlithgow, Lord Livingstone and Callendar, Dec. 25, 1600. According to Sir James Balfour, this took place at the baptism of Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. When the princess Elizabeth was restored to her father at Windsor in 1603, the earl and his countess had discharged their trust so much to the satisfaction of James that they obtained an act of approval from the king and council. In 1604 he was one of the commissioners appointed by parliament to treat of a union with England, a favourite project of King James. He died in 1622. He had, with two daughters, three sons, viz., John, master of Livingstone, who predeceased his father, unmarried, in 1614; Alexander, 2d earl of Linlithgow, and James, 1st earl of Callendar. (See Callendar, earl of, vol. i. of this work, page 534.)

Alexander, 2d earl of Linlithgow, was in his father's lifetime appointed an extraordinary lord of session, January 13, 1610, but was removed from the bench in 1626. In the following year he was appointed by charter hereditary constable and keeper of the palace of Linlithgow. In 1634 he granted the barony of Callendar to his brother, Sir James Livingstone, who was created by Charles I. successively Lord Almond and Falkirk, and earl of Callendar. The 2d earl of Linlithgow married, first, Lady Elizabeth Gordon, 2d daughter of George 1st marquis of Huntly, and had one son, George, 3d earl of Linlithgow; and 2dly, Lady Mary Douglas, eldest daughter of the 10th earl of Angus, by whom he had, with two daughters, another son, Alexander, 2d earl of Callendar.

George, 3d earl of Linlithgow, born in July 1616, suffered much on account of his loyalty to the king during the civil wars. After the battle of Kilsyth, Aug. 15, 1645, he was one of the first to wait upon the victorious Montrose, during his stay at Bothwell. At the Restoration he was appointed colonel of the royal regiment of horse guards, and sworn a privy councillor. In 1681 he resigned his command in the army, and was constituted justice-general of Scotland, of which office he was deprived at the Revolution. He was implicated in Sir James Montgomery's plot for the restoration of the abdicated family, and died Feb. 1, 1690, aged 74. He had married Lady Elizabeth Maule, 2d daughter of 1st earl of Panmure, the widowed countess of Kinghorn, and had by her, with one daughter, two sons, George, 4th earl of Linlithgow; and Alexander, 3d earl of Callendar.

George, 4th earl of Linlithgow, was sworn a privy councillor in 1692. He was also one of the commissioners of the treasury. He died Aug. 7, 1695, without issue, when the title devolved on his nephew, James, 4th earl of Callendar and 5th earl of Linlithgow, who, engaging in the rebellion of 1715, was attainted of high treason. By his countess, Lady Margaret Hay, second daughter of 12th earl of Errol, he had a son, James, Lord Livingstone, who died April 30, 1715, and a daughter, Lady Anne Livingstone, countess of Kilmarnock. Her eldest son, James, Lord Boyd, succeeded, in her right, to the earldom of Errol.

LISTON, Robert, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, the son of Rev. Henry Liston, minister of Ecclesmachan, Linlithgowshire, was born October 28, 1794. He became a graduate of the royal college of surgeons of Edinburgh and London, and in 1815 was appointed ordinary house surgeon of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. In 1817 he established himself in Edinburgh as a surgeon, and from 1822 to 1834 delivered lectures, first on anatomy, and afterwards on surgery, in that city. He soon rose into eminence, both as a lecturer and an operator; but failed in being appointed professor of surgery in the university of Edinburgh. In 1833 he published his 'Principles of Surgery,' a work which underwent frequent revision and passed through several editions. His lectures on various subjects were published in the Lancet.

In 1834 he was appointed surgeon to the North London Hospital. Notwithstanding his superi-

ority as an operator, he was not anxious to recommend the use of the knife. On the contrary, he was remarkably cautious in this respect. Fearless in operation, he was always desirous of avoiding the necessity of it, if any other remedy could be found. In London his practice soon became extensive, and he was subsequently appointed professor of clinical surgery in University College.

In 1840, he published his 'Elements of Surgery,' in 1 vol. 8vo, and in 1846 he was chosen one of the examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons. His name was now known in every medical school of Europe and America, and his reputation as an operator was unrivalled. But in the zenith of his manhood, and the vigour of his practice, he was cut off by death, December 7, 1847, aged 53. About a year before his death, he began to be troubled with an affection of the throat. But the true nature of his disease baffled the skill of his medical advisers, and it was not until a *post mortem* examination that it was ascertained he had laboured under aneurism of the aorta.

LITHGOW, William, a celebrated pedestrian traveller, was born in the parish of Lanark, of poor parents, in 1583. Having an irresistible desire to see foreign countries, and possessing a restless and adventurous disposition, about 1607 he first set out on an expedition through Germany, Bohemia, Helvetia, and the Low Countries, and, arriving at Paris, remained there for ten months. In March 1609 he proceeded from the French capital to Rome, whence he went to Naples, Ancona, and Venice, and, after visiting the various islands in the Mediterranean, wandered through Greece and Asia, meeting on his way with various strange adventures, and being exposed to many perils and hardships. All his journeys were performed on foot, and it would seem that he was often obliged to trust to chance for means to defray his expenses on the road. He was, however, generally lucky enough to obtain a supply of money at the very time he most required it. On one occasion he met with two Venetian gentlemen who entertained him hospitably for ten days, and at parting made him a present of fifty zechins in gold. At another time he happened to journey from Jerusalem to Grand Cairo with three Dutchmen, who all drank themselves to death with "strong Cyprus wine," and the last of them who died bequeathed their collected property to our fortunate traveller. Upon a third occasion, while passing through Calabria, he found the bodies of two young noblemen in a field who had killed each other in a duel, when he made himself master of their purses and all the valuables on their persons. He afterwards visited Africa, traversing Barbary, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli; then crossing over to Italy, he proceeded through Hungary, Germany, and Poland, and embarked at Dantzic for London. In 1619 he travelled through Portugal and Spain, and finally arrived at Malaga, where he was arrested as a spy, and, after being put to the torture, was handed over to the Inquisition, by which he was treated with so much renewed cruelty, as to be deprived of the use of his limbs, and his body was reduced to "a martyred anatomy." On regaining his liberty, he returned to London, in 1621, and soon after was carried to the king's palace at Theobald's on a feather-bed, and exhibited to King James and all his court in that condition. His majesty ordered him to be taken care of, and was twice at the expense of sending him to Bath. A portrait of Lithgow in his Turkish habit is subjoined:

By the king's command Lithgow applied to Gondomar, the ambassador from Spain to the English court, for the restitution of the property of which he had been deprived at Malaga; and for some compensation for his unmerited sufferings. The Spanish minister promised him full reparation, but never kept his word. Lithgow, in consequence, upbraided him in the presence-chamber, before several courtiers, with breach of promise, and even went so far as to commit an assault upon him "with his fist;" for which he was sent to the Marshalsea, where he continued a prisoner for nine months. In 1627 he returned to Scotland, where he died about 1640.

His Travels were first published in 1614. At the conclusion of the 8th edition, he says that "in his three voyages his painful feet have traced over, besides passages of seas and rivers, 36,000 and odd miles, which draweth near to twice the circumference of the whole earth." He also wrote an Account of the Siege of Breda, 1637. The most interesting portions of his poetical works, edited by James Maidment, Esq., advocate, appeared at Edinburgh in one vol. in 1862.

LIVINGSTONE, a surname said to be of Hungarian origin, the progenitor of the families of this name in Scotland being a gentleman of Hungary who came to this country with Margaret, queen of Malcolm Canmore, about 1070. His descendant in the third degree, Livingus, who lived in the reigns of King Alexander I., and his brother, King David I., called a considerable estate in West Lothian, which he possessed, Livingston, that is, the dwelling-place of Livingus. His son, Thurstanus, a witness to the foundation charter of Holyrood-house in 1128, had two sons, Alexander and William. The elder, Alexander, the first who assumed the name of Livingston, died in the end of the reign of King Alexander II. His son, Sir William Livingston, who acquired the lands of Gorgyn near Edinburgh, witnessed a charter of Malcolm, earl of Lennox, in 1270. From William, the eldest of his three sons, descended the Livingstons of Livingston, the last of whom, Sir Bartholomew Livingston, was killed at the battle of Flodden in 1513, leaving three daughters, his coheiresses. The two younger sons, Sir Archibald and Adam, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. Sir Archibald's grandson, Sir William Livingston, accompanied King David II. in his expedition to England in 1346, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, 17th October of that year. He was one of the four commissioners appointed by the Estates of Scotland, 17th January 1356-7, to treat with England for the ransom of the king, and also for peace between the two nations. He had a grant from David II. of the barony of Callendar, then in the crown by the forfeiture of Patrick Callendar, whose only daughter and heiress, Christian, he married. (See LINLITHGOW, earl of, p. 658.) Of two sons, Patrick, the elder, one of the hostages for King David II. in 1357, predeceased him. The younger son, Sir William, had a son, Sir John Livingstone of Callendar, killed at the battle of Homildon, 14th September 1402, leaving four sons, viz. Sir Alexander, who succeeded; Robert, ancestor of the Livingstones of Westquarter and Kinnaird; John, of the Livingstones of Bonton: and William, of the viscounts of Kilsyth, (see KILSYTH, viscount of). Sir James Livingstone, baronet, son and heir of Sir John Livingstone of Kinnaird, was created by Charles II. earl of NEWBURGH, (see NEWBURGH, earl of).

Sir Alexander Livingstone of Callendar, the eldest son, the celebrated guardian of James II. in his minority, was one of the jury on the trial of Murdach, duke of Albany, in 1424. On the assassination of James I. in 1437, he was appointed keeper of the young king's person. The rival minister, Sir William Crichton, chancellor of the kingdom, (see vol. i. of this work, p. 727,) retaining his majesty in the castle of Edinburgh, the queen-mother had him conveyed, enclosed in a chest, to Stirling, where she delivered him to his legal guardian, Livingstone. He subsequently besieged Crichton in the castle of Edinburgh, but a reconciliation took place between them. Afterwards quarrelling with the queen, he imprisoned her, in 1439. By another stratagem, Crichton regained possession of the king's person, but by the intercession of friends a lasting agreement was at length formed between the two ministers, and the king was committed to the care of Livingstone, who thus obtained the chief direction in the government. All differences between him and the queen were likewise settled by a solemn indenture dated 4th September 1439. In 1440 the sixth earl of Douglas, his brother David, and his friend Fleming of Cumbernauld, were, chiefly at his instigation, inveigled into the castle of Edinburgh by Crichton, and beheaded there. In 1445, when the Douglases were at the height of their power, Sir Alexander was denounced a rebel, and in the following year he was imprisoned, but released on paying a large sum of money. However, Alexander, the younger of his two sons, was tried and beheaded. He was ancestor of the Livingstones of Dunipace, one of whom was named in 1550 an extraordinary lord of session. On 4th July 1600, Jean Livingstone, Lady Warriston, daughter of John Livingstone of Dunipace, was beheaded at the foot of the Canongate, Edinburgh, for the murder of her husband, John Kincaid of Warriston near that city. She was only 21 years of age, and is highly celebrated in several popular ballads of the period for her graceful appearance and uncommon beauty. Her father had great influence at court, but she is said to have declined all efforts for saving her life. An account of her behaviour in prison and at the place of execution, was preserved among Wodrow's MSS. in the Advocates' Library, and is reported on in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials. In 1449 Sir Alexander Livingstone was again received into favour, appointed justiciary of Scotland, and sent ambassador to England. He died soon after.

His eldest son, Sir James Livingstone of Callendar, first Lord Livingstone, had the appointment of captain of the castle of Stirling, with the tuition of the young king, conferred on him by his father. In 1453, he was sworn a privy councillor, appointed master of the household, and great chamberlain of Scotland. He was created a peer before 30th August 1458, under the title of Lord Livingstone, and died about 1467. With two daughters he had two sons. The elder son, James, second Lord Livingstone, died without issue, when the title devolved on his nephew, John, son of his brother Alexander. John, third lord, died before 1510.

His son, William, fourth lord, had a son, Alexander, fifth lord, who in 1543 was chosen one of the four noblemen to whom was committed the education of the young queen, Mary. He was appointed an extraordinary lord of session, 5th

March, 1544. (*Haig and Brunton's Senators of the College of Justice*, p. 81.) The safe-keeping of the queen's person was intrusted to him and Lord Erskine by the Estates, 24th April 1545, and in 1547, after the disastrous battle of Pinkie, in which the master of Livingstone was slain, these noblemen conveyed her for greater security to the priory of Inchmahome, on the lake of Monteith, whence, in the following year, they accompanied her to France. Lord Livingstone died in that country about 1553. His eldest son having had no issue, his second son, William, succeeded as sixth Lord Livingstone. Thomas, the youngest son, was ancestor of the Livingstones of Haining. His lordship's youngest daughter, Mary, a maid of honour to her majesty, was one of the queen's Maries. She married in 1567, John Semple of Beltries, when the queen gave them conjunct liferent of Auchtermuchty and other lands. According to John Knox, "shame hasted" the marriage, and on this occasion he said Mary Livingstone the lusty married John Semple the dancer. (*Knox's Historie*, p. 345.)

William, the sixth lord, adhered to Queen Mary, and fought for her at the battle of Langside. He was one of the queen's commissioners at the conference at York in 1568, and retained her confidence to the last. He is described by Bruce the Jesuit in 1589 as a "very catholic lord," and it is certain that he favoured the plots of the papists in that and the following year. He married Agnes, second daughter of the third Lord Fleming, and died in 1592. His eldest son, Alexander, seventh lord, when master of Livingstone, accompanied the duke of Lennox to France, on his exile in December 1582. He was the first earl of Linlithgow. (See LINLITHGOW, earl of.)

The Livingstones of Westquarter and Bedlormie, the representatives of the earls of Linlithgow and Callendar, are descended from the Hon. Sir George Livingstone of Ogleface, Linlithgowshire, fourth son of the sixth Lord Livingstone, and younger brother of the first earl of Linlithgow. He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 30th May, 1625. His great-grandson, Sir Alexander Livingstone, fourth baronet, married Susannah, only daughter and heiress of Patrick Walker of Bedlormie, Linlithgowshire, and was designed of Craigenhall and Bedlormie. He had one son, Sir Alexander Livingstone, fifth baronet. The latter had seven sons and three daughters. George, the eldest son, who died in 1729, without issue; Alexander, the second son, who died unmarried in 1766; and William, the fourth son, designed of Westquarter and Bedlormie, were, successively, sixth, seventh, and eighth baronets. Robert, the fifth son, lost his right arm in battle with the rebels in 1745, and had a son, Alexander, who succeeded his uncle, Sir William, on his death, without issue, in 1769.

Sir Alexander, the ninth baronet, designed of that ilk, Westquarter, and Bedlormie, in 1784 laid before Lord Kenyon, then attorney-general, a case respecting his claim to the attainted conjunct titles of earl of Linlithgow and earl of Callendar. He was twice married. By his first wife he had, with one daughter, seven sons, and by his second, two sons and one daughter. He died in 1795. Two of his sons, George-Augustus and David, were killed in battle.

Sir Thomas, his third son, became the tenth baronet. He entered the navy in 1782, and commanded the Diadem in the expedition against Quiberon and Belleisle in 1800. In 1806-7 he was employed in the Mediterranean. In 1848 he attained the rank of admiral of the Blue. He was appointed keeper of the royal palace of Linlithgow and of the castle of Blackness, by the king, in consideration of his being the male heir and representative of the hereditary governors of these places. He married in 1809 the daughter of Sir James Stirling, baronet, and died April 1, 1853, without issue.

His brother, Thurstanus Livingstone, born in 1770 or 1772, went to sea, as a common sailor, both in the merchant service and in the navy, and was discharged in 1797, in consequence of his wounds. Taking up his residence at Bethnal Green, London, he married, the same year, Susannah Brown, a widow, who died in 1806. Two years afterwards he married her sister, Catherine Ann Ticehurst, also a widow. By the latter he had a son, Alexander, born in 1809, who, on the death of his uncle in 1853, assumed the title of Sir Alexander, as 11th baronet, and took possession of the estates. The 10th baronet's sister, the wife of Rev. John Fenton, rector of Ousby, and vicar of Torpenhow, in Cumberland, instituted two suits in the court of session, disputing Sir Alexander's legitimacy and his right to the succession, on the ground that, according to the law of Scotland, the marriage of his father with his deceased wife's sister was not lawful. The court held that the domicile of Thurstanus Livingstone, during both his marriages, having been in England, the legitimacy of his son must be decided by the laws of England. The case was appealed to the house of lords, by Mr. John Thomas Fenton, Mrs. Fenton's son, that lady having died July 15, 1859, when their lordships reversed that judgment, and remitted to the court of session to decide the question according to the law of Scotland. The case again came before the court of session January 18, 1861, when it was unanimously decided that the marriage of Alexander's parents was incestuous and illegal, and giving decree for the pursuer. The so-styled Sir Alexander Livingstone died at Edinburgh January 20, 1859.

LIVINGSTONE, JOHN, an eminent minister of the Church of Scotland, was born at Monyabreck, or Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, January 21, 1603, His father and grandfather, descended from the noble family of the same name, were successively ministers of that parish. John studied at the university of Glasgow, and was licensed in 1625. In 1627 he became chaplain to the earl of Wigton at Cumbernauld. The celebrated revival of religion at the Kirk of Shotts, in June 1630, is considered to have been the effect of his impressive preaching. In August of the same year he accepted of the charge of the parish of Killinchie, in the north of Ireland, but, for non-conformity, he was deposed and excommunicated by the bishop of Down, in whose diocese his parish was situated. He was inducted minister of Stranraer in July 1638. In 1640, as chaplain to the earl of Cassillis' regiment, he was present at the battle of Newburn near Newcastle, of which he wrote an account. In 1648 he was translated to the parish of Ancrum in Teviotdale. In April 1663, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance he was banished from Scotland. Retiring to Rotterdam he devoted the remainder of his days to the cultivation

of theological and biblical learning, and died August 9, 1672. He had prepared an edition of the Old Testament, with a Latin translation and explanatory notes, which has never been published. His 'Remarkable Observations upon the Lives of the most Eminent Ministers and Professors in the Church of Scotland' were printed with his Memoirs in 1754.

LOCHNAW. The account of the Agnews of Lochnaw in Wigtonshire is introduced here under the name of their estate, as it was inadvertently omitted at its regular place in the first volume of this work.

The surname of Agnew is understood to be of French origin, a family of the name of Agneau having been, about the end of the tenth century, seated in Normandy, and there is a family tradition, confirmed by some ancient MSS., that the first progenitor in England of the Agnews came over with William the Conqueror, although his name is not upon the list of barons. In the 12th century, soon after the subjection of Ireland to the English crown by Earl Strongbow, the famous warrior, Sir John de Courcy, the conqueror of the province of Ulster, was "accompanied, we are told, by Agneau, an Anglo-Norman like himself, who settled at Larne, in the conquered province; and it is well known that the family had very extensive possessions in the county of Antrim, where they were called lords Agnew, or lords of Larne." (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 162.) In the reign of David II. the first of the Scottish Agnews arrived at his court, and acquired the lands and castle of Lochnaw, then a royal castle, in the Rhinns of Galloway, being at the same time appointed sheriff of the county of Wigton. He was also made heritable constable of Lochnaw castle.

The family appear in the 15th century to have held their possessions under the Douglases. Chalmers (*Caledonia*, vol. iii. p. 395,) says, "Andrew Agnew was the first who obtained, in the capacity of *scutifer* (shield-bearer, esquire at arms), the good will of the Lady Margaret Stewart, the duchess of Turenne and countess of Douglas, while she enjoyed Galloway as her dower. In 1426 he acquired from William Douglas of Leswalt the heritable office of the castle of Lochnaw," &c. This Andrew Agnew got several charters from James I., particularly two, dated 31st January 1431, confirming to him and his heirs the office of heritable constable of Lochnaw, with the whole lands and barony of Lochnaw, &c. He afterwards got the office of heritable sheriffship of Wigton conferred on him and his heirs, by a charter, under the great seal from James II., dated 25th May 1451.

Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, his great-great-grandson, lived in the reigns of Queen Mary and James VI. His son, Sir Patrick Agnew, seventh sheriff of Wigton, was knighted by the latter monarch, and created a baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles I., by patent to him and his heirs male whatever, dated 28th July 1629. In 1633 he represented the county of Wigton in the Scottish estates. He was a member of the high commission court, established for the introduction of episcopacy in October 1634, and he died in 1661. He had three sons: Andrew, his successor; Patrick of Sheuchan, whose great-granddaughter married John Vans, Esq. of Barnbarroch, now represented by Vans Agnew of Sheuchan and Barnbarroch, Wigtonshire; and James, lieutenant-colonel of Lord Kirkcudbright's regiment in the reign of Charles the First

His eldest son, Sir Andrew, second baronet of Lochnaw, was knighted in his father's lifetime. He was a member of the Estates for Wigtonshire, and a zealous supporter of the Covenant. In 1656 he was appointed by Cromwell, sheriff of Galloway. After his father's death, he got, in 1661, all the charters of Lochnaw, with the offices and privileges, which his ancestors had possessed "past all memorie of man," confirmed and ratified by parliament. In the following year, however, he was fined £6,000 for his compliance under the commonwealth. On enlarging the old castle of Lochnaw, in 1665, he inscribed upon it from the beginning of the 127th Psalm: "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vaine that build." He died in 1671. By his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart, created in 1623, earl of Galloway, he had Sir Andrew, third baronet of Lochnaw. In January, 1682, for refusing to take the test oath, and because he would not join in the oppression of the persecuted Presbyterians within his jurisdiction, he was deprived of the sheriffdom of Wigtonshire, so long held by the family, and the office was conferred on the notorious Graham of Claverhouse; the object of the Scottish privy council in doing so, says Chalmers (*Ibid.* p. 363), being that Graham might "shew the Agnews, at the end of 230 years, how to execute the office of sheriff during such times!" And in what manner Claverhouse executed his commission there and elsewhere, is written in blood in the history of the period. Sir Andrew took an active share in the revolution of 1688, and on 4th May 1689, the Convention of Estates restored him to his hereditary office of sheriff of Wigton. He died in 1698.

His son, Sir James, who had also actively supported the Revolution, was the fourth baronet. He married Lady Mary Montgomerie, daughter of the third earl of Eglinton, by whom he had twenty-one children, and died in 1723.

His eldest son, Sir Andrew, the famous lieutenant-general, was fifth baronet. Born in 1687, he was, says Sir Walter Scott, "a soldier of the old military school, severe in discipline, stiff and formal in manners, brave to the last degree, but somewhat of a humorist." Once on the eve of an engagement he thus laconically addressed his troops: "Weel, lads, ye see these loons on the hill there! If ye dinna kill them, they'll kill you." At the battle of Dettingen, June 14, 1743, he was ordered with his regiment, the Scots Fusileers, to guard a pass at the extremity of the British army. One day as his men were preparing for dinner, he was informed of the approach of a body of the enemy's cavalry. "The loons," he exclaimed, "will never hae the impudence to attack the Scots Fusileers!" and he ordered his men to take their dinner, saying they would fight all the better for it. As he himself was in the act of picking a bone, a shot struck it out of his hand, upon which declaring that "They were in earnest now," he rose, and made arrangements for meeting the enemy. Observing the French cuirassiers coming on at a charging pace, and well knowing that the usual mode of resistance to this manœuvre would be useless, as these troops, which were of the royal household, were mounted on the best horses, and not only provided with iron cuirasses, but had them also buckled on to the saddles, so that the bayonet could make no impression, he ordered his men to open, to allow the cavalry to pass between the platoons, bidding them not fire till "they saw the white of their een," and to aim at the horses. By this means, on the horses falling, their riders, bound to the saddles, and unable to extricate themselves, were immediately bayonetted, or taken prisoners. After the battle, the king, George II., who commanded in person, observed to Sir Andrew, "I hear you let the French get in amongst us." "Yes, please your majesty," replied he. "but

they didna win back again." (*Playfair's Family Antiquities –Baronetage of Scotland, p.* 153, *Note.*)

In 1746, just previous to the battle of Culloden, he bravely defended Blair castle, the seat of the duke of Athol, when blockaded by a rebel force under Lord George Murray, the duke's brother. The garrison was reduced to great distress from the want of provisions, and if the blockade, which lasted from the 17th March to the 1st of April, had been continued a few days longer they must have surrendered, but, fortunately for them, Lord George Murray was ordered to return immediately to Inverness, in consequence of the expected advance of the duke of Cumberland. Sir Andrew, being shortsighted, could not see that the blockading force had retired, and he would not trust to the eyes of others. He, therefore, remained shut up in the castle, till the earl of Crawford arrived on the 2d April with a detachment of cavalry to his relief. On the garrison being drawn out, Sir Andrew formally received his lordship at the head of it, saying, "My lord, I am very glad to see you, but, by all that's good, you have been very dilatory, and we can give you nothing to eat." To this his lordship replied, "I assure you, Sir Andrew, I made all the haste I possibly could; and I hope that you and the officers will do me the honour to partake with me of such fare as I can give you." In the Scots Magazine for 1808, will be found 'An Original and Genuine Narrative, now first published, of the Remarkable Blockade and Attack of Blair Castle, written by a Subaltern Officer, who served in the defence.' This officer, at that time an ensign, was afterwards General Melville. The same year Sir Andrew got the colonelcy of a regiment of marines. On the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in Scotland in 1747, he received £4,000 as compensation for his sheriffship of Wigtonshire. In 1750 he was appointed governor of Tinmouth castle. He died in 1771, aged 84. Tradition has preserved many characteristic anecdotes of this veteran soldier, and an account of him will be found in Scott's Tales of a Grandfather, and the commencement of M'Crie's Memoirs of his great grandson, Sir Andrew Agnew, baronet, the celebrated champion of the Sabbath. He had six sons and eleven daughters.

His fifth son, Sir Stair Agnew, so called after field-marshal, the earl of Stair, was the sixth baronet. He was born 9th October, 1734, and died June 28, 1809, in his 75th year. He had two sons and three daughters. One of the latter, Isabella, became the wife of Robert Hathorn-Stewart, Esq. of Physgill, with issue. His elder son, Andrew, a lieutenant in the army, married the Hon. Martha de Courcy, eldest daughter of the 26th Lord Kingsale, premier baron of Ireland, and had an only son, Andrew, the subject of the following notice. During a visit which Lieutenant Agnew paid, with his bride, to his paternal home of Lochnaw, he was seized with sudden illness, the result, it is said, of over exertion in hunting, and died on 11th September 1792, in his 26th year, within four months of his marriage.

His son, Sir Andrew, seventh baronet, was a posthumous child, having been born on 21st March 1793. His birthplace was his maternal grandfather's seat of Kingsale in Ireland, where he spent his early youth, till he succeeded to his property. He early showed a fondness for music, drawing, and poetry, and was also much attached to the study of architecture and heraldry. When sixteen years of age, he succeeded to the title and estates of his family. In the winters of 1810 and 1811, he attended the classes of moral philosophy under Dr. Thomas Brown, and of chemistry and pharmacy under Dr Hope, in the university of Edinburgh. In October 1812, he went to Oxford, but though he did not enter as a graduate at any of the colleges there, he had a tutor, and regularly attended the classes. On 11th July 1816, he married Madeline, tenth daughter of Sir David Carnegie of Southesk, M.P. for Forfarshire, baronet, representative of the earls of Southesk. This earldom, which was attainted in 1716, was restored to the family in 1855, in the person of Sir David's son, Sir James Carnegie. (See SOUTHESK earl of.)

At Lochnaw he devoted himself for some years to planting and improving his estate, and almost rebuilt Lochnaw castle. He attended all county meetings, and was regular in the observance of his duties as a justice of the peace. In November 1828, he was appointed vice-lieutenant of Wigtonshire.

In 1830 Sir Andrew was unanimously elected M.P. for the county of Wigton, and in 1831 and 1832, he was a second and a third time returned for the same county. In the latter year, at the request of the Lord's Day Society of London, he undertook the leadership of their cause in the House of Commons, and entered actively on measures having in view the sanctification of the Sabbath. On 3d July 1832 he obtained the appointment of a select committee, to inquire into the laws and practices relating to the observance of the Lord's day, and their report, with the minutes of evidence, was ordered to be printed on 6th August of the same year. On 20th March 1833, he introduced his Bill for the Better Protection of the Sabbath in England. The prohibitory clauses it contained, against various forms of Sabbath desecration, raised up a fierce storm of opposition both within and without parliament, and on 16th May the bill was lost, on the second reading, by a majority of 79 to 73. On 11th March 1834, he again obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better observance of the Sabbath, which on 30th April was again thrown out on the second reading, by a majority of 161 to 125. In January 1835, he was for the fourth time elected M.P. for Wigtonshire, and in February he published 'A Letter to the Friends of the Sabbath Cause.' He also published various tracts, letters, and circulars on the same topic. He was a member of many religious and philanthropic societies, both in England and Scotland, and often presided at their public meetings.

On 21st April 1836, he introduced another bill for promoting the due observance of the Lord's day, which on the second reading on 18th May following, was lost by a majority of 32. Encouraged by the marked improvement which had taken place in public feeling in regard to the Sabbath, and by the numerous petitions in its favour presented to parliament, on May 4th 1837 he brought his measure for the fourth time before the House of Commons, when the first reading was carried by a majority of 146. On 7th June the second reading was at last allowed by a majority of 44, which affirmed the principle of the bill. The death of William IV., that month, led to a dissolution of parliament, and the farther progress of the bill was stopped. At the election for the new parliament the same year, he stood for the Wigton burghs, instead of for the county as before, but was unsuccessful. Throughout his parliamentary career he was a supporter of the principles of reform, although his views on questions of religion, and in particular on that of Sabbath observance, were widely different from those held by the Reform party. His last years were distinguished by his opposition to the running of the railway trains on Sunday on those Scotch lines in which he was a shareholder. He died at Edinburgh, April 12th, 1849, of a disease of the heart, after an attack of scarlet fever, aged 56, and was interred in the Grange cemetery, receiving a public funeral. He had thirteen children, ten of whom survived him. The eldest son, Sir Andrew,

8th baronet, born 1818, was educated at Harrow, and for a time was an officer of dragoons. He married in 1846 Lady Louisa Noel, daughter of 1st earl of Gainsborough, with issue; a deputy lieutenant of Wigtonshire, 1843, vice-lieutenant of the same county, 1852; re-elected M.P. for Wigtownshire in Feb. 1856; re-elected at the general elections in 1857 and 1859.

Sir Andrew's grand-uncle, General Patrick Agnew, served for many years, with distinction, in India. He was the personal friend of the Duke of Wellington, and father of Mrs. Alexander Stuart Menteath, authoress of several pieces of poetry.

LOCKHART, originally Locard or Lockard, a surname of great antiquity in Scotland. In the reigns of David I. (1124—1153) and Malcolm IV. (1153—1165) flourished Stephen Lockard, described as "a man of rank and distinction." He and Simon Locard, stated to be his son, though this is doubted by Chalmers, who supposes them to have been contemporaries, (*Caledonia*, vol. i. p. 537,) possessed lands in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire. Simon was knighted by William the Lion. His estate in Upper Clydesdale, then called Wudekirch, was afterwards from him called Symonstoun, now the parish of Symington. He had also lands in Kyle, from him also called Symington, now also a parish. Both were held under Walter the steward of Scotland. His name occurs as a witness in a charter of donation to the abbey of Kelso, in 1164, and also in one of King William to the said abbey of a chapel on his lands.

His son, Malcolm Lockard, is witness in several charters in the beginning of the reign of Alexander II. (1214—1249). With one daughter, he had two sons; Sir Simon, and William, progenitor of the Lockharts of Bar.

Sir Simon, the elder son, proprietor of Craig-Lockhart, in the shire of Edinburgh, was knighted by Alexander III. He had two sons; Malcolm, who swore a forced fealty to Edward I. in 1296; and Sir Stephen, who succeeded his brother, and was the first of the family designed of Lee and Cartland. In 1306, he was compelled to swear allegiance to Edward I. for his lands in Mid Lothian. He died about 1320. His son, Sir Simon Lockard of Lee, accompanied the good Sir James Douglas on his expedition with the heart of Bruce to the Holy Land, when Douglas was killed in a battle with the Moors, in Spain. The Lockharts, in consequence, have ever since carried a heart placed within a padlock, as part of their armorial bearings, with the motto, *Corda serata pando*, "I lay open the locked hearts." Sir Simon went to the Holy Land, as a soldier of the Cross, and brought home the celebrated stone called 'the Lee penny,' still in possession of the family, on which Sir Walter Scott founded his romance of 'The Talisman' in the 'Tales of the Crusaders.' The way he became possessed of it tradition states to have been as follows: Having taken prisoner a Saracen chief, the wife of his captive came to ransom him, and on counting out the money, a stone or composition of a dark red colour and triangular shape, set on a silver coin, fell to the ground. She hastily snatched it up, which Sir Simon observing, insisted upon having it, before giving up his prisoner. (See Preface to the Talisman.) They also changed the spelling of their name to Lockheart, now Lockhart. Sir Simon died in the reign of Robert II.

Allan Lockhart of Lee, the fifth in descent from Sir Simon, was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547. The third from this Allan, Sir James Lockhart of Lee, born in 1596, was, in his youth, appointed a gentleman of the privy chamber to Charles I., and knighted. In 1630 and 1633, he was one of the commissioners of the Estates for the county of Lanark, and on 20th June of the latter year was chosen a lord of the Articles. In 1645 he was again returned to parliament. He was appointed one of the commissioners of exchequer, 1st February, 1645, and on 2d July 1646 was admitted a lord of session, when he took the judicial title of Lord Lee. Being a sincere loyalist, he zealously supported "the Engagement" for the relief of Charles I. in 1648, and commanded a regiment under the duke of Hamilton at the battle of Preston. He was in consequence deprived of all his offices on 15th February 1649, and by an act of the Estates passed on 4th June 1650, he and others were banished from the kingdom. On 5th December the same year, on his humble supplication, he was allowed to return to Scotland, when he was appointed one of the committee of Estates, chosen to superintend the levy then making for an invasion of England under Charles II. With several others of the committee he was unfortunately surprised at Alyth on 28th August 1651, by a party of English soldiers, and carried first to Broughty castle, and afterwards sent to the Tower of London, where he was confined for several years under the Commonwealth. He at last obtained his liberty through the intercession of his eldest son, the celebrated Sir William Lockhart.

After the Restoration, Lord Lee was appointed a member of the privy council, and a commissioner of exchequer. He was also restored to his seat on the bench. In 1661, 1665, and 1669 he was elected commissioner to the Estates for the shire of Lanark, and in all these years he was a lord of the Articles. On 28th July 1671, he was appointed lord-justice-clerk, and a pension was settled on him by the king of £400 sterling yearly for life. (*Douglas' Baronage*, p. 326.) He died in 1674, in his 78th year. By a first wife he had no surviving issue. By a second wife, Martha, daughter of Sir George Douglas of Mordington, and maid of honour to the queen of Charles I., he had, with two daughters, four sons, namely, Sir William, a distinguished statesman and soldier, of whom a memoir is given on the following page, in larger type; Sir George, lord president of the court of session, the first of the Lockharts of Carnwath, of whom a memoir is also given in larger type at page 683 of this volume; Sir John, of Castlehill, a lord of session (1665) and of justiciary (1671), whose male line failed; and Captain Robert Lockhart, who was slain in the civil wars.

Sir William, the eldest son, was twice married. By his first wife, a daughter of Sir John Hamilton of Orbiestoun, a lord of session, he had a son, James, who died young. By his second wife, Robina Shouster, niece by her mother of Oliver Cromwell, the lord protector, he had, with two daughters, five sons, namely, Cromwell, his heir; Julius, killed at Tangiers, named after Cardinal Mazarine; Richard; John, and James, who were all successively inheritors of Lee.

Cromwell Lockhart of Lee, the eldest son, succeeded his father in 1675. He married, first, a daughter of Sir Daniel Harvie, ambassador extraordinary from England to Constantinople, without issue; secondly, his cousin Martha, daughter and heiress of Sir John Lockhart of Castlehill, also without issue. After his death she took for her second husband, Sir John Sinclair of Stevenston, and the estate of Castlehill descended to a younger branch of the Sinclair family, who assumed the name of Sinclair.

James Lockhart of Lee, who succeeded his three elder brothers in the estate and the representation of the family, was M.P. for Lanarkshire and one of the commissioners of equivalent. John, his son, inherited the estate in 1718, but though twice married, he died in 1777 without issue, when the succession to Lee devolved on Count Lockhart-Wishart of Carnwath, the descendant of Sir George Lockhart, lord

president of the court of session, the founder of the Carnwath branch. Sir George purchased the extensive estates of the earls of Carnwath in Lanarkshire. With a daughter, he had two sons, George, of whom a memoir is given in larger type at p. 684, and Philip, who was shot as a rebel at Preston in 1715. Philip's second son, Alexander, of Craighouse, was a lord of session, under the title of Lord Covington. He had distinguished himself as an advocate at the trial of several of the unfortunate persons taken at Carlisle after the rebellion of 1745, and previous to being raised to the bench was dean of the faculty of advocates.

The eldest son, George, born in 1700, succeeded to the Carnwath estate in December 1731. Like his father he was a strong partisan of the Stuarts. He married Fergusia Wishart, daughter and coheir of Sir George Wishart of Cliftonhill, Mid Lothian, and with a daughter, had three sons, namely, 1. George, who was so strenuous a supporter of the cause of the Pretender, that he was specially exempt from every act of amnesty issued by the government. He died abroad before his father. 2. James, who succeeded. And 3. Charles, who married Elizabeth, only child of John Macdonald, Esq. of Largie, on whose death he assumed the name and arms of Macdonald of Largie.

James, the eldest surviving son, assumed, in right of his mother, the name of Wishart in addition to his own. He was one of the lords of the bedchamber to the king of Hungary, count of the holy Roman empire, knight of the order of Maria Theresa, and general of the imperial forces. On the death of John Lockhart, last of Lee, in 1777, he succeeded to that estate. The celebrated Lee penny, to which a small silver chain is attached, is preserved in a gold box, the gift of the empress Maria Theresa. His son Charles, of Lee and Carnwath, and Count Lockhart Wishart, dying in 1802, without issue, the foreign honours became extinct, the Cliftonhill property descended to his half-sister, Maria Theresa, while the Lee and Carnwath estates devolved on his cousin, Alexander Macdonald, eldest surviving son of Charles Lockhart and Elizabeth Macdonald of Largie. On inheriting the estates and representation of the family he resumed the name of Lockhart, and was created a baronet of Great Britain, 24th May 1806. With two daughters, he had three sons, namely, Sir Charles, second baronet; Sir Norman, third baronet; and Alexander, M.P. for Lanarkshire from 1837 to 1841.

The eldest son, Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart, married Emilia Olivia, daughter of Sir Charles Ross, sixth baronet of Balnagowan, and had two daughters. On his death, 8th December 1832, he was succeeded by his brother, Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, who died in 1849, when his son, Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, born in 1845, became the fourth baronet.

The Lockharts of Milton-Lockhart are descended from Stephen, second son of Sir Stephen Lockhart of Cleghorn, armour-bearer to James III., and head of the principal branch of the house of Lee. Stephen Lockhart of Wicketshaw, or Waygateshaw, Stirlingshire, great-grandson of the first Stephen, married Grizel, daughter of Walter Carmichael of Hyndford, by whom he had three sons. William, the eldest, who succeeded him, in the reign of Charles II., was a leader of the Lanarkshire Covenanters, and one of the first to join the rising which terminated in the defeat at Rullion Green (*Kirkton's Church History*, p. 234), on which account his estate was forfeited. This branch became extinct in 1776, by the death, without issue, of his grandson, Sir William Lockhart Denham, baronet. The second son, Robert of Birkhill, had a horse shot under him at Bothwell Bridge and while in concealment after the battle, with other Covenanters, some of them proposed to join in a psalm of praise, from which Birkhill tried to dissuade them, as the enemy was in close pursuit. Finding his remonstrances vain, he took refuge on the top of a tree, and the soldiers of Claverhouse having come upon his friends, they shortly afterwards ended their career on the scaffold. He himself, worn out by fatigue and privations, was soon after found dead in a moss, and secretly buried after nightfall within the church of Carluke. The sword and pistols he wore at his death are preserved by his family. (*New Stat. Account of Scotland*, vol. vi. p. 579, note.) The third son, Walter Lockhart of Kirkton, a cadet of the family of Wicketshaw, at first held a commission in the royal forces, but afterwards espoused the cause of the Covenant. He was paymaster of the forces in Scotland, and died in Edinburgh castle in 1743, aged 87.

William Lockhart of Milton-Lockhart and Germistown, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Lockhart, and half brother of John Gibson Lockhart, son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, and grandson of William Lockhart of Birkhill, was chosen M.P. for Lanarkshire in 1841. He died Nov. 21, 1857, when he was succeeded by his younger brother, Lawrence Lockhart, D.D., minister of Inchinnan. He resigned that charge in 1860.

For the Lockharts of Cleghorn see SUPPLEMENT. Allan Elliott Lockhart of Cleghorn, Lanarkshire, and Borthwickbrae, Selkirkshire, admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar in 1824, was elected M.P. for Selkirkshire in 1846.

LOCKHART, SIR WILLIAM, of Lee, a distinguished statesman and soldier, eldest son of Sir James Lockhart, Lord Lee, was born in 1621. He received the principal part of his education in Holland, and afterwards entered the French army as a volunteer, when the queen-mother procured for him an ensign's commission. Subsequently he accompanied Lord William Hamilton to Scotland, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. Having been introduced to Charles I., after his surrender to the Scots army before Newark, he received the honour of knighthood from the king. He joined in the "Engagement," under the duke of Hamilton, but being captured at Preston, he remained for a year a prisoner at Newcastle, and only regained his liberty by the payment of one thousand pounds. After the arrival of Charles II. in Scotland, Lockhart held a commission in the royalist army; but having been treated, on one or two occasions, with disrespect by that prince, he is said to have haughtily exclaimed, that "No king on earth should use him in that manner." He was present at the battle of Worcester, where his regiment fought bravely on the king's side. After living two years in retirement, he went to London, and was induced to accept of employment under the Commonwealth. On May 18, 1652, he was appointed by Cromwell

one of the commissioners for the administration of justice in Scotland; and he recommended himself so highly to the Protector, that in 1654 the latter gave him his niece in marriage, though some writers think that the lady was a daughter of General Desborough. In the latter year, and in 1656, Lockhart represented the county of Lanark in the Scots parliament. He was also nominated one of the trustees for disposing of the forfeited estates of the royalists, and sworn a member of the Protector's privy council for Scotland.

In December 1655 Sir William was appointed ambassador to France, and set out for Paris in the succeeding April. At the siege of Dunkirk, in 1658, he commanded the British foot, with which he attacked and defeated the troops of Spain. On obtaining possession of that important place he was appointed its governor, in which capacity he refused to open the gates to Charles II., after the death of Cromwell, even at the critical period when Monk was scheming with the king for the restoration of the monarchy. Though the request to receive the king was accompanied with the most brilliant promises of reward and promotion, his answer was decided, "That he was trusted by the Commonwealth, and could not betray it." Clarendon says, that at that very time "he refused to accept the great offers made to him by the Cardinal (Mazarine), who had a high esteem of him, and offered to make him marshal of France, with great appointments of pensions, and other emoluments, if he would deliver Dunkirk and Mardyke into the hands of France; all which overtures he rejected; so that his majesty (Charles II.) had no place to resort to preferable to Breda."

On the Restoration, Sir William was deprived of the government of Dunkirk, which was conferred on Sir Edward Harley. By the intercession of Middleton he was allowed to return to Scotland, where he spent some years on his estate, chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits. He subsequently went to reside with his wife's relations in Huntingdonshire. In 1671, through the influence of the earl of Lauderdale, he was appointed ambassador from King Charles to the courts of Brandenburg and Lunenburg, when, according to Burnet, "he found he had nothing of that regard that was paid him in Cromwell's time." He died in the Netherlands, March 21, 1675, supposed to have been poisoned by a pair of gloves. Subjoined is his portrait:

LOCKHART, Sir George, of Carnwath, a distinguished lawyer, second son of Sir James Lockhart, Lord Lee, one of the judges of the court of session, was admitted advocate, Jan. 8, 1656, during the protectorate of Cromwell. He was appointed lord advocate, May 14, 1658, having then been named advocate to the Protector during his life, "or so long as he demean himself well therein." On the Restoration he was obliged to take the oath of allegiance to Charles II. and to express his regret at having accepted office under the usurper, and he was knighted by Charles in 1663. In 1672 he was elected dean of the faculty of advocates. Having, in 1674, rendered himself obnoxious to government for his share in appealing a suit from the court of law to the parliament, he was, with Sir John Lauder, Sir Robert Sinclair, and others, debarred from pleading at the pleasure of the king, on which fifty of the younger advocates, to resent the insult offered to the bar, also voluntarily withdrew from practice. Most of them were afterwards prevailed upon by Sir George Mackenzie to give in their submission, but Lockhart was not restored to the privileges of

his profession till January 28, 1676. Two years afterwards he made a bold and eloquent defence as counsel for Mitchell, tried on his own confession, on the promise of pardon, for an attempt to shoot Archbishop Sharpe; and, in 1681, he was one of the advocates employed by the earl of Argyle at his memorable trial. In the Estates of that year he took his seat as one of the commissioners for Lanarkshire, which he represented till his death. In 1685 he succeeded Sir David Falconer of Newton as president of the court of session, and was soon afterwards made a privy councillor and a commissioner of the exchequer. He joined in the opposition against Lauderdale, and attached himself to the party of the duke of York. After that prince's accession to the throne, Lockhart was called up to London to be consulted as to the design of freeing the Roman Catholics from the penal statutes, which the king had then so much at heart. According to the account of his friends, he went along with the king, because he considered that he could be more useful to the Protestant religion by continuing in office than by retiring, and expected to moderate the designs which he durst not openly oppose. This great lawyer, whom Burnet describes as "the best pleader he had ever yet known in any nation," was murdered on Sunday, March 31, 1689, on his way from church, by John Chiesley of Dalry, in consequence of having, as one of the arbiters in a suit for aliment raised by Chiesley's wife against her husband, given a decision in her favour. Chiesley, for the crime, was hanged on the Wednesday following, and his body hung in chains between Leith and Edinburgh.

LOCKHART, GEORGE, a zealous adherent of the Stuart family, and an able political writer, eldest son of the preceding, by Philadelphia, daughter of the fourth Lord Wharton, was born in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh in 1673. He was educated for the bar, but having succeeded to a plentiful fortune, he did not enter upon practice. In 1703 he obtained a seat in the Scottish parliament, and made himself conspicuous by his uniform opposition to the measures of the government. Although adverse to the Union, he was nominated by Queen Anne one of the commissioners to that memorable treaty, and attended their meetings for the sole purpose of reporting the proceedings to his party. He corresponded regularly with the exiled court on that and other public subjects, and engaged in all the intrigues which had for their object the placing the Pretender on the throne. After the ratification of the Union he represented the county of Edinburgh in the first imperial parliament. At the next election he was also returned, after a keen contest, and it was mainly by his exertions, joined to those of a small knot of Jacobite Scots members, that the obnoxious act of 1711, restoring lay patronage in the Church of Scotland, and other measures avowedly intended to be prejudicial to the Presbyterian interest, were passed in parliament. Indeed, some of his proceedings, designed for the advancement of the Pretender's cause, were so violent, that even his own friends procured an order from the court of St. Germains, recommending him to be more moderate in his conduct.

On the attempt to extend the malt-tax to Scotland in 1713, he and the earls of Mar, Eglinton, and Ilay, and others, thought that occasion a favourable opportunity to endeavour to obtain a repeal of the Union, a project in which they nearly succeeded. He also zealously opposed the subsequent proposal to assimilate the Scottish to the English militia, and his conduct regarding that measure recommended him to the duke of Argyle, who, when he was arrested in August 1715, on suspicion of being a party to the designs in favour of the Pretender, procured his liberation, after fifteen days' imprisonment in the castle of Edinburgh Having, on obtaining his liberty, made some preparations for joining the earl of Mar, he was shortly after apprehended a second time, and again committed to Edinburgh castle, where he endured a long imprisonment; but, on the intercession of his friends, there not being sufficient evidence to connect him actively with the rebellion, he was at last set at liberty.

After this period, Lockhart acted as a sort of confidential agent between the Pretender and his Scottish adherents, and displayed astonishing ardour in the cause he supported. A correspondence between him and the exiled prince, which had been continued from 1718 to 1727, having been

intercepted by the government, a warrant was issued for his apprehension, on which he escaped into England. He remained in concealment at Durham for some time, and then retired to Holland. In April 1728 he was allowed to return home, and having made a reluctant submission to the reigning monarch, he lived unmolested on his estate in Scotland till 1732, when he was unfortunately killed in a duel. By his wife, Euphemia, daughter of the ninth earl of Eglinton, whom he married in 1697, he had seven sons and eight daughters.

His principal work, the 'Memoirs of Scotland, from the Accession of Queen Anne till the Union,' was first published, although without his consent, in 1714. His 'Papers on the Affairs of Scotland, from 1720 to 1725,' were not printed till 1817, when they appeared in 2 volumes 4to.

LOCKHART-ROSS, Sir John, an eminent naval commander, was born in the parish of Carstairs, Lanarkshire, November 11, 1721. From his earliest years he discovered a strong predilection for a seafaring life, and in 1735 entered as a midshipman in the navy. Having, while first lieutenant to Sir Peter Warren and Lord Anson, shown proofs of uncommon ability, diligence, and valour, he was in 1747 appointed to the command of the Vulcan fireship. In 1755, upon the appearance of a rupture with France, he was nominated to the Savage sloop of war, and in March 1756 to the Tartar frigate. In the latter ship he performed many bold actions, which raised his name in the navy. In November 1758, he was appointed to the Chatham of 50 guns, under the orders of Admiral Hawke; and in the action between the British and French fleets in July 1778, he commanded the Shrewsbury, 74. In 1779 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the Blue, when he hoisted his flag on board of the Royal George, and sailed under the orders of Admiral Rodney. The fleet fell in with eleven Spanish ships of the line, and having engaged them, they took the Spanish admiral and six of his ships, besides one blown up in the action. He afterwards superintended, amidst a tremendous fire, the landing of the stores for the relief of Gibraltar. In April 1782 he was appointed to the command of a squadron in the North Seas. His health declining, he returned to England; but the conclusion of hostilities rendered his re-appointment unnecessary. Upon succeeding to the estate of his maternal uncle, General Ross, he assumed that name in addition to his own. In 1768 he was elected M.P. for Lanark; and in 1780, on the death of his elder brother, he became a baronet of Nova Scotia. He died June 9, 1790. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dundas of Arniston, lord president of the court of session, by whom he had five sons and five daughters; and was succeeded by his eldest son. (See Ross.)

LOCKHART, John Gibson, LL.D., an eminent critic and novelist, was born in Glasgow in 1793. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. John Lockhart, at one time minister of Cambusnethan, and afterwards of the College or Blackfriars' church, Glasgow, by his second marriage with a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gibson, one of the ministers of Edinburgh. The eldest son of Dr. Lockhart, by his first marriage, William Lockhart, Esq. of Milton Lockhart and Germistown, representative of the Lockharts of Waygateshaw and Birkhill, was elected M.P. for Lanarkshire in 1841. The subject of this notice received his education in his native city. He distinguished himself at the university, and was elected to one of the Snell exhibitions or bursaries at Baliol college, Oxford. Having chosen the law for his profession, he was admitted an advocate before the Scotch courts in 1816. He made, however, but few appearances at the bar, and soon turned his attention to the more congenial pursuits of literature. In 1817 Blackwood's Magazine was established, and he soon became a regular contributor to its pages. He had previously tried his hand on the 'Lacunar Strivilenense,' and one or two other pieces of task-work for the booksellers.

In 1818 Mr. Lockhart made the acquaintance of his future father-in-law, Sir (then Mr.) Walter Scott, in his Memoirs of whom he thus states the circumstance: "It was during the sitting of the General Assembly of the Kirk in May 1818 that I first had the honour of meeting Scott in private society; the party was not a large one, at the house of a much valued common friend, Mr. Home Drummond of Blair-Drummond, the grandson of Lord Kames. Mr. Scott, ever apt to consider too

favourably the literary efforts of others, and more especially of very young persons, received me, when I was presented to him, with a cordiality which I had not been prepared to expect from one filling a station so exalted. This, however, is the same story that every individual, who ever met him under similar circumstances, has had to tell. When the ladies retired from the dinner-table, I happened to sit next him; and he, having heard that I had lately returned from a tour in Germany, made that country and its recent literature the subject of some conversation." A few days after this, Mr. Lockhart received a communication from the Messrs. Ballantyne, to the effect that Mr. Scott's various avocations had prevented him from fulfilling his agreement with them as to the historical department of the Edinburgh Annual Register for 1816, and that it would be acceptable to him as well as them, if he could undertake to supply it. This Mr. Lockhart agreed to do, and he had, in consequence, occasion to meet Scott pretty often afterwards. In October of the same year he visited Abbotsford for the first time, when he and Professor Wilson, the Christopher North of Blackwood's Magazine, were invited there together, on their return from an excursion to Wilson's villa of Ellerslie on the lake of Windermere. In 1819 Mr. Lockhart published what he calls himself "a sort of mock tour in Scotland," entitled 'Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk,' which gave rise to much angry feeling at the time. The literary portraits therein contained are remarkable for their substantial truth, and their never-failing force and vivacity. Soon after its publication Sir Walter Scott wrote him a letter, in which he says: "What an acquisition it would have been to our general information to have had such a work written, I do not say fifty, but even five and twenty years ago, and how much of grave and gay might then have been preserved, as it were, in amber, which have now mouldered away. When I think that at an age not much younger than yours, I knew Black, Ferguson, Robertson, Erskine, Adam Smith, John Home, &c. &c., and at least saw Burns, I can appreciate better than any one the value of a work which, like this, would have handed them down to posterity in their living colours."

Besides, month after month, contributing some of its most biting and most brilliant papers to Blackwood's Magazine, Mr. Lockhart published four admirable fictions, which took a high place among similar works of the time. These were 'Valerius,' the finest classic story in English literature; 'Adam Blair,' considered the most impressive production of its author's versatile pen; 'Reginald Dalton,' a graceful and vigorous tale; and the deeply interesting chapters of 'Matthew Wald. His translations from the Spanish Ballads appeared soon after the publication of the last of these works. To 'Constable's Miscellany,' he contributed the 'Life of Burns,' and to 'Murray's Family Library' the 'Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. On the 29th April 1820 he married Sophia Scott, the eldest daughter of the great novelist.

While on a visit to London, in 1821, having in the course of some severe remarks been styled in the London Magazine, editor of Blackwood's Magazine, then distinguished for its venom and scurrility, a hostile correspondence ensued between Mr. Lockhart and Mr. John Scott, the editor of the former periodical, author of 'A Visit to Paris in 1814,' and other works, which ended in Mr. Lockhart posting him. Statements were published by both parties on the subject. After Mr. Lockhart's return to Scotland, Mr. Christie, his friend, fought a duel with Mr. Scott, who was mortally wounded, and died a few days after.

In July 1825 he accompanied his illustrious father-in-law in his excursion to Ireland. Up to the close of that year, he resided in Edinburgh, having his summer residence at Chiefswood, in the neighbourhood of Abbotsford, but, on being then, on the death of the celebrated William Gifford, appointed editor of the Quarterly Review, he went to reside in Regent's Park, London. That great literary journal he edited for the long period of twenty-eight years. Often a severe judge of men of known name or established reputation, he was indulgent, kind, and encouraging to rising merit. Where more substantial aid was required, his purse was freely opened, and many an unfortunate man of letters has felt, in the hour of need, how liberal and considerate was the bounty of him who had been regarded only as the stern and unsparing critic.

On the death of Sir Walter Scott in 1832, he became his sole literary executor, and in 1837-8 he published the Life of his father-in-law, in 7 vols., which is one of the most interesting biographies in the English language. His Memoirs of the Life of his father-in-law led to the publication by the Trustees and son of the late Mr. James Ballantyne, of a pamphlet, entitled 'Refutation of the Mis-statements and Calumnies contained in Mr. Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott, Baronet, respecting Messrs. Ballantyne.' London, 1838, 12mo. Mr. Lockhart soon after published an answer, under the title given below, and to this his opponents rejoined with 'A Reply.' London, 1839, 12mo.

Mrs. Lockhart died in May 1837, having survived by five years her first-born son, John Hugh Lockhart — the "Hugh Littlejohn" of the 'Tales of a Grandfather.' Her other son, Walter Scott Lockhart Scott, died in January 1853. Her daughter, Charlotte, married in August, 1847, James Robert Hope, Esq., who, on obtaining Abbotsford, in her right, assumed the additional name of Scott.

Mr. Lockhart's health had begun to decline some years before 1853, in the summer of which year he quitted the charge of the Quarterly Review. He spent the subsequent winter in Italy, and shortly before his death he retired from London to the quiet seclusion of Abbotsford, where he died August 25, 1854, and was buried at Dryburgh Abbey. Those who saw him in his daily walk in London, his handsome countenance—always with a lowering and sardonic expression—now darkened with sadness, and the thin lips compressed more than ever, as by pain of mind, forgave, in respectful compassion for one so visited, all causes of quarrel, however just, and threw themselves, as it were, into his mind, seeing again the early pranks with Christopher North, the dinings by the brook at Chiefswood, the glories of the Abbotsford sporting parties, the travels with Scott, so like an ovation, in Ireland, and the home in Regent's Park, with the gentle Sophia presiding. These scenes formed a marked contrast with the actual forlornness of his last years.

Mr. Lockhart's works are

Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk (ascribed to J. G. Lockhart and Professor Wilson.) Edin. 1819 3 vols. 8vo.

Valerius. A Roman Story. Edin. 1821, 3 vols. 12mo

Statement made by J. G. Lockhart in relation to his dispute with J. Scott. London, 1821. Pamphlet.

Adam Blair. A Tale. Edin. 1822, 12mo.

Reginald Dalton. Edin. 1823, 12mo.

Matthew Wald. A Tale. Edin. 1824, 12mo.

Ancient Spanish Ballads, Historical and Romantic. Edin 1823, 4to. The same. London, 1841, 4to.

Life of Robert Burns. Edin. 1828, 18mo. Const. Misc. vol. 23.

History of Napoleon Bonaparte. Lond. 1830, 2 vols. 18mo. Murray's Family Library.

Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, Baronet. Edin. 1837-8, 7 vols. 12mo. In one vol. Imperial 8vo. 1845.

The Ballantyne Humbug Handled; in a Letter to Sir Adam Fergusson. Edin. 1839, 12mo.

Narrative of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, Baronet. Edin. 1848, 2 vols. 12mo.

Logan, a surname derived from a word signifying a low lying or flat country. Logan in Ayrshire and Laggan in Inverness-shire are but different forms of the same word. This surname is very ancient in Scotland. Dominus Robertus de Logan is mentioned in a charter in the 12th year of the reign of Alexander II., and Thomas de Logan is witness in one of John de Strathern in 1278.

Among the Scots barons who in 1296 swore allegiance to Edward I. of England was Walter Logan in Lanarkshire. Several others of the same name also swore fealty to him, and one of them, Sir Allan Logan, knight, was compelled by that monarch to serve during his wars in Guienne. In 1306, Dominus Walterus Logan, having been, with many others, taken prisoner, was hanged at Durham, in presence of Edward of Carnarvon, the king's son, afterwards Edward II. In 1329, Sir Robert Logan was in the train of barons who accompanied the good Sir James Douglas, with the heart of Bruce, on his way to the Holy Land, on which account the Logans bear a man's heart in their arms. In the battle with the Moors in Spain, in which Douglas lost his life, in attempting the rescue of their friend Lord Sinclair, both Sir Robert Seton and Sir Walter Logan were slain.

The principal family of the name was designed of Lastalrig or Restalrig, commonly called Lasterrick, a barony lying between Edinburgh and the sea, on which the greater part of South Leith is now erected. They obtained possession of these lands by marriage during the reign of Robert I., and soon attained to such a height of power and influence that Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig married a daughter of King Robert II. by his wife, Euphemia Ross.

On 31st May 1398, Sir Robert Logan, who, two years afterwards, was appointed admiral of Scotland, granted to the town of Edinburgh by charter a right to waste lands in the vicinity of the harbour of Leith, for the erection of quays and wharfs, and for the loading of goods, and a liberty to have shops and granaries erected, and to make roads through his barony. In February 1413, he granted it another charter, restraining the inhabitants of Leith from carrying on any sort of trade, from possessing warehouses or shops, and from keeping inns or houses of entertainment for strangers, thus placing the port of Leith entirely under the government and control of Edinburgh. In 1424, he was one of the hostages given on the liberation of James I. His son, or grandson, John Logan of Restalrig, was in 1444 made principal sheriff of Edinburgh by King James II. In 1555, Logan of Restalrig sold the superiority of the town of Leith to the queen

regent, Mary of Lorraine. Some of the Logans of Restalrig were lord provosts of Edinburgh.

The last of the family who possessed the barony was Robert Logan of Restalrig, a scheming and profligate personage, described by one of his contemporaries as "ane godles, drunkin, and deboshit man," and by Sir Walter Scott, as "one of the darkest characters of that dark age," whose name in connexion with the Gowrie conspiracy is well known. By his marriage about 1580 with a daughter of Sir Patrick Home of Fast castle in Berwickshire, he became proprietor of that fortress and the land adjoining, with the estate of Gunsgreen, in the same county. He gave the turbulent earl of Bothwell harbour in his gloomy stronghold of Fast castle, when proscribed by the general voice of the nation. There he also shut himself up, in June 1596, when outlawed for having refused to stand trial on a charge of highway robbery. By a very singular contract (preserved in the charter chest of Lord Napier) entered into in July 1594, between Logan and Napier of Merchiston, the celebrated inventor of the Logarithms, the latter bound himself to use "all craft and engyne" to discover a treasure alleged to have been hidden within Logan's dwelling of Fast castle, and for his reward he was to have the exact third of what was found, and to be safely guarded by Logan back to Edinburgh. And in case he should find nothing, he referred the satisfaction of his travel and pains to the discretion of Logan. That Napier had reason to repent of his agreement with the unprincipled character he had leagued himself with appears from the terms of a lease granted by him the same year, by which his tenant is prohibited from subletting his land to any one who should bear the surname of Logan.

Besides his other possessions, the laird of Restalrig was proprietor of a considerable part of the estate of Auchencraw, in Berwickshire. In 1596 he sold his estate of Nether Gogar, near Edinburgh, to Andrew Logan of Coalfield, and in 1604 his barony of Restalrig to Lord Balmerino.

His correspondence with the earl of Gowrie commenced in July 1600. The supposed intention of the conspirators was to have conveyed the king, after his seizure, into a boat on the Tay, at the bottom of the garden of Gowrie House, and to conduct him by sea to captivity in Fast castle. Logan's reward was to have been the earl's lands of Dirleton in East Lothian, which he accounted to be the pleasantest dwelling in all Scotland, as he states in one of his letters to John Bour, called Laird Bour, the individual through whom the correspondence passed between the parties. Logan died in 1606, and two years afterwards, one George Sprott, a notary public of Eyemouth, was apprehended for being privy to the Gowrie conspiracy, when several letters of Logan, which had been found in his house, were produced in evidence against him. From this man's confessions it appears that, one day in the month of July preceding the failure of the plot, while he was in Fast castle, he heard Logan read a letter to Bour, which the latter had brought from the earl of Gowrie, when Bour said, "Sir, if ye think to make any commoditie by this dealing, lay your hand to your neart." Logan answered that he would do as he thought best, and added, "Howbeit he should sell all his owne land that he had in the world, he would passe thorow with the earl of Gowrie; for that matter would give him greater contentment nor if he had the whole kingdome; and rather or hee should falsifie his promise, and recall his vow that he had vowed to the earl of Gowrie, he should spend all that he had in the world, and hazard his life with his lordship." Bour replied, "You may do as you please, Sir, but it is not my counsell, that you should be so sudden in that other matter. But for the condition of Dirleton, I would like very well of it." "Content yourself," said Logan, "I am at my wit's end." Soon afterwards, in a fatal hour for himself, Sprott questioned Bour on the subject. The latter informed him he believed that his master should get Dirlton "without either golde or silver, but that he feared it should be as deare unto him:" and on Sprott inquiring how that could be, he added, "they had another pie in hand nor the selling of any land;" but begged him that "for God's sake he would let bee, and not trouble himself with the laird's business; for he feared, within a few days, the laird would either be landless or lifeless." The letters were afterwards given by Bour to Sprott for safekeeping. About Christmas 1602, Bour informed Logan that he had been so rash as to show them to him, when he was so much alarmed as to offer Sprott a bribe of twelve pounds to remain silent on the subject, which was accepted. Sprott was executed 12th August 1608; and in accordance with an ancient usage of the criminal law of Scotland, Logan's bones were exhumed from his grave, and exhibited in court, when the sentence of forfeiture was pronounced against him, and in consequence Fast castle, Gunsgreen, and his other estates were lost to his family. The earl of Dunbar got most of his lands. His letters to the earl of Gowrie and his brother have been published in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials. Logan, in his Clans, vol. ii. says that the forfeiture was accompanied by proscription of the name, so that, as in the case of the clan Gregor, it was illegal for any one to bear the surname of Logan, and that many families took other names.

Logan mentions a Celtic clan of the name in Easter Rossshire, one of the chiefs of which, called Gilliegorm, from his dark complexion, married a relative of Lord Lovat, but having had a disagreement with the Frasers, the second Lord Lovat, being joined by some of the M'Raes, marched with his clan from the Aird, when a sanguinary battle took place, in the muir above Kessock, where Logan was slain with most part of his clansmen. His lands were plundered, and his wife carried off. A son, of which she was soon after delivered, being weakly and deformed, was allowed to live, and was called Crotach or the Humpbacked. Being educated by the monks of Beauly, he took holy orders, and founded the churches of Kilmuir in Skye and Kilichrinan in Glenelg. He seems, says Logan, to have had a dispensation to marry for he left several children, one of whom, according to a common practice, became a devotee of Finan, a popular Highland saint, and was the progenitor of the M'Lennans (see MacLennan).

The last Logan of Logan in Ayrshire, was celebrated for his wit and eccentricity, and an amusing work called 'The Laird of Logan,' was published, soon after his death, in Glasgow, being a compilation of anecdotes and puns, only a small portion of which he could have given utterance to. He left an only daughter, who married a Mr. Campbell.

The Logan water in Lanarkshire has been celebrated in song by many Scottish poets, particularly by Mr. John Mayne and Burns.

LOGAN, James, a Quaker of some eminence as a scholar, was born in Scotland about 1674. He accompanied William Penn in his last voyage to Pennsylvania, where, for many years, he was employed in public business, and became chief justice and governor of the province. He wrote several scientific treatises in Latin, a list of which is subjoined. One of these, on the Generation of

Plants, was translated into English by Dr. Fothergill, and published at London in 1747. In his latter years he lived in retirement at his country seat, near Germantown, where he carried on a correspondence with some of the most distinguished literary men in Europe. He died in 1751, leaving his library to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. His works are:

Experimenta et Meletemata circa Plantarum Generationem. Lugd. B. 1739, 8vo. In English. Lond. 1747, 1748.

An Account of Mr. T. Godfrey's Improvement of Davis' Quadrant, transferred to the Mariner's Bow. Phil. Trans. Abr. vii. 669. 1734.

Experiments concerning the Impregnation of the Seeds of Plants. Phil. Trans. Abr. viii. 57. 1735.

On the Crooked and Angular Appearance of Lightning in Thunder Storms. Ib. 68.

On the apparent Increased Magnitude of the Sun and Moon when near the horizon. Ib. 112.

This author also made a Version of Cicero de Senectute, which was published, with Notes, by Dr. Franklin.

LOGAN, GEORGE, a popular preacher and controversialist, was born in 1698. He is conjectured to have been the son of George Logan, a descendant of the Ayrshire family of Logan of Logan, by his wife, the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, minister of Old Cumnock. He was educated for the church at the university of Glasgow, where he obtained the degree of M.A. in 1696. In 1702 he was licensed to preach, and in April 1707 he was ordained minister of the parish of Lauder. In January 1719 he was translated to the parish of Sprouston, near Kelso. His high reputation as a preacher next procured him an invitation from Dunbar, of which place he was inducted minister in January 1722, and in December 1732 he was admitted one of the ministers of Edinburgh. In May 1740 he was chosen moderator of the General Assembly which deposed Ebenezer Erskine and other ministers, a proceeding that gave rise to the Secession. During the rebellion of 1745, while the Highlanders had possession of Edinburgh, Logan, with most of the city clergy, quitted the town, and his house, situated near the Castlehill, was occupied by the rebels as a guardhouse. He afterwards entered into a tedious and unpleasant controversy with Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, relative to the hereditary right of the Stuart race of kings, and the legitimacy of Robert III., arising out of the latter's edition of Buchanan's works. Logan died October 13, 1755. His works are:

Treatise on the Right of Electing Ministers. 1732.

A Treatise on Government; shewing that the Right of the Kings of Scotland to the Crown was not strictly and absolutely hereditary. Edin. 1746, 8vo.

A second Treatise on Government: showing that the right to the Crown of Scotland was not hereditary in the sense of the Jacobites. Edin. 1747, 8vo.

The Finishing Stroke; or, Mr. Ruddiman self-condemned. Edin. 1748, 8vo.

The Finishing Stroke; or, Mr. Ruddiman more self-condemned; demonstrating that the right to the Crown of Scotland was not hereditary in a strict sense, from the succession of Robert III., begotten and born out of lawful marriage. Edin. 1748, 8vo.

The Doctrine of the Jure-divino-ship of Hereditary Indefeasible monarchy enquired into, and exploded, in a Letter to Mr. Thomas Ruddiman. Edin. 1749, 8vo.

A second Letter vindicating the celebrated Mr. Alexander Henderson from the aspersions of Sage, Ruddiman, &c. Edin. 1749.

A Dissertation on Governments, Manners, &c. 1787, 4to.

LOGAN, JOHN, an eminent poet, was born at Soutra, in the parish of Fala, Mid-Lothian, in 1748. He was the son of a small farmer, a member of the Burgher communion, who intended him for the ministry of that religious sect, but he himself preferred taking orders in the Established church. Having received the early part of his education at the parish school of Gosford, in East Lothian, he removed to the university of Edinburgh, and after completing his theological course, he was, in 1768, on the recommendation of Dr. Blair, engaged by Mr. Sinclair of Ulbster as tutor to his eldest son, afterwards the celebrated Sir John Sinclair, baronet. He did not, however, remain long in this situation. In 1770 Mr. Logan edited the poetical remains of his friend and fellow-student, Michael Bruce, and afterwards claimed as his own some of the pieces which were introduced into the volume.

Having been licensed by the presbytery of Edinburgh, Mr. Logan speedily acquired popularity as a preacher, and in 1773 he was ordained minister of the parish of South Leith. Soon after he was appointed one of the General Assembly's committee for revising the psalmody of the Church, and was the author of several of the paraphrases in the Assembly's approved collection, published in 1781, and now used in public worship. In the college session 1779-80 he commenced reading a public course of lectures on the philosophy of history, in St. Mary's chapel, Edinburgh, which he continued in the ensuing winter. He acquired sc

much reputation by these lectures, that on a vacancy occurring in the professorship of civil history in the university, he was encouraged to offer himself as a candidate for it, but was unsuccessful, Mr. Fraser Tytler, afterwards Lord Woodhouselee, being appointed to the chair. In 1781 he published an Analysis of that portion of his lectures which related to ancient history, in one volume 8vo, under the title of 'Elements of the Philosophy of History,' and this was, in 1782, followed by one of his lectures entire, 'On the Manners and Governments of Asia.' The same year he published a volume of his poems, which had a favourable reception, and soon reached a second edition. In 1783 he produced the Tragedy of 'Runnamede,' which was put in rehearsal by Mr. Harris, then manager of Covent Garden Theatre, but the lord chamberlain refused to license it, on account of some of its political allusions. It was afterwards acted at Edinburgh, though with no great success.

His conduct having rendered him very unpopular with his parishioners, he was induced to resign his charge, on receiving a moderate annuity out of the stipend. He then went to London, and was engaged as a contributor to the 'English Review,' and other periodicals. In 1788 he published, without his name, a pamphlet, entitled 'A Review of the principal Charges against Mr. Warren Hastings,' which, being construed as a breach of the privileges of the House of Commons, caused a prosecution of the publisher, Mr. Stockdale, but the jury found a verdict in his favour. Logan died, after a lingering illness, December 28, 1788, in the 40th year of his age. By his will he bequeathed £600 in small legacies to his friends, to be paid from the money realised from the sale of his books and MSS., among which were two completed Tragedies, and the first Act of a third, and appointed Dr. Robertson and Dr. Grant his executors.—His works are

Poems on several occasions, by Michael Bruce. 1770. In this edition of the Works of a youth, who died at the age of 21, the Editor inserted several pieces of his own, without specifying them.

Elements of the Philosophy of History, part i. Edin. 1781, 8vo.

Essay on the Manners and Governments of Asia. 1782.

Poems. Lond. 1781-2, 8vo. 2d edit. same year. New edit. with his Life. 1805

Runnamede: a Tragedy 1783.

Sermons. Lond. 1790, 8vo. Vol. 2d, 1791, 8vo. 5th edit. 1807. These Sermons were much admired for their elegance and perspicuity.

A Review of the Principal Charges against Warren Hastings, Esq., late Governor General of Bengal. Lond. 1788.

LOTHIAN, a surname derived from the district of that name lying on the south side of the Frith of Forth, the origin and meaning of which are unknown. Chalmers (*Caledonia*, vol. i. p. 258) thinks that the name was imposed by the Gothic people who took possession of the country on the withdrawal of the Romans. In old charters it is written Lawdonia, and sometimes Laodenia. Buchanan calls it in Latin Lothiana, and says that it was so named from Lothus, a king of the Picts, but no such name appears in the Pictish Chronicle as that of one of the Pictish kings. In the Teutonic language of the German jurists, says Chalmers, *Lot-ting*, *Lothing*, or *Lodding*, signifies a special jurisdiction on the marches, and in a note he states that in Orkney the senate or head court was called in the ancient language of the country Lawting. This is more likely to have been the origin of the name than any other that has been hazarded.

LOTHIAN, earl of (1606), and marquis of (1701), a title in the Scottish peerage possessed by the noble family of Kerr of Ferniehirst, descended from Mark Kerr, second son of Sir Andrew Kerr of Cessford. In 1546 he became abbot of Newbottle, now Newbattle, in the eastern division of the county of Edinburgh, and renouncing popery in 1560, he subsequently held his benefice under the title of commendator. He obtained the vicarage of Linton in Peebles-shire, 26th March 1564, and was one of the lords who met on Queen Mary's side at Hamilton in June 1567 His portrait is subjoined:

Nominated one of the extraordinary lords of session 20th April 1569, he, the Lord Boyd, and the justice-clerk, were,

by one of the conditions of the pacification of Perth, concluded in February 1573, "appointed sole judges on the south syd of Forth, in all actions for restitution of goods spulziet in the recent troubles." (*Hist. of King James Sext*, p. 132.) He appears to have sided with the earls of Athol and Argyle against Morton in 1578, and in 1581 he obtained a ratification by parliament of his commendatorship. In the following year, after the Raid of Ruthven, he was employed by the duke of Lennox to propose terms to the lords conspirators, but was unsuccessful. He died in 1584. He had four sons and a daughter. George, the third son, is mentioned by Robertson, as an emissary from the Catholic noblemen to the court of Spain in 1592.

Mark, the eldest son, first earl of Lothian, was appointed master of requests, 20th March 1577, which office was confirmed to him in 1581. He had a reversion of the commendatorship of Newbottle abbey from Queen Mary, and, on the death of his father, it was ratified to him by letters under the great seal, 24th August, 1584. He was appointed one of the extraordinary lords of session in his father's place, 12th November of the same year. He had the lands of Newbottle erected into a barony by charter, 28th July 1587, and the baronies of Prestongrange and Newbottle being united into the lordship of Newbottle, he was created a lord of parliament, 15th October 1591. He was one of the commissioners for holding the parliament in 1597, and, the same year, was appointed collector-general of a tax of £200,000, then granted to King James VI. He was named vice-chancellor, in the absence of the earl of Dunfermline, 9th October 1604, and was created earl of Lothian, by patent, dated at Whitehall, 10th February 1606, to him and the heirs male of his body. He died 8th April 1609. In Douglas' Peerage, it is stated that he had four sons and seven daughters, but Scotstarvet (p. 104) says that he had thirty-one children by his wife, Margaret Maxwell, daughter of Lord Harris. He adds that her ladyship was addicted to the black art, and that this at last proved fatal to the earl. "That lady thereafter being vexed with a cancer in her breast, implored the help of a notable warlock by a byname called Playfair, who condescended to heal her, but with condition, that the sore should fall on them she loved best, whereunto she agreeing did convalesce, but the earl her husband found the boil in his throat, of which he died shortly thereafter." His third daughter, Lady Margaret Kerr, whose first husband was the seventh Lord Yester, was the founder of Lady Yester's church at Edinburgh. She died 15th March 1647, aged 75.

Robert, second earl, appointed master of requests, 8th April 1606, had, by his countess, Lady Annabella Campbell, second daughter of the seventh earl of Argyle, two daughters, and being without male issue, he made over his estates and titles, with the king's approbation, to the elder of them, Lady Anne Kerr, and the heirs of her body. She accordingly succeeded thereto at his death, 15th July 1624. His next brother, however, Sir William Kerr of Blackhope, assumed the title of earl of Lothian, but was interdicted from using it by the lords of council, 8th March 1632. Anne, countess of Lothian, married William, eldest son of Robert Kerr, first earl of Ancrum, and thus carried the title into the house of Fernihirst.

The first of that house, Ralph Kerr, settling in Teviotdale about 1330, obtained lands on the water of Jed, of which the earls of Douglas were superiors, and called them Kershaugh. He died about 1350. His grandson, Andrew Kerr of Kershaugh, was cupbearer to King Robert II. Andrew Kerr of Kershaugh, the grandson of the latter, accompanied the earl of Douglas to Rome in 1450, and is particularly described in a passport from the king of England. The latter's great-grandson built the castle of Fernihirst, in the middle of Jedburgh forest, and is designed of Fernihirst in the records of parliament, 1476.

His eldest son, Sir Andrew Kerr of Fernihirst, rendered himself remarkable by his border exploits against England in the reigns of James IV. and V. His castle of Fernihirst was besieged by the earl of Surrey and Lord Dacre in 1523, and after a gallant defence, surrendered 24th September of that year. At the time that James V. was little better than a captive in the hands of the Douglases, a summons of treason was raised against him for not attending the earl of Angus, lieutenant and warden of the marches, and for engaging in factions against his majesty. He appeared personally in presence of the king and Estates in parliament, 20th July 1526, when he was declared innocent of all the points laid to his charge. He was guardian of the middle marches, and one of the commissioners to treat of a peace with England in 1528. In 1542 he obtained the hereditary office of bailie of Jedburgh forest, and died in 1545.

His second son and successor, Sir John Kerr of Fernihirst, appointed warden of the middle marches in 1548, was knighted by the regent Arran (duke of Chatelherault) for his services in repelling the incursions of the English on the borders. In 1549, after a severe struggle, he retook his castle of Fernihirst, with the aid of the French troops under D'Esse, then stationed in Jedburgh. He and his kinsman, William Kerr of Cessford, had a letter of remission under the great seal, for being art and part in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm, knight, in October 1552. He died in July 1562.

The eldest of his three sons, Sir Thomas Kerr of Fernihirst, distinguished himself by his adherence to Queen Mary, and on her account suffered, at different periods, fourteen years' banishment. In October 1565 he attended the queen and Darnley to Dumfries, to assist in quelling an insurrection of the nobles at the time of the Roundabout Raid. On this occasion they commanded him to raise the royal standard at the head of his followers, and the queen placed herself under his immediate protection. On Mary's escape from Lochleven in May 1568, he joined her standard at Hamilton. In January 1570, the day after the murder of the regent Moray, he and Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch swept over the borders at the head of their vassals, with fire and sword, in the hope of kindling between the two countries a war that might prove advantageous to the interests of the captive queen Mary. By way of retaliation, the earl of Sussex and Lord Hunsdon, in April of the same year, entered Scotland, and after ravaging the neighbouring country, demolished the castle of Fernihirst. The castle was not rebuilt till 1598. In September 1571 Sir Thomas Kerr was one of those who were engaged in the Raid of Stirling when the regent Lennox was killed. He joined his father-in-law, the chivalrous Kirkcaldy of Grange, in the defence of Edinburgh castle. He had removed to that fortress his family charter chest, and on its surrender in 1573, it was seized by the regent Morton, and never recovered. He afterwards sought refuge on the continent, but in 1579 was allowed by King James VI. to return to Scotland, and in 1581 he was restored to the possession of his whole estates, which had been forfeited. Soon after he again went into exile, but on 26th November, 1583, he obtained a full remission from his majesty, under the great seal. In Midsummer 1585 he and Sir John Foster, the English warden of the marches, met, according to the custom of the borders, when a fray took place, in which Sir Francis Russell, son of the earl of Bedford, was killed. To appease Queen Elizabeth,

Sir Thomas Kerr was committed to ward in Aberdeen, where he died in 1586. By his first wife, Janet, daughter of Sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange, governor of the castle of Edinburgh, he had, with two daughters, a son, Sir Andrew Kerr, and by his second wife, Janet, sister of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, one daughter and three sons. The latter were, Sir James Kerr of Crailing, who succeeded his brother; Thomas, on whom his father bestowed the lands of Oxenham; and Robert, the infamous favourite of King James, known in English history as Carr, earl of Somerset. He was first a page to the king, whom he attended to England, and at his coronation was invested with the order of the Bath. Subsequently he went to France, where he spent four years, and in 1607 returned to the English court. At a tilting match, Richard Lord Dingwall made choice of him to present his shield and device to the king, but while dismounting from his horse, he was thrown, and his leg broken. By the king's orders he was lodged in the court, and his majesty visited him often during his confinement. On his recovery he was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber, and became the king's principal favourite. He was created viscount of Rochester, 25th March 1612, and in May following installed knight of the Garter. In 1613 he was constituted high-treasurer of Scotland, and on 3d November of the same year created earl of Somerset and baron of Brancepath. He was also made chamberlain of the household, and sworn a privy councillor. He married, in the chapel of Whitehall, in the presence of the king and queen, 26th December 1613, Lady Frances Howard, third daughter of the first earl of Suffolk, the divorced wife of Robert earl of Essex. He and his countess were tried and condemned for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, 24th May 1616. Sir Thomas had ventured to dissuade the earl from marrying the divorced countess, and through their contrivance he was sent to the Tower, where he was poisoned. Somerset and his guilty wife, after a confinement in the Tower till January 1622, were ultimately pardoned in 1624. The earl died at London in July 1645, when his titles became extinct. His only child, Lady Anne Carr, married the first duke of Bedford, and was the mother of Lord Russell.

Sir Andrew Kerr, the eldest son of Sir Thomas, obtained in March 1587, from James VI., a grant of the bailiary of the lands and baronies of Jedburgh abbey, and in 1591 he was appointed one of the gentlemen of the king's bedchamber. He was created a peer by the title of Lord Jedburgh, by patent, dated at Newmarket 2d February 1622, to him and his heirs male and successors in the family of Fernihirst, bearing the name and arms of Kerr. He died in 1631, without surviving issue. His only son, Sir Andrew Kerr, master of Jedburgh, was in 1618 appointed captain of the king's guard, and sworn a privy councillor. On 8th November 1628 he was constituted one of the extraordinary lords of session, and died 20th December following, without issue. His wife was the relict of Lord Yester, already mentioned as the foundress of Lady Yester's church at Edinburgh.

On his brother's death, Sir James Kerr of Crailing became second Lord Jedburgh, but did not assume the title. He died in 1645. His son, Robert, third Lord Jedburgh, obtained from King Charles II. a confirmation of that peerage to him and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to William, master of Newbottle, son of the marquis of Lothian, and his nearest lawful male heirs, by patent dated 11th July 1670. He died 4th August 1692, without issue, whereby the title of Lord Jedburgh devolved on William Lord Newbottle, who sat and voted as such in parliament. The representation of the family in the male line came to Robert, earl of Lothian, descended from Robert Kerr of Ancrum, third son of Sir Andrew Kerr of Fernihirst, the famous border chieftain. Robert's son, William Kerr of Ancrum, was assassinated by Robert Kerr, younger of Cessford, in 1590, when the disputes about the seniority of the families of Fernihirst and Cessford ran so high. He had two sons, Sir Robert, first earl of Ancrum, a memoir of whom is given at page 587 of this volume, under the name of KERR, SIR ROBERT; and William of Lintoun, groom of the bedchamber to James VI. and Charles I., who, for his signal services on the borders, received from the former a pension of £1,000 a-year for life.

Lord Ancrum's eldest son, William, married Ann, countess of Lothian in her own right, and with her he got the lordship of Newbottle. The account of the death of her father the second earl of Lothian, is thus given by Calderwood. "Upon Satterday, the 6th of Marche, (1624) Sir Robert Ker, Earle of Lothian, went up earlie in the morning to a chamber in the Place of Newbottle, pretending he was gone to lay accounts and write missives, and commandit that none come toward him for an houre. He barreth the chamber doore, and cutted his owne throat with a knife, efter he had given himself sundrie wounds with his dagger. Some imputed this desperate course to the great debtts which were lying on his hands, others to consulting with magicians and witches." (*Hist. of Kirk of Scotland*, vol. vii. p. 596.) The countess' husband, William Kerr, was created third earl of Lothian 31st October 1631. In 1638 he joined the Covenanters, and after the pacification of Berwick in the following year, he waited on the king at that place. In 1640 he was in the Scottish army that invaded England, and after defeating the royalists at Newburn, took possession of Newcastle, of which place he was appointed governor. In 1641 he was one of the four commissioners of the treasury. In 1642 he had the command of a regiment in the army sent to quell the rebellion in Ireland. In 1643 he was sent from Scotland by the privy council, with the approbation of Charles I., to make some propositions to the court of France, relative to certain privileges of the Scottish nation. On his return he repaired to the king at Oxford, where he was detained by his majesty's order, under suspicion of treachery, and being committed close prisoner to Bristol castle, he remained there several months. In 1644 he and the marquis of Argyle commanded the forces sent against the marquis of Montrose, who was obliged to retreat. On delivering up his commission to the committee of Estates, Lord Lothian received an act of approbation of his services. He was president of the committee despatched by parliament to the king in December 1646, with their last propositions, which were refused. He protested against the "Engagement" in 1648, and when it was declared unlawful by parliament in January 1649, his lordship was appointed secretary of state, in room of the earl of Lanark, deprived by the act of classes. He was one of the commissioners sent to remonstrate in name of the kingdom of Scotland, with the parliament of England, against using any violence or indignity upon the person of the king, when he was put under arrest, and sent with a guard to Gravesend, to be shipped to Scotland. On his return he received the thanks of the Scots Estates for his conduct on this occasion. With the earl of Cassillis, he was despatched to Breda in 1649, to invite King Charles II. to Scotland. He died in 1675.

His eldest son, Robert, fourth earl, served with distinction, as a volunteer, in the Dutch war in 1673. Sworn a privy councillor 4th January 1689, after the Revolution, which he heartily supported, he was a privy councillor to King Wil-

ham. He was justice-general, and lord high commissioner to the General Assembly of the church of Scotland in 1692. He was created marquis of Lothian, by patent dated at Kensington, 23d June 1701, and died 15th February 1703. He had five sons and five daughters. His second son, Lord Charles Kerr, was appointed director of the chancery in 1703. Lord Robert, the third son, was an officer in the army. Lord Mark, the fourth son, a distinguished officer, was wounded in the arm at the battle of Almanza, 25th April 1707, and acted as brigadier-general at the capture of Vigo. He was appointed governor of Guernsey in 1740, and of the castle of Edinburgh 30th January 1745. He ranked as general in the army from 1743, and died 2d February 1752. Punctilious in points of honour, and somewhat frivolous in manner, he fought several duels, sometimes on very trivial occasions.

William second marquis of Lothian, the eldest son, succeeded to the title of Lord Jedburgh in 1692, and sat in the Scots parliament as such. He was invested with the order of the Thistle in 1705. Active in bringing about the Union between the two kingdoms, he voted for it on every occasion. In 1708 he became lieutenant-general in the army. In 1715 he was chosen one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, and appointed major-general on the staff in Scotland. He died at London 28th February 1722, in his 61st year, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He married his cousin-german, Lady Jean Campbell, daughter of Archibald earl of Argyle beheaded in 1685, sister of the first duke of Argyle.

His only son, William, third marquis, voted as Lord Jedburgh, at the election of Scots representative peers in 1712. After succeeding to the family titles, he was elected one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, 19th February 1731, and four times re-elected—the last time in 1754. In 1734 he became a knight of the Thistle, and was lord-high-commissioner to the church of Scotland from 1732 to 1738, both inclusive. In 1739 he was appointed lord-clerk-register of Scotland, an office which he resigned in 1756. He died 28th July 1767. He had, with one daughter, two sons. Lord Robert Kerr, the second son, a youth of great promise, captain of the grenadier company of Barrel's foot (the 4th regiment), was the only person of distinction killed on the side of the government, at the battle of Culloden, 16th April 1746. He fell, covered with wounds, at the head of his company, when the rebels attacked his regiment.

The elder son, William Henry, fourth marquis, a captain in the first regiment of foot-guards in 1741, acted as aide-de-camp to the duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy, 30th April 1745, and was severely wounded with a musket-ball in the head. As lieutenant-colonel of the 11th dragoons he commanded three squadrons of cavalry on the left wing at the battle of Culloden. At this time he bore the title of earl of Ancrum, which he assumed on his marriage, having been previously designed Lord Jedburgh. He had subsequently, till the following August, the command of the forces at Aberdeen and on the east coast of Scotland. In December 1746 he accompanied the duke of Cumberland to the Continent. In 1752 he succeeded his brave grand-uncle, Lord Mark Kerr, as colonel of the 11th dragoons. He served as lieutenant-general under the duke of Cumberland in his expedition to the coast of France in 1758, and attained to the full rank of general in the army in 1770. Elected M.P for Richmond in 1747, he was rechosen at the general elections of 1754 and 1761, but resigned his seat in 1763. After succeeding as marquis of Lothian, he was elected one of the sixteen Scots representative peers, 26th October 1768, and the same day was invested with the order of the Thistle at St. James'. He died 12th April 1775, in the 65th year of his age. He married, in 1735, Lady Caroline D'Arcy, only daughter of Robert, earl of Holdernesse, and great-granddaughter of the celebrated duke of Schomberg, who fell at the battle of the Boyne in 1690, and of Charles Louis, elector palatine, and, with two daughters, had a son, William John, fifth marquis. The latter, a general in the army, was invested with the order of the Thistle, 11th October, 1776, the year after his succession to the family honours. He was one of the Scots representative peers, and having, on the important question of the regency, on George the Third's first illness, voted for the right of the prince of Wales, and signed the protest to that effect, in December 1788, he was, on the king's recovery, deprived of the colonelcy of the first regiment of life-guards, which occasioned a discussion in the House of Commons. 17th March 1789. He died in 1815.

His eldest son, William, 6th marquis, K.T., lord-lieutenant of Mid Lothian and Roxburghshire, was created a peer of the United Kingdom, July 17, 1821, as Baron Kerr of Kershaugh, county of Roxburgh. He was twice married, and had issue by both marriages. He died April 27, 1824.

His eldest son, John William Robert, 7th marquis, lord-lieutenant of Roxburghshire, and colonel of Edinburgh militia, married July 19, 1831, only daughter of Earl Talbot; issue 5 sons and 2 daughters, and died Nov. 14, 1841.

William Schomberg Robert, his eldest son, 8th marquis, born Aug. 12, 1832, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he was second class in classics in 1852, was appointed captain of the Edinburgh militia in 1853. He married in 1857 Lady Constance Talbot, daughter of earl of Shrewsbury, and dying without issue (1870), was *s.* by his brother Schomberg Henry as 9th Marquis, July 4, 1870, and *m.* the eldest *d.* of the duke of Buccleuch, and has issue.

Lothian, William, D.D., a divine and historian, the son of a surgeon in Edinburgh, was born there, Nov. 5, 1740, and became one of the ministers of the Canongate in August 1764. He was the author of a 'History of the United Provinces of the Netherlands,' published in 1780. Previous to this the univ. of Edin. had conferred on him the degree of D.D. He died Dec. 17, 1783. Two Sermons by him are printed in the 'Scottish Preacher,' Edin. 1776.

Loudoun, a surname derived from *Law-dun*, a barony in Ayrshire, both syllables meaning the same thing, namely "the hill," the round conical elevation in the south-west extremity of the parish being of the class which the Scoto-Saxons called *law*, and the Scoto-Irish *dun*. It is famous for two battles, one of them, called the battle of Loudonhill, fought in 1307, between Robert the Bruce and some English troops under the earl of Pembroke, and the other, fought near it in 1679, known as the battle of Drumclog. "Loudoun's bonny woods and braes" are the subject of one of Tannahill's most popular songs. In the parish of Loudoun are the ruins of Loudoun castle, destroyed in the 15th century by the clan Kennedy, headed by their chief, the earl of Cassillis. It was the seat of the Loudons of Loudon, one of the oldest families in Scotland. In the reign of David I. (1124–1153) the proprietor of the lands and barony of Loudoun was named Lambin. During the reign of William the Lion (1165–1214) James de Loudoun *dominus de eodem*, obtained a charter of the same from Richard de Morville, constable of the kingdom. *Jacobo filio Lambin*, also obtained a charter from William de Morville, as *Jacobo de Loudoun, terrarum baroniæ de Loudoun*. His daughter, Margaret of Loudoun, married Sir Reginald Crawford, high-sheriff of Ayr, and was the grandmother of Sir William Wallace, the heroic defender of the

liberties of his country. In later times a branch of this old family settled in Livonia, from which descended Field-marshal (in the Austrian service) Gideon Ernest, Baron Laudohn, born at Tootzen, in Livonia, in 1716, died in Moravia, July 14, 1790, one of the greatest generals of the 18th century.

LOUDOUN, earl of, a title in the Scottish peerage, conferred in 1633, on Sir John Campbell, high-chancellor of Scotland, descended from Sir Duncan Campbell, who married Susanna Crawford, heiress of Loudoun, in the reign of Robert I. He was the son of Sir Donald Campbell, 2d son of Sir Colin More Campbell of Lochaw, ancestor of the dukes of Argyle. His wife, Susanna Crawford, was 5th in descent from Sir Reginald Crawford, heritable sheriff of the county of Ayr, and Margaret de Loudoun, daughter and heiress of James de Loudoun above mentioned.

Sir John Campbell, first earl of Loudoun, was the eldest son of Sir James Campbell of Lawers, of the family of Glenurchy. He was knighted by King James VI., and in 1620 he married Margaret Campbell, baroness of Loudoun, whose grandfather, Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, sheriff of Ayr, was sworn a privy councillor, and created a lord of parliament by the title of Lord Campbell of Loudoun, 30th June 1601. In consequence of this marriage Sir John was styled Lord Loudoun. He was created earl of Loudoun, and Baron Tarrinyean and Mauchline, by patent, dated 12th May 1633, but in consequence of his opposition to the measures of the court, the patent was, by a special order, stopped at the chancery, and the title superseded till 1641. In 1637 he distinguished himself by his active resistance to the ill-judged and unconstitutional attempt of Charles I. to force episcopacy upon Scotland. He was a member of the famous Glasgow Assembly of 1638, as elder for the burgh of Irvine, and was selected as one of the assessors to the moderator, when he displayed great learning and zeal. In the following year he took the castle of Strathaven, and those of Douglas and Tantallon, and garrisoned them for the Covenanters. He was one of the commissioners from the Scots army who settled the pacification of Berwick with Charles I. the same year. Soon after he was, with the earl of Dunfermline, sent by the Scots Estates to London to put the king in possession of the proceedings in parliament, then recently prorogued, when the king despatched to them a peremptory order not to approach nearer than within two miles of the court, when they returned to Edinburgh. On the 19th January 1640, he was one of the commissioners sent by the committee of Estates a second time to the court at London, when he was arrested, on a charge of treason, by order of the king, on account of an intercepted letter, signed by him and six other Scots noblemen, addressed to the king of France, imploring his assistance. This letter seems to have filled the court with great consternation, as it was mentioned in the king's speech from the throne, on the opening of the English parliament, and read to the members. On being brought before the English privy council, his lordship refused to give any account of the letter except that it was never sent, and that he ought to be questioned for it in Scotland and not in England. He was committed to the Tower, where, after remaining some time, he was visited by the marquis of Hamilton, through whose influence with the king he at last obtained his liberty. After being introduced by the marquis at court, and kissing the king's hand, he returned to Scotland, and in gratitude to Hamilton for having thus contributed to save his life, he procured him the good will and esteem of the Covenanters.

In August of the same year he commanded the van of the foot of the Scots army at the battle of Newburn, and was one of the commissioners for the treaty of Ripon. On 15th July 1641 he presided at the opening of the Scots parliament. When the king visited Scotland in the following month, he had his title of earl allowed, with precedency from 1633, and was appointed high-chancellor of Scotland, and first commissioner of the treasury, with a yearly pension of £1,000 sterling. With the earls of Lauderdale and Lanark, he was sent to treat with the king when a prisoner in Carisbrook castle, Isle of Wight, in 1647, and on the 15th February 1648 he laid before the committee of Estates the concessions to which the king had acceded. On the meeting of the Scots parliament on March 2d the earl was elected president. He at first concurred in "the Engagement" for the king's relief, but withdrew his support from it when he found it opposed by the church, and even submitted to a public rebuke and admonition, in the High church of Edinburgh, for having at first approved of it. His portrait and autograph are subjoined.

After the defeat of the Scots army at Preston, and the advance of a force under the earl of Lanark to the borders, the Presbyterians of the west, to the number of 6,000, with the Chancellor Loudoun and the earls of Eglinton and Cassillis at their head, marched towards Edinburgh, to prevent any assistance being given to the king. He was a principal promoter of the passing of the act of Classes, by which all who were favourable to the Engagement were excluded from offices of trust and from parliament. When the marquis of Montrose was brought to the bar of the parliament house to receive sentence, he was bitterly reviled by the Chancellor Loudoun. After the defeat of Charles II. at Worcester in 1651, he returned to the Highlands, and in 1653 joined the earl of Glencairn who then took up arms in the royal cause.

He soon, however, left that nobleman and retired into Athol. He and his son, Lord Mauchline, were excepted out of Cromwell's act of grace and pardon in 1654, by which £400 a-year was settled out of his estates on his countess and her heirs. He afterwards submitted to General Monk. At the Restoration he was deprived of his office of chancellor, and fined £12,000 Scots. He died at Edinburgh, 13th March 1663.

His son, James, second earl, lived abroad, and died at Leyden in 1684. Hugh, third earl, his eldest son, by Lady Mary Montgomery, second daughter of the seventh earl of Eglinton, was sworn a privy councillor in April 1697. The following year he became a candidate for the office of extraordinary lord of session, on which occasion the earl of Argyle, in two letters, strongly recommended him to Secretary Carstairs. In one of these, dated 27th September that year, he says, "Pray, let not E. Melville's unreasonable pretending to the vacant gown make you slack as to E. Louden, who, though a younger man, is an older, and a more noted Presbyterian than he. Loudoun has it in his blood, and is a mettled young fellow, that those who recommend him will gain honour by him. He has a deal of natural parts and sharpness, a good stock of clergy, and, by being in business, he will daily improve." He in consequence obtained the appointment, and took his seat on the bench 7th February 1699. After the accession of Queen Anne, he was, in 1703, sworn one of her privy council. In 1704, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the treasury, and made a knight of the Thistle. In the following year he was appointed joint secretary of state for Scotland, and named one of the commissioners for the Union. Having resigned his titles into the hands of Queen Anne, she restored them to him and his heirs male, whom failing to his heirs whatsoever, by patent, and a charter under the great seal, dated 8th February 1707. The office of secretary having been abolished, his lordship was appointed in May 1708, keeper of the great seal of Scotland, by patent, during the queen's pleasure, with a pension of £2,000 per annum, besides the emoluments of the office. This appointment he was deprived of in 1713, in consequence of not complying with some of the measures of the tory administration.

On the accession of George I. in 1714, he was again sworn a privy councillor, and in 1715 appointed lord-lieutenant of Ayrshire. He served as a volunteer, under the duke of Argyle, at the battle of Sheriffmuir, where he behaved with great gallantry. He was lord high commissioner to the General Assembly in 1722, 1725, 1726, 1728, 1730, and 1731. In 1727 he had a pension of £2,000 per annum settled on him for life, and was one of the sixteen Scots representative peers from 1707 till his death, which took place 20th November 1731. His countess, Lady Margaret Dalrymple, only daughter of the first earl of Stair, greatly improved the grounds around her residence at Sorn castle in Ayrshire, where she died 3d April 1777, in her hundredth year.

Their only son, John, fourth earl, a distinguished military officer, was one of the Scots representative peers for the long period of 48 years. He was appointed governor of Stirling castle in April 1741, and aide-de-camp to the king in July 1743. In 1745 he raised a regiment of Highlanders for the service of government, of which he was appointed colonel, and on the breaking out of the rebellion of that year he joined Sir John Cope, under whom he acted as adjutant-general. He was at the battle of Preston, after which he went north, in the Saltash sloop of war, with arms, ammunition, and money, and arrived at Inverness on the 14th October. By the middle of the following month he had collected more than 2,000 men. To relieve Fort Augustus, which was blockaded by the Frasers, under the master of Lovat, he left Inverness on the 6th December with 600 men, and passing through Stratherrick during a very severe frost, reached Fort Augustus without opposition. Having supplied the garrison with everything for its defence, he returned to Inverness on the 8th, and on the 10th marched to Castle Downie, the seat of Lord Lovat, whom he prevailed upon to go with him to Inverness, and to live there under his own eye, until all the arms of the clan Fraser were delivered up. As some delay took place in their doing so, Lord Loudoun placed sentries at the door of the house where Lord Lovat resided, intending to commit him to the castle of Inverness next morning, but he escaped during the night.

In February 1746, Lord Loudoun formed the design of surprising Prince Charles at Moy castle, the seat of the chief of the Mackintoshes, which ended in the celebrated rout of Moy. Finding, soon after, that the prince was advancing upon Inverness, his lordship retired into Ross-shire, when first Lord Cromarty, and then Lord George Murray, and subsequently the duke of Perth, were despatched against him In the meantime he had crossed the frith of Dornoch into Sutherland, and upon reaching the head of that county, he separated his army. Accompanied by the lord-president, Forbes of Culloden, and the laird of Macleod, he marched to the sea-coast with 800 men, and embarked for the Isle of Skye. The dispersion of his army was considered of such importance by Charles that he immediately sent an officer to France with the intelligence to his father, the Chevalier St. George.

In 1756, the earl was appointed captain-general and governor-in-chief of the province of Virginia, and on 20th March of the same year he was constituted commander-in-chief of all the British forces in America.

Great Britain declared war against France in May, and on the earl's arrival in New York on 23d July, he repaired immediately to Albany, the seat of government of the state of New York, to take command of the forces assembled there. In August the French made themselves masters of Forts Oswego and Ontario. Having on 3d January 1757 laid an embargo on all outward bound ships, for the purpose of concealing his plans as to the contemplated siege of Louisburg, and afterwards wasted the time of the army at Halifax, instead of proceeding to active operations, a clamour was raised against him at home, and in the following December, he was recalled from America. He was second in command, under Lord Tyrawley, of the British troops sent to Portugal, in February 1762, when Spain declared war against that country. He died 27th April 1782, in his 77th year. At the time of his death he was colonel of the 3d regiment of footguards, a general in the army, governor of the castle of Edinburgh, a privy councillor, one of the Scots representative peers, F.R.S., and the third field officer in the army. Although so much occupied abroad, he paid great attention to the improvement of the grounds around Loudoun castle in Ayrshire, which was one of the first places in the west of Scotland where foreign trees were planted. "John, earl of Loudoun," says Dr. Walker, "formed at Loudoun castle, the most extensive collection of willows that has been made in this country, which he interspersed in his extensive plantations. Wherever he went, during his long military services, he sent home every valuable sort of tree that he met with. All the willows he found cultivated in England, Ireland, Holland, Flanders, and Germany, as also in America and Portugal, where he commanded, were procured and sent to Loudoun." As he died unmarried, the title devolved on his cousin, James Mure Campbell, only son of the Hon. Sir

James Campbell of Lawers, third and youngest son of the second earl of Loudoun.

Sir James, having early entered the army, served under the duke of Marlborough. At the battle of Malplaquet, 11th September 1709, being then lieutenant-colonel of the Scots Greys, at the head of a party of his men he attacked the French, and cut his way through the midst of them, and then returned by the same way. This sally is said to have greatly determined the victory on the side of the allies. Being contrary to rule, however, he exposed himself to censure by it, but Prince Eugene of Savoy, the commander-in-chief, the day after the battle, returned him thanks in the face of the army for exceeding his orders. He got the command of the Scots Greys, 15th February 1717, and was appointed one of the grooms of the bedchamber to George II. In 1727 he was elected M.P. for Ayr, and in 1738 constituted governor of Edinburgh castle. At the battle of Dettingen, 16th June 1743 his courage and conduct were so conspicuous that George II. invested him with the order of the Bath at the head of the army. At the battle of Fontenoy, 30th April 1745, he commanded the British horse, but was mortally wounded, one of his legs being taken off by a cannon ball. Dying soon afterwards, he was buried at Brussels. He married Lady Jean Boyle, eldest daughter of the first earl of Glasgow, by his second wife, Jean, daughter and heiress of William Mure of Rowallan, and had, with a daughter, one son, James Mure Campbell of Lawers, who succeeded his cousin in the earldom.

James, fifth earl, assumed the name of Mure, on succeeding to the estate of his grandmother, the countess of Glasgow. In 1754 he was elected M.P. for Ayrshire, and attained the rank of major-general in the army, 19th October 1781. He died 28th April 1786, in his 61st year. He had married, 30th April, 1777, Flora, eldest daughter of John Macleod of Rasay, Inverness-shire, and by her had an only child, Flora Mure Campbell, countess of Loudoun, in her own right, born in 1780, died in 1840. She married, 12th July, 1804, Francis Rawdon Hastings, earl of Moira in Ireland, then commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, created marquis of Hastings, 7th December 1816, and, with 3 daughters, had a son, George Augustus Francis, 2nd marquis of Hastings and 6th earl of Loudoun. The 2nd marquis of Hastings had, by his marchioness, 2 sons and 4 daughters. Paulyn Reginald Serlo, 3rd marquis of Hastings, and 7th earl of Loudoun, drowned at Liverpool, 17th January 1851, in his 19th year. He was *s.* by his only brother, Henry Weysford Charles Plantagenet, 4th marquis of Hastings and 8th earl of Loudoun, born 22d July 1842; *m.* 1864 Lady Florence Cecilia, daughter of 2nd marquis of Anglesey, died 1868, and was *s.* by countess Edith Maud Abney Hastings, Nov. 10, 1868. She was *b.* Dec. 10, 1833, and *d.* Jan. 23, 1874. Her *s.* Charles Edward Hastings *s.* her as the 11th earl of Loudoun. *See* Vol. ii., p. 452, for Lady Flora Hastings

LOUDON, John Claudius, an eminent writer on gardening and agriculture, the son of a farmer at Kerse Hall, Gogar, near Edinburgh, was born 8th April 1783, at Cambuslang in Lanarkshire, where resided his maternal aunt, the mother of the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, celebrated for his philanthropic labours in India. He received his education at Edinburgh, and early evinced a decided taste for drawing and sketching scenery. This, with a fondness which he also showed for gardening, induced his father to bring him up as a landscape gardener. To give him a knowledge of plants he was placed, for some months, with Mr. Dickson, a nurseryman in Leith Walk. At this time he acquired the habit of sitting up two nights a-week to study, and this practice he continued for many years, drinking strong green tea, to keep himself awake. Besides learning Latin, he also acquired French and Italian, and paid his teachers out of the profits of translations from these languages, which he sold to the booksellers. The first of these was a life of Abelard, from the French, which he had made as an exercise, and which he sent to a periodical then publishing, called Shrarton's Encyclopædia. He also attended the classes of botany, chemistry, and agriculture in the university of Edinburgh. The vacations he spent at home, working beside his father's labourers in the fields, with such vigour that it was a common saying among them that they were all shamed by the young master.

In 1803, Mr. Loudon went to London, carrying with him numerous letters of introduction to noblemen and gentlemen, and soon found ample employment as a landscape gardener. In a journal which he kept in his early years, he remarks at this time, "I am now twenty years of age, and perhaps a third part of my life has passed away, and yet what have I done to benefit my fellowmen?" He now learnt German, and for a pamphlet, which he had translated by way of exercise from that language, he received from Mr. Cadell the publisher £15. To the Literary Journal he contributed at this period a paper entitled 'Observations on laying out the Public Squares of London,' which led to their being adorned with some of the lighter trees, such as, the oriental plane, the sycamore, and the almond, instead of yews, pines, and other heavy plants, as had been the custom previously. In 1804 he returned to Scotland, but went back to England the following year.

In 1806 he was attacked with rheumatic fever, and being much debilitated, he took lodgings at Pinner near Harrow. There he had an opportunity of noticing the inferior state of farming in England, compared to that in Scotland, and on his recovery, with the view of introducing improve-

ments, and showing the advantage of the Scottish system of agriculture, in conjunction with his father, he took a farm near London, called Wood Hall. A pamphlet, which he published in 1807, entitled 'An Immediate and Effectual Mode of Raising the Rental of Landed Property in England,' was the means of his introduction to General Stratton, the owner of Tew Park in Oxfordshire, and in 1809 he went there as tenant of a large farm on his estate. Here he established a sort of agricultural college, in which young men were instructed in the principles of farming. He was so successful that in 1812 he found himself worth £15,000. In 1813 he determined to travel for a time on the continent, which was then thrown open to the English, and, giving up his farm, he proceeded, in March of that year, to Sweden, and afterwards went to Russia, Poland, and Germany, visiting the principal cities of the countries through which he passed. A journal which he kept during the whole time of his absence he illustrated with spirited sketches of the various places he saw, most of which were afterwards engraved on wood, for the historical part of his 'Encyclopædia of Gardening.' Some of his adventures were remarkable. Once, while making a drawing of a picturesque old fort in Russia, he was arrested as a spy, and on his examination before a magistrate, he was very much amused at hearing his note-book, full of unconnected memoranda, translated into Russ. Another time, between St. Petersburg and Moscow, the horses in his carriage being unable to drag it through a snowdrift, the postilions very coolly unharnessed them, and trotted off, telling him that they would bring fresh horses in the morning, and that he would be in no danger from the wolves if he would keep the windows of the carriage close and the leathern curtains down. On all subsequent occasions of travelling, when he met with difficulties, he was accustomed to say that they were nothing compared to what he had suffered during the night he passed in the steppes of Russia.

On his return to England, finding that the principal part of his property was lost through unprofitable investments, he devoted himself, with renewed energy, to his old profession of a landscape gardener. While on the continent he had viewed with attention the various public gardens in the different cities he visited, and the idea occurred to him of bringing out a large work on the subject of gardening, the historical part of which should contain sketches of the gardens of all nations. For the purpose of rendering it more complete and valuable, in 1819 he proceeded to France and Italy, to examine the principal gardens of these countries. In 1822, appeared his 'Encyclopædia of Gardening,' copiously illustrated with woodcuts, a work remarkable for an immense amount of useful and original matter, which at once established his reputation as one of the ablest horticulturists of his time. It had an extraordinary sale, and its great success induced him to engage in another, on the same plan, called 'The Encyclopædia of Agriculture,' published in 1825. His subsequent publications were numerous, and all of a most useful and practical description.

In 1828 Mr. Loudon travelled through great part of France and Germany. 'The Encyclopædia of Plants' was published in 1829. In September 1830 he married Miss Webbe, daughter of Thomas Webbe, Esq. of Ritwell House, near Birmingham, authoress of a novel called 'The Mummy,' and two years afterwards his daughter Agnes, their only child, was born. The 'Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture' came out in 1832. It was the first work he published on his own account, and one of the most successful. "The labour," says Mrs. Loudon, "that attended this work was immense, and for several months he and I used to sit up the greater part of every night, never having more than four hours' sleep, and drinking strong coffee, to keep ourselves awake." He then set about a still more extensive work, also at his own risk, the 'Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum,' published in 1838, comprehending an account of all the trees and shrubs growing in Great Britain, with engravings.

All this time, and for the remainder of his life, he laboured under disabilities and suffering of no common kind. The severe attack of rheumatic fever he had on his first going to England left a permanent anchylosis, or stiffening of the joint, of the left knee, as well as a contracted left arm. "In the year 1820," says the writer of a Memoir of Mr. Loudon in the 'Gardener's Magazine,

"whilst compiling the Encyclopædia of Gardening, he had another severe attack of rheumatism, and the following year, being recommended to go to Brighton, to get shampooed in Mahomet's baths, his right arm was there broken near the shoulder, and it never properly united. Notwithstanding this, he continued to write with his right hand till 1825, when the arm was broken a second time, and he was then obliged to have it amputated; but not before a general breaking up of the frame had commenced, and the thumb and two fingers of the left hand had been rendered useless. He afterwards suffered severely from ill health, till his constitution was finally undermined by the anxiety attending on that most costly and laborious of all his works, the Arboretum Britannicum,' which, unfortunately, had not paid itself." On the conclusion of the work he found that he owed ten thousand pounds to the printer, the stationer, and the woodcut engraver who had been employed. The sale of this work was slow, and the pecuniary difficulties in which it involved him, by preying on his mind, are said to have hastened his death.

At one period he had four monthly periodicals going on at once, namely, the Gardener's Magazine, the Magazine of Natural History, the Architectural Magazine, and the Suburban Gardener, besides conducting the Arboretum Britannicum; and to produce these regularly he literally worked night and day. After 1826 he had been obliged to employ for all his works, both an amanuensis and a draftsman, and yet, with his disabled and maimed body, his mind retained all its vigour and clearness to the last. Early in 1843 he was seized with chronic inflammation of the lungs, of which he died on 14th December of that year. The last work on which he was employed at the time of his death, entitled 'Self-instruction for Young Gardeners,' is devoted to the mental improvement and welfare of that useful class of the community. Indeed, in all his publications he was careful, when the opportunity presented itself, to point out the bearing of his subject on the moral and social improvement of his fellow-creatures. By the sale of his works, after his death, the debt which he then owed was considerably reduced. Mrs. Loudon had, soon after their marriage, applied her mind to the study of botany and the other subjects more peculiarly treated of by her husband, so that she was enabled to assist him in his labours, and to publish herself several works of a similar kind, of a popular and pleasing character. Of these may be mentioned the following:

Instruction in Gardening for Ladies. 1840, 12mo.
Botany for Ladies. 1842, 12mo.
The Ladies' Flower Garden. 1848.
Domestic Pets, their Habits and Management. 1851, 12mo.
The Lady's Companion to the Flower Garden. 1849. 6th edition, 1853, 12mo.
My Own Garden. 1855, 8vo.
Amateur Gardener's Calendar. 12mo, 1847.
British Wild Flowers. 4to.
Conversations on Chronology. 18mo.
Entertaining Naturalist. 12mo.
Facts from the World of Nature. 12mo, 1843.
First Book of Botany for Schools. 18mo.
Glimpses of Nature. 16mo.
Ladies' Country Companion. 12mo, 1845.
Ladies' Flower Garden of Ornamental Annuals. 4to, 1840.
Ladies' Flower Garden of Ornamental Bulbous Plants. 4to, 1841.
Ladies' Flower Garden of Ornamental Greenhouse Plants. 4to, 1848.
Ladies' Flower Garden of Perennials. 4to.
Tales about Plants. 16mo.
Year Book of Natural History for Youth. 16mo.
Young Gardener's Year Book. 12mo.
Young Naturalist's Journal. 16mo.

After Mr. Loudon's death, his widow carefully edited some of his most important works. The novel published by her in 1827, entitled 'The Mummy,' excited considerable attention at the time, and attracted the notice of Mr. Loudon, which led to an acquaintance between them, and he soon after married her. She was also authoress of several other works of fiction.

The distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Loudon were energy, determination, and enthusiasm. He was, besides, a most industrious and methodical compiler, and, as stated in one account of his life, "as soon as he had formed the plan of one of his works, he seemed endowed with an instinctive feeling which guided him at once to the persons who could give him the best information on the subjects he had in view. Around him, in his study, masses of knowledge, thus gleaned from practical men, were arranged in labelled compartments, ever ready when needed; and by the alchemy of his mind, and the incessant labours of his pen, he gave these thoughts to the public in an inviting and useful form." A Me

moir of Mr. Loudon, by his widow, appeared in his last work, 'Self-Instruction for Young Gardeners.' In the 'Gardener's Magazine' also there was a Memoir of him, shortly after his death. His widow, who had a pension of £100 from the Civil List, died in July 1858.

Mr. Loudon's works are:

Observations on the Formation and Management of Useful and Ornamental Plantations, on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, and on Gaining and Embanking Land from Rivers, or the Sea. Edin. 1804, 8vo.

A Short Treatise on some Improvements lately made in Hot-Houses, by which from four-fifths to nine-tenths of the Fuel commonly used, will be saved; time, labour, and risk greatly lessened: and several other advantages produced. Illustrated by nine large copperplates. Edin. 1805, 8vo.

A Treatise on Forming, Managing and Improving Country Residences, and on the choice of situations; appropriate to every class of Purchasers. With an Appendix, containing an Enquiry into the utility and merits of Mr. Repton's Mode of shewing Effects by Slides and Sketches, and Strictures on his Opinions and Practice in Landscape Gardening. Illustrated by Descriptions of Scenery and Buildings, by references to Country Seats, in most parts of Great Britain, and by 32 engravings. London, 1806, 2 vols. 4to.

The Utility of Agricultural Knowledge to the sons of the Landed Proprietors of Great Britain, &c. By a Scottish Farmer and Land Agent. London, 1809. Pamphlet.

Designs for Laying out Farms and Farm Buildings in the Scotch Style, adapted to England; comprising an Account of the Introduction of the Berwickshire Husbandry into Middlesex and Oxfordshire. Lond. 1811, 4to.

Account of the Mode of Roofing with Paper, used at Tew Lodge Farm, and other places. Lond. 1811, 8vo.

An Immediate and Effectual Mode of Raising the Rental of the Landed Property of England, and rendering Great Britain independent of other Nations, for a supply of Bread and Corn. With an Appendix, containing Hints to Commercial Capitalists, and to the Tenantry of Scotland. Lond. 1811, 8vo.

Remarks on the Construction of Hot-Houses; pointing out the most advantageous Forms, Materials, and Contrivances to be used in their Construction; with a Review of the various methods of building them in foreign countries, as well as in England; with 10 plates. 1817, royal 4to.

Sketches of Curvilinear Hot-Houses; with a Description of the various purposes in Horticultural and General Architecture, to which a solid Iron Sash Bar, lately invented, is applicable. 1818.

Encyclopædia of Gardening, first edition, 1822. Second edition, with alterations and improvements, 1824. Third ed., 1831. New ed., by Mrs. Loudon. London, 1850, 8vo.

The Greenhouse Companion. Anonymous.

Encyclopædia of Agriculture. Lond., 1825. 2d ed. 1830.

The Gardener's Magazine, commenced in 1826; the first periodical ever devoted exclusively to horticultural subjects.

The Magazine of Natural History; begun in 1828; also the first of its kind.

Encyclopædia of Plants. 1829.

Hortus Britannicus. London, 1830, 8vo. New ed., edited by Mrs. Loudon. London, 1850, 8vo.

Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture, and Furniture. London, 1833, 8vo.

Architectural Magazine; the first periodical devoted exclusively to architecture.

Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum, 1838; published monthly. London, 1838, 8 vols., 8vo.

The Suburban Gardener. 1838.

Hortus Lignosus Londinensis. 1838.

Repton's Landscape Gardening, edited by Mr. Loudon. 1839.

Gardener's Gazette, edited by him from 1840 till November 1841.

Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs, an abridgment of the Arboretum. London, 1842, 8vo.

Suburban Horticulturist. London, 1842, 8vo.

On the Laying out, Planting, and Managing of Cemeteries, and on the Improvement of Churchyards. Lond. 1843, 8vo.

Self-Instruction for Young Gardeners, Foresters, Bailiffs, Land Stewards, and Farmers, with a Memoir of the Author. London, 1845, 8vo.

The Villa Gardener. 2d ed., by Mrs. Loudon. London, 1850, 8vo.

He also contributed to the Encyclopædia Britannica, and to Brande's 'Dictionary of Science,' and published numerous supplements to his various works.

Lovat, Baron Fraser of, a title in the peerage of Scotland (attainted in 1747, but restored in 1857), exact date of creation unknown. It was taken from the hamlet of Lovat, near the eastern bank of the Beauly, Inverness-shire, where stood the tower and fort of Lovat, founded in 1230, anciently the seat of the Bissets, and is said to have been conferred by James I., on Hugh Fraser of Lovat, grandson of Simon Fraser, the first of the Frasers of Lovat. The latter, who fell at the battle of Halidonhill, 19th July 1333, married Margaret, one of the heirs of the earl of Caithness, and acquired, in consequence, large possessions in the north. He is supposed to have been a branch of the Frasers of Oliver castle in the county of Peebles, as his son had possessions in that county. This son, Hugh Fraser of Lovat, had four sons; Alexander, who died unmarried; Hugh, created a lord of parliament, under the title of Lord Fraser of Lovat; John, ancestor of the Frasers of Knock in Ayrshire; and another son, ancestor of the Frasers of Foyers.

Hugh, first Lord Lovat, was one of the hostages for James I., on his return to Scotland in 1424, and in 1431 he was appointed high sheriff of the county of Inverness. His son, also named Hugh, second Lord Lovat, was father of Thomas, third lord; Alexander, ancestor of the Frasers of Fanaline, the Frasers of Leadclune, baronets, (see p. 264 of this volume); and other families of the name.

Thomas, third lord, held the office of justiciary of the north in the reign of James IV., and died 21st October 1524. He had four sons: Thomas, master of Lovat, killed at Flodden, 9th September 1513, unmarried; Hugh, fourth Lord Lovat; Alexander, fifth lord; and William Fraser of Struy, ancestor of several families of the name in Inverness-shire.

Hugh, fourth lord, the queen's justiciary in the north, resigned his whole estates into the hands of King James V., and obtained from his majesty a new charter, dated 26th March 1539, uniting and incorporating them into the barony of Lovat, to him and the heirs male of his body, failing whom to his nearest lawful heirs male, bearing the name and arms of Fraser, and failing them to his heirs whatsoever. With his eldest son, Hugh, master of Lovat, he was killed in an engagement with the Macdonalds of Clanranald at Lochlochy, Inverness-shire, 2d June 1544, an account of which is given at page 262 of this volume. His brother, Alexander, fifth

Lord Lovat, died in 1558. With one daughter, the latter had three sons: Hugh, sixth lord; Thomas, ancestor of the Frasers of Strichen, from whom Lord Lovat of Lovat is descended; and James, of Ardochie.

Hugh, sixth Lord Lovat, had a son, Simon, seventh lord, who was twice married, and died 3d April 1633. By his first wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Colin Mackenzie of Kintail, he had two sons, Simon, master of Lovat, who predeceased him, without issue, and Hugh, eighth Lord Lovat, who died 16th February 1646. By a second wife, Jean Stewart, daughter of Lord Doune, he had Sir Simon Fraser, ancestor of the Frasers of Innerallochy; Sir James Fraser of Brae, and one daughter. Hugh, eighth lord, had, with three daughters, three sons, namely, Simon, master of Lovat, and Hugh, who both predeceased their father, the one in 1640 and the other in 1643, and Thomas Fraser of Beaufort, eleventh Lord Lovat. The second son, Hugh, styled after his elder brother's death, master of Lovat, left a son, Hugh, ninth lord, who succeeded his grandfather in February 1646, and married in July 1659, when a boy of sixteen years of age at college, Anne, second daughter of Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbet, baronet, sister of the first earl of Cromarty, and by her had a son, Hugh, tenth lord, and three daughters.

Hugh, tenth lord, succeeded his father in 1672, and died in 1696, when Thomas Fraser of Beaufort, third son of the eighth lord, became eleventh Lord Lovat, but did not take the title. The tenth lord married Lady Amelia Murray, only daughter of the first marquis of Athol, and had four daughters. His eldest daughter, Amelia, assumed the title of Baroness Lovat, and married, in 1702, Alexander Mackenzie, younger of Prestonhall, who assumed the name of Fraser of Fraserdale. His son, Hugh Fraser, on the death of his mother, adopted the title of Lord Lovat, which, however, by decree of the court of session, 3d July 1730, was declared to belong to Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, as eldest lawful son of Thomas, Lord Fraser of Lovat, granduncle of the tenth lord. This judgment proceeded on the charter of 1539, and though pronounced by an incompetent court, was held to be right. To prevent an appeal, a compromise was made, by which Hugh Mackenzie ceded to Simon, Lord Lovat, for a valuable consideration, his pretensions to the honours, and his right to the estates, after his father's death.

Thomas Fraser of Beaufort, by right 11th Lord Lovat, died at Dunvegan in Skye in May 1699. By his first wife, Sibylla, 4th daughter of John Macleod of Macleod, he had 14 children, 10 of whom died young. Simon, the eldest surviving son, was the celebrated Lord Lovat, beheaded in April 1747, see memoir of him at page 266 of this volume, and of his sons, General Simon Fraser, and Colonel Archibald Campbell Fraser of Lovat, see p. 263. The direct line failed on the death of the latter, in December 1815, and Thomas Alexander Fraser of Lovat, born in 1802, only son of Captain Alexander Fraser of Strichen, descended from Hon. Thomas Fraser, 2d son of the 6th Lord Fraser of Lovat, became the male representative of the family, and the 21st chief of the clan Fraser. On Nov. 3d, 1823, he was served nearest lawful male heir. On petition to the king, he was, January 28, 1837, created Baron Lovat of Lovat, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. (See page 263 of this volume.) By act of parliament passed in 1854, he was relieved from the effect of the attainder of the Scottish peerage, forfeited in 1747, and had the title adjudged to him by the House of Lords in 1857. He married the eldest daughter of 8th Lord Stafford; issue, with three daughters, four sons. His eldest son, Simon, *Master of Lovat*, was born Dec. 21, 1828, and married Nov. 14, 1866, and has issue.

LOVE, John, an eminent scholar, and controversial writer, the son of a bookseller, was born at Dumbarton, in July 1695. After completing his studies at the university of Glasgow, he became usher to his old master at Dumbarton, whom he succeeded in 1720. In 1733 he published a small tract in Defence of the Latin Grammar of Ruddiman, which had been attacked by Mr. Robert Trotter, schoolmaster at Dumfries. Soon after he was brought before the judicatories of the Church, on a charge of brewing on a Sunday, preferred against him by the Rev. Mr. Sydserf, minister of Dumbarton; but his innocence being satisfactorily established after a judicial trial, his accuser was obliged to make him a public apology for malicious calumniation. In October 1735 Mr. Love was, after a competition, appointed by the magistrates of Edinburgh one of the masters of the High School of that city. In 1737, in conjunction with Mr. Robert Hunter, then one of the masters of Heriot's hospital, and afterwards professor of Greek in the university of Edinburgh, he published 'Buchanani Paraphrasis Psalmorum Davidis Poetica,' printed by the Ruddimans. His erudition having recommended him to the notice of the duke of Buccleuch, he was, in October 1739, appointed rector of the grammar school of Dalkeith. During the succeeding year he engaged in a controversy with the notorious Lauder, about the comparative merits of Buchanan and Johnston, as translators of the Psalms, when he, of course, defended Buchanan's version. He afterwards entered into an angry contest with Ruddiman, concerning Buchanan's alleged repentance and ingratitude towards Mary queen of Scots, having, in May 1749, published 'A Vindication of Mr. George Buchanan,' which produced, in the ensuing July, a pamphlet in reply from Ruddiman. Mr. Love died at Dalkeith, after a lingering illness, September 20, 1750. He was twice married, and by his first wife, the daughter of a surgeon in Glasgow, he had thirteen children.

LOVE, John, D.D., an eminent divine, was born in 1756 in Paisley, and received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of that town. At ten years of age he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where he distinguished himself in every department of the regu-

lar course, particularly in those of classical literature and mathematics. He studied for the Church of Scotland, and soon after being licensed, he became assistant, first to the Rev. Mr. Maxwell of Rutherglen, and afterwards to the Rev. David Turner, of the Old parish of Greenock, where he attracted much attention as a preacher. After Mr. Turner's death, he was called to be minister of a Presbyterian chapel in London. During his residence there he took an active share in forming the London Missionary Society, and he often mentioned with interest that he wrote the first note which brought the friends of the long neglected heathen together, and laid the foundation of the Society, which proved the parent of many similar institutions, both in this country and America. For several years he discharged the duties of secretary to it with much acceptance. "His zeal for the success of this momentous undertaking," says one of his biographers, "which he bore on his heart to his dying hour, was not exhausted by the many labours of his official situation, difficult and delicate as they were, in the infancy of his splendid enterprise. For the assistance of the first missionaries sent to the South Sea Islands, he published a small volume of Addresses to the inhabitants of Otaheite (now called Tahiti) containing a system of Christian theology, and characterized by the striking and seemingly opposite peculiarities of his devout and original mind."

In 1800 he was chosen minister of the chapel of ease at Anderston, Glasgow, where he continued to fulfil his pastoral duties till about six months before his death. His zeal in the cause of missions continued unabated, and he was for a long period secretary to the Glasgow Missionary Society. He died at Anderston, December 17, 1825, in his 69th year. His Sermons, preached on public occasions, with fifteen addresses to the people of Otaheite, and a serious call respecting a mission to the river Indus, were published at Glasgow, in 1826, in 3 vols. 8vo.

LOW, George, an ingenious naturalist, was born, in 1746, at Edzel, in Forfarshire. He studied both at the universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrews, and distinguished himself by his proficiency in the various branches of natural history. He afterwards became tutor in the family of Mr. Graham of Stromness, and when Mr., afterwards Sir Joseph, Banks, with Dr. Solander, visited that quarter, he accompanied them in their excursions through the Orkney and Shetland islands. In 1774 he was ordained minister of the parish of Birsay and Harray, on the Mainland of Orkney. Having been introduced by Sir Joseph Banks to Mr. Pennant, by the advice of the latter he undertook a 'Fauna Orcadensis,' and a 'Flora Orcadensis. He died in 1795. In 1813, 18 years after his death, his 'Fauna' was published by Dr. W. F. Leach, in one vol. 4to. It bore the title of 'Fauna Orcadensis; or the Natural History of the Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes, of the Orkney and Shetland Isles.' Mr. Low left behind him other MSS., particularly a translation of Torfæus's History of Orkney, and a Tour through Orkney and Shetland.

LOW, David, an eminent Episcopalian divine. See Supplement.

LOW, David, a distinguished professor of agriculture. See Supplement.

LOWE, Peter, founder of the faculty of physicians and surgeons of Glasgow, was born in Scotland about the middle of the sixteenth century. In his 'Discourse on the whole Art of Chirurgery,' published at Glasgow in 1612, in the title-page of which he styles himself Arelian Doctor in the faculty of surgery at Paris, and chirurgeon ordinary to the king of France and Navarre, he informs us that he had practised twenty-two years in France and Flanders; that he had been two years surgeon-major to the Spanish regiment at Paris; and that he subsequently followed his royal master, Henry IV. of France, six years in his wars. At what precise period he returned from the Continent, and took up his residence at Glasgow, is not known; but he mentions that in 1598, in consequence of his complaints of ignorant persons intruding into the practice of surgery, James VI. granted him a privilege, under the privy seal, of examining all practitioners in surgery in the western parts of Scotland. He refers to a former work of his own, entitled 'The Poor Man's Guide,' and speaks of an intended publication concerning the diseases of women. He died in 1612. His works are

The whole Course of Chirurgerie; wnerein is briefly set down, the Causes, Signes, Prognostications, and Curations of all sorts of Tumours, Wounds, Vlcers, Fractures, Dislocations, and all other Diseases, vsually practised by Chirurgeons, according to the opinion of all our auncient Doctours in Chirurgerie. Compiled by Peter Lowe, Scotchman. Wherevnto is annexed, the Booke or the Presages of Deuyne Hippocrates, deuyded into three partes; also the Protestation which Hippocrates caused his Scholars to make. The whole collected and translated by Peter Lowe, &c. London, 1596, 1597, 1612, 1634, 1654, 4to. This is considered to be a book of very great merit, and was translated into a variety of languages, and printed in Fr. 1612; Port. 1614; Gunz. 1634; Port. 1657.

An Easy, Certain, and Perfect Methode to Cure and Prevent the Spanish Sickness, &c. Lond. 1596, 4to.

LOWE, JOHN, sometimes called also ALEXANDER, author of the well-known song, 'Mary's Dream,' to which he owes all his fame, was born in Kenmure, in Galloway, in 1750. He was the eldest son of the gardener at Kenmure castle, and being intended by his father to follow the humble business of a weaver, at the age of fourteen he was put apprentice to Robert Heron, father of the unfortunate author of that name. Young Lowe afterwards found means to obtain a regular academical education at the university of Edinburgh, and while studying divinity was engaged as tutor in the family of Mr. M'Ghie of Airds. The fate of a young surgeon of the name of Alexander Miller, who was unfortunately lost at sea, and who had been attached to Mary, one of Mr. M'Ghie's daughters, was the cause of Lowe's writing his beautiful and affecting ballad of 'Mary, weep no more for me.' Having no prospect of obtaining a church in his native country, in 1773 Lowe embarked for America, being invited out as tutor to the family of a brother of General Washington. He afterwards opened an academy in Fredericksburgh, Virginia, but it not succeeding, was at length given up. At a subsequent period he was for some time minister of the Episcopal church of that place. Before quitting Airds, he had interchanged vows of unalterable constancy with a sister of Mary, which were doomed never to be kept. He fell in love with a beautiful Virginian lady, who rejected his suit, and united herself to another. Her sister, however, became passionately fond of him, and he married her, as he said himself, "from a sentiment of gratitude." This step blasted his happiness for ever, as his wife turned out a most worthless character. Poor Lowe, to drown the recollection of his domestic griefs, unfortunately had recourse to the bottle; and intemperance, poverty, and disease, soon brought him to an untimely grave. He died in 1798, in the 48th year of his age. Besides his 'Mary's Dream,' he wrote several pieces, among which is mentioned 'A Morning Poem,' but none of these has been printed.

LUMSDEN, a surname derived from the manor of that name in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire, formerly belonging to an ancient family, the Lumisdens of Lumisden. In a charter of King Edgar, who began to reign in 1098, (plate vi. of Anderson's '*Diplomata Scotiæ*,') we find the lands of Lumisden mentioned. The first of the family settled there as early as the reign of David I. Gillem or William and Cren de Lumisden attested a charter granted to the priory of Coldingham by Waldeve earl of Dunbar, between the years 1166 and 1182. Adam de Lumisden took the oath of fealty to Edward I. at Berwick, on three successive occasions, namely, in 1292, 1296, and 1297. About 1335 David de Lumsden made a donation to the monks of Coldingham for the redemption of his grandfather, who had been condemned to die for a crime which is not recorded. Gilbert de Lumsden, about 1320, married the heiress of Blenerne of that ilk, also in the Merse, and on the 15th June of that year, he received from John Stuart, earl of Angus, a charter, investing him in the lands of Blenerne, in the parish of Bunkle. On acquiring these lands, the family erected on the banks of the Whitadder a picturesque tower, whither they removed their residence. In 1607 David Lumsden of Blenerne and Lumsden sold the lands of Blenerne to Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Tofts. Sir James Lumsden or Lumsdaine, of Airdrie in Fife, descended of a second son of Lumsden of Lumsden and Blenerne, purchased, about 1640, the lands of Innergellie in the parish of Kilrenny, Fifeshire, and shortly thereafter recovered the lands of Blenerne. He had two sons, Sir James, and Robert of Stravithie. The former, Sir James Lumsdaine of Innergelly, a major-general under Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, distinguished himself by the taking of Frankfort on the Oder. He afterwards served in the Scots army, and in 1650 was taken prisoner by Cromwell, at the battle of Dunbar. He was at one time governor of Osnaburg, and afterwards of Newcastle. The Rev. E. Sandys, having married the daughter and heiress of James Lumsdaine, Esq., of Innergelly, assumed the name and arms of the family.

The Lumsdaines of Lathallan in Fife, are a branch of the Invergelly family; John Lumsdaine, major in the East India Company's service, third son of Robert Lumsdaine of Invergelly, having purchased the estate of Lathallan from Lieutenant John Spens in 1788,

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In Aberdeenshire there is an ancient family of the name of Lumsden, who have possessed the estate of Cushnie, and other lands in that county, since before the 15th century; some of their charters bearing date 24th March 1471. In King's college, Old Aberdeen, there is shown a complete suit of mail which is said to have been worn by the ancestor of the family at the battle of Harlaw in 1411. A brother of the laird of Cushnie, Matthew Lumsden of Tilliecairn, in the parish of Clunie, who died 27th June, 1580, was the author of a 'Genealogical History of the House of Forbes,' which was published, with continuations, in 1819

Andrew Lumsden, private secretary to Prince Charles Edward, at Rome, and author of 'Remarks on the Antiquities of Rome and its Environs,' London, 1797, 4to, in an account of his family by himself, published in the Analecta Scotica, traces his descent from the house of Cushnie. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and died in that city, 26th December 1801, aged 81.

In 1782, John Lumsden of Cushnie sold the lands of Clova and Auchindoir to his cousin, Harry Lumsden from Jamaica, who entailed them and other estates in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, on a series of heirs, including the family of Harry Lumsden of Belhelvie, whose father was his cousin-german. This John Lumsden of Cushnie had five sons, four of whom distinguished themselves in the service of the East India Company. John Lumsden, the second son, was in the civil service of the Company for the long period of 36 years. In 1805 he was called to be a member of the supreme council, an office which he held for seven years. In 1813 he returned to England, on which occasion the governor-general, in a letter to the Directors at home, gave honourable testimony to the "unsullied purity of his character both in public and private life, his official knowledge equally useful and extensive, and the ability with which he had discharged the functions of the different situations, even the highest and most arduous, in which he had been placed." In 1817 he was chosen a director of the East India Company. He succeeded his elder brother in the estate of Cushnie, and died in London in December 1818, in his 58th year, being succeeded by his only son, the Rev. Henry Thomas Lumsden, a clergyman of the Church of England at Ipswich.

His youngest brother, Matthew Lumsden, LL.D., rendered himself more eminent than any of his family. He received his education at King's college, Old Aberdeen, where all his brothers likewise studied, and then went to India. Having become deeply skilled in the oriental languages, he was appointed assistant professor of Persian and Arabic in the college of Fort William, and in 1805 published an elaborate 'Persian Grammar,' a new edition of which appeared in 1810. In 1808 he succeeded Captain Baillie as Persian and Arabic professor, and in 1812 was appointed secretary to the Calcutta Madressa, and superintendent of the various translations of English works into Persian then in progress. In 1813 he published an Arabic grammar, in 2 vols. folio; in 1814 he received charge of the Company's press at Calcutta, which he retained for three years; and in 1818 he added to all his other duties those of secretary to the Stationery Committee. Owing to bad health he returned for a time to England, through Persia, Georgia, and Russia, and in 1821 went back to India. Returning finally to England, he died at Tooting Common, Surrey, 31st March 1835, in his 58th year. He received the degree of LL.D. from King's college, Old Aberdeen, to which he presented his own and a great number of other oriental works. Other two of his brothers, David and James, each attained the rank of colonel in the Indian army. The former, when Captain Lumsden, presented to the library of King's college, a remarkable roll, nearly 20 feet long, beautifully written in Sanscrit, containing an account of the Hindoo Mythology, with grotesque paintings of their gods.

Of the same family are the Lumsdens of Pitcaple, of Tilwhilly, and of Balmedie, all in Aberdeenshire. Of the Clova branch, William Lumsden of Harlaw, was succeeded by his daughter, Catherine, who married in 1754, John Leith, Esq., and the successor in the estates of Clova and Auchindoir Harry Leith, Esq., assumed the additional name of Lumsden.

Lundin, or Lundie, a surname derived from lands of that name both in Forfarshire and Fifeshire, the former belonging to the earl of Camperdown, and the latter to Wemyss of Wemyss. Philip de Lundin (sometimes of old written London) obtained from Malcolm IV. the barony of the name in the parish of Largo, Fife, while on Malcolm de Lundin, his brother, was conferred by the same monarch the lands of Lundin in Forfarshire.

Malcolm's son, Thomas, was appointed by William the Lion, door ward or *Ostiarius*, an office which became hereditary in the family, and from which they assumed the name of Durward. Thomas son, Allan, justiciary of Scotland, took the title of earl of Athol, to which he does not appear to have had any right. He married the natural daughter of Alexander II., and yet had the presumption to oppose the coronation of the infant son of that monarch in 1249. He died in 1275 (*Chalmers' Caledonia*, vol. i. p. 534). Robert, a natural son of William the Lion, having married the heiress of this house, assumed the surname of Lundin, and from him the family of Lundin of Lundin were afterwards descended. In 1648, John Lundin of Lundin was succeeded by his daughter Margaret, who married the Hon. Robert Maitland, second son of John, first earl of Lauderdale. Mr. Maitland, in consequence, assumed the name and arms of Lundin. He supported the "Engagement" for the rescue of Charles I., in 1648; for which he was obliged to make repentance in the parish church of Largo. Accompanying Charles II. to England in 1651, he was taken at the battle of Worcester, and remained some years a prisoner. He was fined £1,000 by Cromwell, and died at Lundin in 1658. His only surviving son, John Lundin of Lundin, dying a few years afterwards, unmarried, was succeeded by his sister Sophia, who, in 1670, became the first wife of John Drummond, second son of James, third earl of Perth. By warrant from King Charles II., to him, dated 27th October, 1679, the family carried the arms of Scotland in their armorial bearings, as the natural sons of the kings of Scotland had been in use to do, since the reign of James I. In 1680, this John Drummond or Lundin was appointed general of the ordnance and deputy-governor of the castle of Edinburgh, in 1682 treasurer-depute, and in September 1684 one of the principal secretaries of state for Scotland. In 1685 he was created Viscount Melfort, and Lord Drummond of Gilston, and in 1686 earl of Melfort (see Melfort, earl of). After the Revolution he went with James VII. and II. to France, where he remained, and was attainted by act of parliament in 1695; a clause in the act, however, declared that the forfeiture should in noways affect or taint the blood of his children by Sophia Lundin, his first wife. His son, James Lundin, succeeded his mother in the estate of Lundin, and, dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother, Robert, who died in 1735. Robert's son, James Lundin of Lundin, on the death and forfeiture of Edward Drummond, styled duke of Perth, representative of the earls of Perth, was served heir male of James, fourth earl of Perth, and died in 1781. His son, James Drummond, in 1785 obtained possession of the estate of the earldom of Perth, and was created a British peer, by the title of Lord Perth, and Baron Drummond of Stobhall. On his death in 1800 he was succeeded by his daughter, the Hon. Clementina Sarah Drummond, who was thus the heir of line of the ancient family of Lundin of Lundin. She married in 1807 the Hon. Peter Robert Burrell, eldest son of Lord Gwydir and Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby, to which titles he succeeded, to the first in 1820, and to the second in 1828. The Fifeshire estate of Lundin was sold, towards the close of the last century, to Sir William Erskine of Torry, and came to James Erskine Wemyss, Esq. of Wemyss in right of his mother.

A branch of the family of Lundin possess the estate of Auchtermarnie, in the parish of Kennoway. The heiress married a gentleman of the name of Smith, and their son, on succeeding to the estate, assumed the name of Lundin. His son Richard, a Captain in the 73d foot, died unmarried in 1832, when he was succeeded by his sister Euphemia.

Lyell, a surname derived from de Lisle, modernised into De Lyle, first assumed by the proprietors of some of the western isles in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. It is the same as the English Lisle, at one period De L'Isle, one ancient family of that surname having borrowed it from the Isle of Wight, and another from the Isle of Ely.

The Lyells of Kinnordy in Forfarshire, an estate once possessed by the Inverquarity branch of the noble house of Airlie, have distinguished themselves by their scientific and geological attainments. Charles Lyell, Esq. of Kinnordy, an eminent botanist, and for many years vice-lieutenant of Forfarshire, who died November 8th, 1849, was the discoverer of a great number of British plants previously unknown. So high was the estimation in which he was held that a genus of plants (Lyellia) was named after him by Mr. Robert Brown, and Sir William Hooker and Professor Lindley, two botanists of the first distinction, each dedicated one of their works to him. He was educated at the college of St. Andrews, and afterwards went to the university of Cambridge. In 1826 he returned to his paternal estate, in the parish of Kirriemuir, where he devoted himself to scientific, botanical, and literary pursuits. He translated the lyrical poems of Dante, the first edition of which, printed at his own cost, was so well received that a London publisher obtained permission to issue a second on his own account. His essay on The Anti-Papal Spirit of Dante' shows a profound knowledge of mediæval Italian literature and history, and is full of enlarged and philosophical views. His collection of the various editions of that great Italian poet, and the writings of his numerous commentators, and of authors illustrative of Dante and his times, was very great. He also left an extensive botanical library. In the New Statistical Account (article Kirriemuir) it is stated that there is among the archives of the Church of Scotland a MS., written by Mr. Lyell, containing a valuable and elaborate article on the habitat of the plants of the parish of Kirriemuir, beginning at its lower extremity to the south, and extending to the high lands of Glenprosen. His eldest son, Sir Charles Lyell, president of the Geological Society in 1836-7, and author of 'Principles of Geology,' 3 vols. London, 1830-3; 'Elements of Geology,' 2 vols. Lond., 1838; both of which works have passed through several editions; 'Travels in North America; with Geological Observations on the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia,' 2 vols. 12mo, London, 1845; 'A Second Visit to the United States,' 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1849; and various papers in scientific journals, was knighted at Balmoral by Queen Victoria in 1848. Born at Kinnordy in 1797, he *m.* in 1832 the eldest daughter of Leonard Horner, Esq, and *d.* Feb. 22, 1875.

Lyle, Lord, an (extinct) title in the peerage of Scotland, conferred about 1446 on Sir Robert Lyle, descended from William de Lyle, one of the witnesses of the foundation charter of the monastery of Paisley by Walter, high steward of Scotland in 1164. Ten years afterwards he was one of the prisoners taken along with William the Lion at Alnwick, and died before 1200. His son, William de Lyle, had two sons, the elder of whom, Radulphus or Ralph, was designed de Insula, dominus de Duchal, the barony of that name, which gave the local designation, being in Renfrewshire. This Ralph lived in the reign of Alexander II. His son, Sir William, was one of the nominees on the part of Robert Brus in his competition with John Baliol for the crown of Scotland in 1292. Sir William's son, Sir Alexander Lyle, joined Edward Baliol, and was by him appointed sheriff of Bute, which, according to some, was their ancient possession, hence their name of L'Isle. He was also made, by Baliol, lord-high-chamberlain of Scotland. He was slain by the men of Bute, known at that time by the name of the lord-high-steward's Brandanes, and his head presented to the steward of Scotland.

His son, Sir John Lyle of Duchal, was in great favour with David II., from whom he received a charter of the barony of Buchquhan in Stirlingshire. He was one of the ambassadors to England in 1366. His son, also named Sir John Lyle, married one of the daughters and coheirs of the old earls of Mar, in whose right he added the coat of Mar to his paternal arms. On the death of Alexander Stewart, earl of Mar, he put in his claim as one of the heirs of the earldom, to which he and the Lord Erskine should have succeeded by right and proximity of blood, but King James I. took possession of it. His son, Sir Robert, was one of the hostages for that monarch on his liberation in 1424, when his annual revenue was estimated at 300 marks.

Sir Robert's son, also Sir Robert, first Lord Lyle, was created a peer by James II. His only son, Robert, second Lord Lyle, was a privy councillor to James III., and an ambassador to England in March 1472, when he concluded a truce with that nation. Accused of sending treasonable letters to James of Douglas, then an exile in England, and to some Englishmen, enemies of the kingdom, and of receiving letters from them, he was tried in parliament 22d March 1481-2, before an assize, the king sitting as judge, and declared free and innocent of the charge. In 1484 and 1485 he was employed four several times to treat with the English. He joined the party formed against James III., and with some others went to England in May 1488, under a safe-conduct from Henry VII., and he was there when James was murdered at Sauchieburn 11th June following. He returned home before 24th July, and was appointed great justiciary of Scotland. He was one of the commissioners for opening the Estates, 8th October, but he afterwards joined the earl of Lennox and other nobles who took up arms to avenge the death of James III. They were, however, defeated, and Lord Lyle was forfeited in June 1489, but the act of forfeiture was rescinded and annulled by the king and parliament, 5th February 1489-90, and the clerk register ordered to expunge it from the records. He was at the same time restored to his office of justiciary.

The eldest son of this nobleman, Robert, third Lord Lyle, died in 1511, leaving by his wife, Mariot Lindsay, a daughter of the house of Dunrod, a son, James, fourth lord, a minor, when the king assigned his wardship and marriage to Jame Bethune, archbishop of Glasgow, whose niece he married being the daughter of David Bethune of Criech. He had a son, John, who predeceased him, and a daughter, Jean, married to Sir Niel Montgomery of Lainshaw, in Ayrshire, a grandson of the first earl of Eglinton. Her descendant, James Montgomery of Lainshaw, tendered his vote as Lord Lyle at the elections of representative peers in 1721 an 1722, but it was not received, as did also Sir Walter Montgomery at the general election of 1784, and at subsequen elections, but his vote was not allowed.

LYNEDOCH, Lord, a distinguished general, see Graham, Sir Thomas.

LYON, a surname doubtless originally assumed from the heraldic device of a lion, indicating courage or magnanimity.

The noble family of Strathmore, whose patronymic it is, are descended from the ancient house of de Leonne in France, which derived their origin from the noble race of the Leones of Rome. One of the French Leonnes came over to England with William the Conqueror. His son, Roger de Leonne, accompanied King Edgar, son of Malcolm Canmore, to Scotland about 1091, and for his services against Donald Bane, the usurper, he obtained lands in Perthshire, which from him are said to have been called Glen-Lyon. The river Lyon, which traverses the district, seems more likely to have given its name to it. This Roger de Leonne is witness to a charter of King Edgar to the monastery of Dunfermline dated in 1105. From him was lineally descended Sir John Lyon, in the reigns of Robert I. and his son David II., who had a charter, without date, supposed to be about 1342 or 1343, of the lands of Forteviot and Forgandenny in Perthshire, and Curteston and Drumgowan in Aberdeenshire. He had also from David II. a charter of the thanedom of Thanades, now Tannadyce, in Forfarshire, and the reversion of the thanedom of Glammis in the same county.

His son, Sir John Lyon, obtained from King David II., for faithful services, an annuity of ten merks, during his life, out of the proceeds of the justice eyres north of the river Forth. He was a man of great abilities, and a favourite with Robert II., to whom he was secretary, and from whom he got a charter, under the great seal, of the whole lands and thanedom of Glammis in Forfarshire, dated March 13, 1372. In 1376 he married the second daughter of his sovereign, the princess Jean Stewart, with whom he obtained the barony of Kinghorn in Fife, and was allowed to wear in his armorial bearings a lion rampant, within the double tressure of Scotland; and, in commemoration of that alliance, for his crest he assumed a lady from the waist upwards, encircled with a garland of laurel, holding in her right hand a thistle proper. In 1378 he was appointed great-chamberlain of Scotland. Between 1380 and 1382, he got no less than eight different charters under the great seal of lands in the shires of Banff, Perth, Fife, Forfar, and Aberdeen, in all of which he is styled by the king, *filius noster carissimus*. Being appointed, in the latter year, ambassador extraordinary to the court of England, he obtained a safe-conduct for himself and forty horsemen in his retinue. He was killed in a duel in 1383, at the Moss of Balhall, near Forfar, by James Lindsay, lord of Crawford, nephew of the king, and was interred in the royal burial-place at Scone, by the king's express orders.

His only son, John Glammis of Forteviot, a minor at his father's death, was served heir to him in 1396. He behaved gallantly in the battle of Harlaw, fought between the royal army under the earl of Mar and Donald lord of the Isles, in 1411, but appears to have been afterwards taken by the English, as John Lyon was one of the Scots prisoners released from the Tower of London, 12th April, 1413. He was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate the liberation of James I., and on 13th December 1423, he had a safe-conduct to Durham, to meet that monarch. In the following year he and his eldest son, Patrick, became hostages for James on his being set at liberty, when his annual revenue was estimated at 600 marks, and his son's at 300

The latter was released on 9th June 1427. He succeeded his father, and was created a peer, by the title of Lord Glammis, before 1450. He was one of the privy council of James II., and grand-master of his household. He was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, when a truce was concluded in 1454, on which occasion he was one of the hostages for keeping it. He died in 1459. With one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Alexander Robertson of Strowan, chief of the clan Robertson, he had three sons: Alexander, second Lord Glammis, who died without issue in 1485; John, who succeeded his brother; and William, of whom are descended the Lyons of Ogil in Forfarshire.

John, third Lord Glammis, a privy councillor to James IV., was appointed justiciary of Scotland in 1489. He had a safe-conduct as ambassador to England 14th June 1491, and obtained a charter, 20th October of that year, making the town of Glammis a free burgh of barony. He died in 1497. With three daughters he had four sons. The three youngest, David, first of the house of Cossans, William, and George, were all killed at Flodden. John, the eldest son, fourth Lord Glammis, died in 1500, leaving three sons: George, fifth lord, who died in his minority in 1505, John, sixth lord; and Alexander.

John, sixth lord, married Janet Douglas, second daughter of George, master of Angus, and sister of the sixth earl of Angus, then in banishment, and died 8th August, 1528. By her he had a son and a daughter. This unfortunate lady fell a victim to the deep feelings of resentment entertained by James V. against all of the name and house of Douglas. She took for her second husband, Archibald Campbell of Skipnish, and with him and her son, Lord Glammis, then in his 16th year, John Lyon, a relation, and an old priest, she was, on 10th July 1537, arraigned for conspiring the king's death by poison, with the design of restoring the house of Angus. Being found guilty, she was condemned to the flames, and burnt on the Castlehill of Edinburgh on the 17th of the same month, just a week after the beheading of the master of Forbes, her brother-in-law, charged with the same crime. Her death was much lamented by the people for her nobility, her youth, her beauty, and her courage at her suffering, but most of all because it was believed that hatred against her banished brother, rather than any guilt of her own, had brought her to that end. Her son was also convicted and condemned to death, on his own confession, of knowing and concealing the conspiracy, and forfeited, but, on account of his youth, the sentence was respited till he came of age, and in the meantime he was ordered to be kept in prison. Her husband, Campbell, in endeavouring to escape from the castle of Edinburgh, in which he was confined, was dashed to pieces on the rocks on which that fortress is built. John Lyon, the accomplice, was hanged, and Makke, by whom the poison had been prepared, and from whom it was purchased, had his ears cut off and was banished the realm. The accuser, one William Lyon, touched with remorse, having declared that the whole was a fabrication of his own, the young Lord Glammis was released from prison, but his estates were annexed to the crown by act of parliament of 3d December 1540. His forfeiture was not rescinded till March 1543, when he was restored by act of parliament to his title and estates. He had, with other charters, one of the barony of Kinghorn, 12th September 1548, forfeited by Sir James Kirkaldy of Grange, at one time lord-high-treasurer of Scotland, and died in 1558. He had by his wife, Janet Keith, sister of the fourth earl Marischal, two sons and a daughter.

The elder son, John, eighth Lord Glammis, was one of the nobles who signed the bond, in April 1567, agreeing to support the marriage of the earl of Bothwell to the queen, but in the following June he joined the association for the protection of the young king. In 1568 he was one of the lords of the secret council under the regent Moray, and in 1571, nine days before the assassination of that nobleman, he and other adherents of the king were forfeited by the queen's party

who held what was called the "rebels' parliament" at Edinburgh, on 26th August of that year. He was admitted, under the regent Lennox, an extraordinary lord of session, 30th September 1570, and on 7th September 1571 he was sworn one of the privy council of the regent Mar. He was also a privy councillor to the regent Morton, who was a kinsman of his own. On 12th October 1573, he was appointed lord-chancellor of Scotland.

In September 1577 he and Lord Herries were deputed by the nobility convened at Stirling to desire the earl of Morton to resign the regency, which he did, hoping to return to power with greater force. The chancellor was accidentally slain at Stirling 17th March 1578, in a street rencontre between his own followers and those of the earl of Crawford, as he was coming down from the castle to his own lodging in the town, while the earl was going up to the castle. They met in a narrow wynd, and both noblemen ordered their followers and train to give way. The two last servants, however, as they were going by jostled each other, on which they drew their swords, and their masters turning, the brawl became general, and the Lord Glammis, "being," says Godscroft, "a tall man of stature, and higher than the rest, was shot with a pistolet, and so died." Another author says, "The death of the chancellor was much lamented, happening at a time when the king and country stood in much need of his services. He had carried himself with much commendation in his place, and acquired great authority; most careful was he to have peace preserved both in the country and the church, and he laboured much to have the question of church polity settled." On the latter subject he corresponded, in 1575, with Theodore Beza, the celebrated colleague of Calvin, whereupon Beza wrote the book *De Triplici Episcopatu*, 'Of the Threefold Bishopric.' The following epigram was written on the chancellor by Andrew Melville after his death:

"Tu leo magne jaces inglorius: ergo, manebunt
Qualia fata canes? qualia fata sues?"

Thus translated by his nephew, James Melville, who styles the chancellor "a lerned and guid noble man:"

"Since lowlie lyes thow, noble Lyon fyne,
What sall betide, behind, the dogges and swyne?"
Melville's Diary, p. 47.

He left a son, Patrick, ninth Lord Glammis.

The younger son of the seventh lord, the Hon. Sir Thomas Lyon of Balduckie and Auldbar, on the death of his brother, became tutor to his nephew, the ninth lord, and was, as presumptive heir to the title, designed master of Glammis. He was one of the principal conspirators in the Raid of Ruthven, an account of which is given at page 338 of this volume. On the 30th of the same month, when the king, then only fourteen years of age and in the power of the confederated nobles, wished to ride from Stirling to Edinburgh, the lords would not permit him, and, says Calderwood, (vol. iii. p. 643,) "when he was to come furth at the doore, the maister of Glames layed his leg before him. The king layed these things up in his heart, and tooke them heavilie." In August 1583, on the return of the favourite Arran to power, the master of Glammis was ordered to ward himself in Dumbarton, on which he fled to Ireland.

In April of the following year he and the earls of Angus and Mar returned to Scotland, and surprised the castle of Stirling, but on the king's marching from Edinburgh with a strong force, against them, they made their escape into England, on which they were forfeited in the parliament which met at Edinburgh 22d August 1584. In October 1585, the banished lords returned, and at the head of a strong body of their retainers, and being joined by others of the nobility, besieged the king in Stirling castle, drove the favourite Arran from his presence, and obtained the restoration of their estates, and the reinstatement of their persons in the royal favour. The master of Glammis was appointed captain of the guard and lord-high-treasurer for life, with a salary of £1,000 Scots.

On 9th February 1586, he was admitted an extraordinary lord of session, and at King James' reconciliation of the nobility, 15th May 1587, he and his feudal enemy, the earl of Crawford, walked hand in hand before the king, to and from the famous banquet at the Cross of Edinburgh. In 1589 he was one of the commissioners nominated for the north to search for and apprehend Jesuits, intriguing papists and other disaffected persons, and having appointed a meeting of his friends at the church of Meigle in Perthshire, to oppose Huntly and the other popish lords, he was there surprised and chased to the house of Kirkhill, when, refusing to surrender, fire was set to the house, and he was forced to yield himself to Gordon of Auchindoun. He was conveyed a prisoner to Gordon's house, but on the king advancing in person against the rebels, he was set at liberty. At the coronation of Queen Anne, 17th May 1590, the master of Glammis was knighted. The year following he was accused of entering into a plot, with others of the court, against the Chancellor Maitland, and Lord Spynie was commissioned to apprehend him, but did not succeed in taking him. He was afterwards committed to ward in Blackness, but soon released. Deprived, 6th Nov. the same year (1591), of his seat on the bench, he was re-appointed March 8, 1593 and on May 28 admitted an ordinary lord of session.

In the beginning of 1596, on the appointment of the eight commissioners of the exchequer called the Octavians, he demitted his office of treasurer He died Feb. 18, 1608. He was the ancestor of the Lyons of Auldbar in Forfarshire.

Patrick, 9th lord, had a remission under the great seal, dated Sept. 15, 1601, to him and five servants, for the slaughter of Patrick Johnstoun in Haltoun of Belhelvie. A privy councillor of James VI., he was one of the Scots commissioners to treat of a union with the English commissioners in 1604. He was created earl of Kinghorn, and Lord Lyon and Glammis, July 10, 1606. By his countess, Lady Anne Murray, eldest daughter of the 1st earl of Tullibardin, he had, with one daughter, Lady Anne, countess of Errol, 3 sons, 1. John, 2d earl of Kinghorn; 2. Hon. James Lyon of Auldbar; 3. Hon. Frederick Lyon, ancestor of the Lyons of Brigton.

John, 2d earl of Kinghorn, the eldest son, was sworn a privy councillor by the parliament of 1641, and appointed one of the committee of Estates in 1644. A faithful adherent of Charles I., he opposed his being delivered up to the English, Jan. 16, 1647. He died May 12, the same year. He was twice married, but had issue only by his 2d wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick, 1st earl of Panmure, an only son, Patrick, 3d earl of Kinghorn. This nobleman obtained two important charters, the one dated May 13, 1672, extending the reversionary limitation of the earldom of Kinghorn, in failure of direct male issue, to any person or persons whom he might name, and failing them, to his heirs and assignees whatsoever; and the other, dated July 1, 1677, providing that he "and his heirs male, or heirs whatsoever, should, in all future ages, be styled earls of Strathmore and Kinghorn, Viscounts Lyon, and Barons Glammis, Tannadyce, Sidlaw, and Strathdichtie." (See STRATHMORE, earl of.)

M

MAC, a prefix held, in modern Gaelic, to signify son, as Macdonald, son of Donald, MacFarlane, son of Parlane, &c. Under the head of CAMPBELL (vol. i. p. 544), instances are given where it cannot have implied originally son, but rather great, a corruption from the Latin *magnus*. In the similar Italian names in Mag and Mac, as Magliola, Macciavelli, and the Dutch and Portuguese Magallaen or de Magallaens, it also appears to signify great. Macallane is the Gaelic pronunciation of MacLean; and allane was, till the Reformation, a frequent form, in Scottish speech, for *alienus*, a foreigner. There is a passage in Gildas, in which this prefix, as given to Maglocune, originally a monk, afterwards a Pictish king in Wales, *first* appears in history; the reproaches addressed to whom, as is the manner of this satirist, consist of ironical play upon his corrupt Latin name of *great placeholder*, he having been nephew of the former king; such as being *great in stature of body as in kingdom or station*, &c. It was probably also originally territorial, with the same meaning, in some instances, as Macnab of Macnab, or of that ilk. In this view it becomes descriptive, as names not hereditary are; and it occurs long prior to the use of surnames or hereditary names in Scotland.

MACADAM, the surname of a family who were originally MacGregors, descended from Gregor MacGregor, the chief, whose 2d son, Gregor, captain of the clan, with his cousin, Gilbert MacGregor, progenitor of the Griersons of Lagg (see p. 382 of this vol.), took refuge in Galloway, after the outlawry of the clan Gregor. After being guilty of various acts of depredation and marauding, Gregor was at last captured and executed at Edinburgh.

His son, Adam MacGregor, the ancestor of this family, changed his name to Adam Macadam.

The latter's son, John, had a son, Andrew, who, July 31, 1569, obtained, at Perth, a charter of the lands of Waterhead, from James VI., by the hands of the Regent Moray.

Gilbert Macadam of Waterhead, the 4th in descent from Andrew, was served heir Aug. 2, 1662. He was a well-known Covenanter; and in the troublous times of 1682, he was taken prisoner and carried to Dumfries, on a charge of nonconformity, but was liberated on caution to the extent of £400, which, on his non-appearance, was forfeited. Soon after, he was again apprehended and carried to Glasgow, and on his refusal to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, was banished to the American Plantations. His father gave him £20 sterling with him, and with this he bought his freedom, and returned to Scotland in 1685. On a Saturday night, in a cottage near the village of Kirkmichael, he was surprised, at a meeting for prayer, by a company of militia, and shot in attempting to escape by the window.

His son, James Macadam, served heir in 1686, married a lady of the Cunningham family, and appears to have died in 1687. Like his father, he was a strict Covenanter. In an attempt on his life, he was followed one evening along the road, by Crawfurd of Camlarg and Crawfurd of Boreland; but, missing him in the dark, they overtook, and, in mistake, shot Roger Dunn, his uncle.

The third from him, another James Macadam, was one of the founders of the first bank in the town of Ayr, in 1763. He married Susannah, daughter of John Cochrane of Waterside, niece of the heroic Grizel Cochrane, and cousin-german of the 8th earl of Dundonald. Her mother, Hannah De Witt, was of the illustrious Dutch family of that name. He had two sons and eight daughters. Grizel, the 4th daughter, married Adam Steuart, Esq., and was mother of William Macadam Steuart, Esq., of Glenormiston, Peebles-shire, an estate purchased from him by William Chambers, Esq.

James, the elder son, a captain in the army, predeceased his father, in 1763.

JOHN LOUDON MACADAM, the younger son, the celebrated improver of the public roads, was born in Ayr, September 21, 1756. He received his education at the school of Maybole. His father, having sold the greater part of his estate to a younger branch of the family, the Macadams of Craigengillan, whose daughter and heiress married the Hon. Col. Macadam Cathcart, went to live at Lagwine, on the river Deugh, in the parish of Carsphairn. His residence there was unfortunately consumed by fire, and he left Scotland for America, where he embarked in mercantile speculations. His son at the time was only about six years old. On his death in 1770, young Macadam was sent to New York. He remained there until the close of the revolutionary war, and as an agent for the sale of prizes he realized a considerable fortune, the greater part of which, however, he lost.

On his return to Scotland he resided for some time at Dumcrieff, in the neighbourhood of Moffat. He afterwards lived for thirteen years at Sauchrie in Ayrshire, where he was in the commission of the peace and a deputy-lieutenant. In 1798 he was appointed by government agent for victualling the navy in the western ports of Great Britain, in consequence of which he removed to Falmouth.

It was while acting as one of the trustees upon certain roads in Ayrshire that he first turned his attention to the mechanical principles involved in that branch of national economy, and during his residence in England, he continued silently to study the process of road-making in all its details. In 1815 he was appointed surveyor-general of the Bristol roads, when he was at length afforded a full opportunity of carrying his system into practical operation, and it was soon adopted throughout the whole kingdom. In 1823 he was examined before a committee of the House of Commons respecting the propriety of converting the ruble granite causeway of the principal streets of towns into a smooth pavement, resembling those which he had already formed on the ordinary roads; when he strongly recommended the change. The leading streets of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and other cities, were, in consequence, *Macadamized*.

In introducing an improvement of such extensive utility, Mr. Macadam had expended several thousand pounds, which, in 1825, he proved before a committee of the House of Commons; and received from government, in two grants, the sum of £10,000, which was all the return he ever obtained. In 1834 he was offered the honour of knighthood, but he declined it on account of his age, and it was conferred on his second son, Sir James Nicoll Macadam, general surveyor of the metropolis turnpike roads, appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Middlesex in 1848. Mr. Macadam died at Moffat, November 26, 1836, aged 80.

He was twice married, and by his first wife had 4 sons and 3 *drs*. His two eldest sons died before him. The eldest son

William, left 3 sons and 3 *drs.* William's eldest son, William Macadam of Ballochmorrie House, Ayrshire, succeeded his grandfather in 1836. He was Surveyor-General of Roads in England, and died, unmarried, Aug. 28, 1861, aged 58.

MACALISTER, the name of a clan that inhabited the south of Knapdale and the north of Kintyre in Argyleshire. They are traced to Alister or Alexander, a son of Angus Mor, of the clan Donald. Exposed to the encroachments of the Campbells, their principal possessions became, ere long, absorbed by different branches of that powerful clan. Clan badge, the five-leaved heath. The chief of this sept of the Macdonalds is Somerville MacAlester of Loup in Kintyre, and Kennox in Ayrshire. In 1805 Charles Somerville MacAlester, Esq. of Loup, assumed the name and arms of Somerville in addition to his own, in right of his wife, Janet Somerville, inheritrix of the entailed estate of Kennox, whom he had married in 1792.

From their descent from Alexander, eldest son of Angus Mor, lord of the Isles and Kintyre in 1284, the grandson of Somerled, thane of Argyle, the MacAlesters claim to be the representatives, after MacDonell of Glengarry, of the ancient lords of the Isles, as heirs male of Donald, grandson of Somerled.

Having joined the lord of Lorn against Robert the Bruce, Alexander was, by that monarch, attacked in his principal stronghold, Castle Sweyn in Knapdale, and, forced to surrender, died a prisoner in Dundonald castle. His forfeited possessions were conferred on his younger brother, Angus Oig, who had always supported the cause of the Bruce. Alexander's descendants acquired lands in Argyleshire, and attached themselves to the powerful division of the clan Donald, called Ian Mor, from John the great, its progenitor, who lived in 1400, and whose possessions were in Isla and Kintyre.

After the forfeiture of the lords of the Isles in 1493, the MacAlesters became so numerous as to form a separate and independent clan. At that period their chieftain was named John or Ean Dubh, whose residence was at Ard Phadriuc or Ardpatrick in South Knapdale. One of the family, Charles MacAlester, is mentioned as steward of Kintyre in 1481.

In the register of the privy seal for 1515 appears the name of his son, Angus vic Ean Dubh. This Angus had three sons, Alexander; Donald, constable of the castle of Tarbet, on Loch Fyne, an office which became hereditary in the family; and Roderick, said to have been, in 1545, bishop of the Isles, although not mentioned in Keith's Catalogue.

The eldest son, Alexander MacAlester of the Loup, was forfeited for treasonably abiding from the army at Solway, but in 1540 he obtained a remission for himself and 15 of his clan.

His grandson, Alexander, was one of those Highland chieftains who were held responsible, by the act called "the Black Band," passed in 1587, for the peaceable behaviour of their clansmen and the "broken men" who lived on their lands. He died when his son, Godfrey or Gorrie MacAlester, was yet under age.

This youthful chief became the hero of a tragedy which forms one of the most remarkable cases in *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, (vol. iii. p. 7). Between him and a young lady of great property residing not far from his own possessions a mutual love existed, but their union was prevented by his guardian, who contrived to get her married to one of his own sons. Apprehensive, however, of the resentment of his ward, who had now attained his majority, he removed for a time to a distant part of the country. On his return in 1598, he was attacked and slain by the young chief. As the latter's vengeance was equally directed against the sons of his tutor, they took refuge in the house of Askomull in Kintyre, belonging to Angus Macdonald of Dunyveg, chief of the clan Ian Vohr, whilst the laird of Loup procured the assistance of Sir James Macdonald, the son of Angus, then at variance with his father. With about 300 armed men, they surrounded the house of Askomull at midnight, and on the refusal of those within to surrender, it was immediately set on fire. Although he knew that his father and mother were at the time in the house, Sir James savagely refused to let the fire be extinguished, and, at length, his father, in endeavouring to make his escape, was made prisoner, after being severely burnt, and receiving many indignities from the servants of his unnatural son. The other inmates of the house also fell into his hands, and were treated with various degrees of severity, but he does not appear to have caused any of them to be put to death.

For his share in this transaction Macalester was obliged to conceal himself for a time. He afterwards returned and joined Sir James Macdonald in the deadly conflict which took place 5th August 1598, at Loch Gruinard in Isla, between the Macdonalds and the M'Leans, in which the latter were defeated and their chief slain. (See MACLEAN, clan of.) In September 1605, Sir David Murray, Lord Scone, comptroller of Scotland, was directed to repair to Kintyre, to receive the obedience of the principal men of the clans in the South Isles, with surety for the payment of his majesty's rents and duties, when the laird of Loup, with Angus Macdonald and his relatives and vassals in Kintyre, were the only persons who appeared before him. Dying soon after, he was interred at Iona, the burial-place of the Macalisters.

His son, Hector, succeeded while still very young. On 3d July 1615, two of his kinsmen, Alester and Angus Macalester, with Angus Oig, brother of Sir James Macdonald, were tried before the privy council for high treason, for forcibly seizing on the castle of Dunyveg in Isla, and holding it out against his majesty's forces under Sir Oliver Lambert, and being found guilty, were executed at the market cross of Edinburgh on the 8th of the same month. In 1618 the laird of Loup was named one of the twenty barons and gentlemen of the shire of Argyle who were made responsible for the good rule of the earldom during Argyle's absence. He married Margaret, daughter of Colin Campbell of Kilberry, and though, as a vassal of the marquis of Argyle, he took no part in the wars of the marquis of Montrose, many of his clan fought on the side of the latter, and one of them particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Inverlochy, February 2, 1645. After the Restoration he was one of the commissioners of supply for the shire of Argyle, as was also, in 1678, his son Godfrey MacAlester of Loup, who succeeded him. Alexander MacAlester of Loup, the son of the latter, adhered, after the Revolution, to the cause of James VII., and was present at the battle of Killiecrankie, under the Viscount Dundee. He afterwards joined the force commanded by Major-general Buchan, which was totally routed at Cromdale 1st May 1690. Subsequently, proceeding to Ireland, he was present at the battle of the Boyne. He had three sons, Hector, of Loup; Charles, who succeeded his brother; and Duncan, who settled in Holland, where he left numerous descendants. His son, Robert MacAlester, a general in the Dutch service, was commandant of the Scots brigade.

Charles MacAlester of Loup had two sons, Angus, his successor, who sold a considerable part of his patrimony, and Lieutenant-general Archibald MacAlester, who for many years commanded the 35th regiment, and was father of Lieutenant-colonel MacAlester of the Ceylon rifle regiment

Angus, of Loup, married his cousin Jane, then a widow, daughter of John Macdonald of Ardnacroish, cousin of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, and died in 1796. With one son, Charles Somerville MacAlester of Loup, who succeeded him, he had three daughters.

The principal cadet of the family of Loup was MacAlester of Tarbert. There is also MacAlister of Glenbarr, county of Argyle.

MACALPIN, a surname held by a branch of the Ross-shire or native Gael, and supposed to have been adopted from the *Albanich*, the first known inhabitants of Scotland. The general denomination Siol Alpin includes several clans, descendants of the race to which belonged Kenneth MacAlpin, under whom the Scots and Picts were united, namely, the clan Gregor, the clan Grant, the Mackinnons, the Macnabs, the MacDuffies, or Macfies, the MacQuarries, and the Macaulays. See these clans.

MACARTHUR (Gaelic Artair), a branch of the clan Campbell, which formerly inhabited the shores of Loch Awe, opposite the island of Inishail, and long disputed the chieftainship of the Campbells with the powerful family of Argyle. Mr. Skene, in his *Highlanders of Scotland*, (vol. ii. p. 282,) says, "It is certain that until the reign of Robert the Bruce the Campbells did not possess an heritable right to any property in Argyleshire. The situation of the MacArthur branch at this time was very different, for we find them in possession of a very extensive territory in the earldom of Garmoran, the original seat of the Campbells. It is, therefore, impossible to doubt that MacArthur was at this time at the head of the clan, and this position he appears to have maintained until the reign of James I." MacArthur adhered to the cause of Robert the Bruce, and received, as his reward, a considerable portion of the forfeited territory of MacDugall of Lorn, Bruce's great enemy. He obtained also the keeping of the castle of Dunstaffnage. After the marriage of Sir Neil Campbell with the king's sister, the power and possessions of the Campbell branch rapidly increased, and in the reign of David II. they appear to have first put forward their claims to the chieftainship, but were successfully resisted by MacArthur, who obtained a charter "Arthuro Campbell quod nulli subjicitur pro terris nisi regi."

In the reign of James I. the chief's name was John MacArthur, and so great was his following that he could bring 1,000 men into the field. In 1427 that king, in a progress through the north, held a parliament at Inverness, to which he summoned all the Highland chiefs, and among others who then felt his vengeance was John MacArthur, who was beheaded, and his whole lands forfeited. From that period the chieftainship is said to have been lost to the MacArthurs; the family subsequently obtained Strachur in Cowal and portions of Glenfalloch and Glendochart in Perthshire.

Many of the name of MacArthur are still found about Dunstaffnage, but they have long been merely tenants to the Campbells. The MacArthurs were hereditary pipers to the MacDonalds of the Isles, and the last of the race was piper to the Highland Society. He composed many pieces of bagpipe music, which were highly esteemed by competent judges. A portrait of Archibald MacArthur, a native of the island of Mull, who died in 1834, piper to Sir Reginald Macdonald Stewart Seton of Touch and Staffa, baronet, is in Kay's Edinburgh Portraits.

M'ARTHUR, JOHN, LL.D., a miscellaneous writer, was born in Scotland in 1755. For several years he acted as secretary to Admiral Lord Hood, and was engaged in that capacity at the breaking out of the first French Revolution, and the consequent occupation of Toulon by the British. During the American war he officiated as judge-advocate. He died at Hayfield, Hampshire, July 29, 1840. He published the following works:

The Army and Navy Gentleman's Companion, displaying the Intricacies of Small Sword Play. Lond. 1780.

Principles and Practice of Naval and Military Courts Martial; with an Appendix, containing Original Papers and Documents illustrative of the subject. Lond. 1792, 8vo. 2d edit. with considerable additions and improvements. Lond. 1806, 2 vols. 8vo. 4th edit. enlarged. 1813, 2 vols. 8vo.

Financial and Political Facts of the Eighteenth Century; with Comparative Estimates of the Revenue, Expenditure, Debts, Manufactures, and Commerce of Great Britain. London, 1801, 8vo. Published anonymously, but a second edition appeared in 1803, with his name.

The Poems of Ossian in the original Gaelic, with literal Translations into Latin, by the late Robert Macfarlane, A.M., together with an Essay on the Authenticity of the Poems, by Sir John Sinclair, Bart., and a Translation from the Italian of the Abbe Cesarotti's Critical Dissertation on their Authenticity, with Notes, by Dr. M'Arthur, 3 vols. 8vo, 1807.

In conjunction with the Rev. James Stanier Clarke, he also published, in 1810, a Life of Lord Nelson,' from his Lordship's manuscripts, 2 vols. 4to.

M'AULAY, the name of a minor clan, claimed as one of the seven great branches of the Siol Alpin, undoubtedly the purest and oldest of the Gael. Their badge of distinction was the pine. It was held at one time that the M'Aulays derived their origin from the ancient earls of Lennox, and that their ancestor was Maurice, brother of earl Maldouin and son of Aulay, whose name appears in the Ragman Roll as having sworn fealty to Edward I. in 1296. According to Skene, (*Highlanders*, vol. ii. page 264,) these Aulays were of the family of De Fasselan, who afterwards succeeded to the earldom.

The M'Aulays consider themselves a sept of the clan Gregor, their chief being designed of Ardincaple from his residence in Dumbartonshire. That property was in their possession in the reign of Edward I. They early settled in the Lennox, and their names often occur in the Lennox chartulary, hence the very natural supposition that they sprung from that distinguished house. In a bond of manrent, or deed of clanship, entered into between MacGregor of Glenstrae and M'Aulay of Ardincaple, of date 27th May 1591, the latter acknowledges his being a cadet of the former, and agrees to pay him the "calp," that is, a tribute of cattle given in acknowledgment of superiority. In 1694, in a similar bond given to Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck, they again declared themselves MacGregors. "Their connexion with the MacGregors," says Mr. Skene, "led them to take some part in the feuds that unfortunate race were at all times engaged in, but the protection of the earls of Lennox seems to have relieved the M'Aulays from the consequences which fell so heavily on the MacGregors."

Mr. Joseph Irving, in his 'History of Dumbartonshire,' (p. 418,) states that the surname of the family was originally

Ardincaple of that ilk, a name absurdly said to signify in the Gaelic "the promontory of the mare," but in this he is wrong, as it, truly and correctly, means "the chapel in the wood," *arden* signifying trees, and *capel* the slightly changed form of the Latin capella. He adds, "A Celtic derivation may be claimed for this family, founded on the agreement entered into between the chief of the clan Gregor and Ardincaple in 1591, where they describe themselves as originally descended from the same stock, 'M'Alpins of auld,' but the theory most in harmony with the annals of the house (of Ardincaple of that ilk) fixes their descent from a younger son of the second Alwyn, earl of Lennox." Alexander de Ardincaple, who lived in the reign of James V., son of Aulay de Ardincaple, was the first to assume the name of M'Aulay, as stated in the *Historical and Critical Remarks* on the Ragman Roll (*Nisbet*, vol. ii. App.), "to humour a patronymical designation, as being more agreeable to the head of a clan than the designation of Ardincaple of that ilk."

His son, Walter M'Aulay, after the battle of Langside, was one of the subscribers to the bond for the government being carried on in the name of the infant James. Walter's son, Sir Aulay M'Aulay, was the chief who entered into the alliance with the clan Gregor above mentioned. When the MacGregors fell under the ban of the law, he became conspicuous by the energy with which he turned against them, probably to avert suspicion from himself, as a bond of caution was entered into on his account on Sept. 8, 1610. He died in Dec. 1617, and was succeeded by his cousin-german, Alexander.

Walter M'Aulay, the son of Alexander, was twice sheriff of Dumbarton. He was cautioner, along with Stirling of Auchyle, that Alester Macgregor, of the house of Glenstrae, should keep the peace.

With Aulay M'Aulay, his son and successor, commenced the decline of the family. He and his successors indulged in a system of extravagant living, which compelled them to dispose, piece by piece, of every acre of their once large possessions. Aulay's son, Archibald, was nominated a commissioner of supply in 1615. He was also a commissioner of justiciary for the trial of the Covenanters of the district. Although, however, attached to episcopacy, he was by no means a partisan of James VII., for in 1689 he raised a company of fencibles in aid of William and Mary.

Aulay M'Aulay, the 3d in succession from Archibald, was a commissioner of supply of Dumbartonshire in 1764. This the 12th and last chief of the M'Aulays, having seen the patrimony of his house sold, and his castle roofless, died about 1767. Ardincaple had been purchased by John, 4th duke of Argyle, and now belongs to the Argyle family.

About the beginning of the 18th century, a number of M'Aulays settled in Caithness and Sutherland. Others went into Argyleshire, and some of the MacPheiderans of that county acknowledged their descent from the M'Aulays.

For the Lewis Macaulays, and Thomas Babington Macaulay, Lord Macaulay, see Supplement.

MacAuslane, in Ireland, M'Causland, a surname said to be derived from Buey Auselan, or Anselan, son of O'Kyan, King of Ulster, who came to Scotland in the reign of Malcolm II. See Buchanan, vol. i. of this work, p. 459.

MacBean, MacBane, or MacBain, (clan *Bheann*,) a sept of the clan Chattan, deriving their name from the fair complexion of their progenitor, or, according to some, from their living in a high country, *beann* being the Gaelic name for a mountain, hence Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond, &c. The distinctive badge of the MacBeans, like that of the Macleods, was the red whortleberry. Of the Macintosh clan they are considered an offshoot, although some of themselves believe that they are Camerons. It is true that a division of the MacBeans fought under Locheil in 1745, but their chief, Golice or Gillies MacBane of Kinchoil, held the rank of major in the Macintosh battalion. This gigantic Highlander, who was six feet four and a half inches in height, could bring somewhat more than a hundred men into the field, and at the battle of Culloden his prowess was remarkable. Being beset by a party of the government troops, he placed his back against a wall, and though wounded in several places, he defended himself with his target and claymore against his assailants, till he had laid thirteen of them dead at his feet. An officer, observing his heroism, called to the soldiers "to save that brave man," but exasperated by his resistance, they cut him down. His son escaped from that memorable and disastrous field, and subsequently obtained a commission in Lord Drumlanrig's regiment. A pathetic lament in Gaelic, entitled *Mo run geal oig*, or, 'My fair young beloved,' is said to have been composed by MacBane's widow. An elegiac poem in English, on the death of Golice MacBane, erroneously stated to have been one of Byron's early effusions, is quoted in Logan's well-known work, 'The Gael,' from which the following three verses are extracted:

With thy back to the wall, and thy breast to the targe,
Full flashed thy claymore in the face of their charge,
The blood of the boldest that barren turf stain,
But alas! thine is reddest there, Gillies MacBane!

Hewn down, but still battling, thou sunk'st on the ground,
Thy plaid was one gore, and thy breast was one wound,
Thirteen of thy foes by thy right hand lay slain,
Oh! would they were thousands for Gillies MacBane!

Oh! loud and long heard shall thy coronach be,
And high o'er the heather thy cairn we shall see,
And deep in all bosoms thy name shall remain,
But deepest in mine, dearest Gillies MacBane!

MACBETH, king of Scotland, lived in the first half of the eleventh century. He is said to have been by birth maormor of Ross, and also of Moray by marriage with the Lady Gruoch, granddaughter of Kenneth IV. Her grandfather had been dethroned by Malcolm II., who burned her first husband, and murdered her brother, and who also slew the father of Macbeth. These wrongs were avenged on his grandson, King Duncan, whom Macbeth assassinated, in 1039, at Bothgowanan, near Elgin, some historians say at his castle of Inverness, and immediately usurped the throne. By the wisdom and vigour of his government he endeavoured to compensate for the defect in his title to the throne. The recollection of his guilt, however, seems to have haunted him continually. He attempted by distributing money at Rome, by gifts of land to the church, and by

charity to the poor, to obtain relief from the "affliction of those terrible dreams that did shake him nightly." Neither his liberality to the people, with the strict justice of his administration, nor the support of the clergy, sufficed to secure him a peaceful reign. The nation was never fully reconciled to his usurpation, and his tyranny increased with the resistance to his authority. He is represented as having erected a castle on Dunsinane Hill, in Perthshire, which commands a view of the whole country. But there is no reason to suppose that he ever was at Dunsinane at all, and there is not the slightest evidence that there ever was a castle or any similar structure on that hill.

The injuries which he had inflicted on Macduff, the maormor of Fife, created in him a powerful enemy, and with other chieftains the latter fled to Duncan's son, Malcolm Canmore, who had taken refuge in Cumberland, and urged him to assert his right to the throne. Siward, the potent earl of Northumberland, and his son Osbert, accompanied Malcolm into Scotland, with a numerous army, in 1054. After a furious battle, in which Osbert was killed, Macbeth was pursued to Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, where he was slain by Macduff, December 5, 1054, after a reign of 15 years. Shakspere's imperishable tragedy of Macbeth is founded upon a fictitious narrative which Holinshed copied from Boece. No such personage as Banquo is known in history.

MACBRAIR, a surname sometimes written MacBriar, Macbryere, MackBrie, MacBray, &c. The family of MacBraire of Tweedhill and Broadmeadows, Berwickshire, represent the ancient family of MacBraires of Netherwood, Dumfries-shire. James MacBraire, merchant, Newfoundland, on his return to Scotland in 1817, purchased the estates in Berwickshire.

M'COLL. See SUPPLEMENT.

MACCORQUODALE, otherwise *Mac Torquil* (the son of Torquil), *Mac Corkle*, or *Corkindale*, the surname of a Highland sept, the founder of which was Torquil, a prince of Denmark, who is traditionally stated to have been in the army of Kenneth the Great, on his coming over from Ireland to the assistance of Alpin, king of the Scots, against the Picts. Previous to Kenneth's arrival, King Alpin, in a battle with the Pictish king, was killed, and his head fixed on an iron spike in the midst of the Pictish city, situated where the Carron ironworks now stand. King Kenneth offered to any one in his army who would pass the Pictish sentinels and remove the head, a grant of all the lands on Loch Awe side. Torquil, the Dane, undertook the hazardous enterprize, and brought the head to the king, for which act of bravery he was rewarded by a charter of the lands promised. This charter was for a long time preserved in the family, though the greater part of the lands had passed to other hands. Shortly before the Revolution it was lent to Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, for his inspection, and was lost. At least it disappeared from that time. The name which is, in some places of the Highlands, still called Mac Torquil, is perhaps one of the most ancient in the county of Argyle. Donald MacCorquodale of Kinna-Drochag, on Loch Awe side, who died towards the end of the 18th century, was the lineal descendant of Torquil and the chief of the clan. His grandson and representative, John MacCorquodale, at one period resided at Row, Dumbartonshire.

M'CRIE, THOMAS, D.D., a distinguished divine and historian, was born at Dunse, in November 1772. He received his elementary instruction at the parish school, and before he was 15 years of age, he taught successively two country schools in the neighbourhood of his native town. In 1788 he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, and in May 1791 he became the teacher of a school at Brechin, in connection with the Antiburgher congregation of that town. He studied divinity under Mr. Archibald Bruce, minister at Whitburn, and theological professor of the General Associate or Antiburgher Synod. In September 1795 he was licensed as a preacher by the Associate presbytery of Kelso, and in May 1796 he was ordained minister of the second Associate congregation in the Potterrow, Edinburgh. His first publication was a Sermon; and to a new religious periodical started in Edinburgh in 1797, called 'The Christian Magazine,' of which he was afterwards for a time editor, he communicated various able papers on different subjects. He also distinguished himself in polemical theology, having, in conjunction with Mr. Whytock of Dalkeith, published two pamphlets on Faith, in answer to some statements contained in a work by a Baptist minister of Edinburgh.

In 1806, Mr. M'Crie felt himself conscientiously impelled to separate from the General Associate Synod, on account of the doctrines involved in 'The Narrative and Testimony' adopted by that body in 1804, relative to the powers and duties of the civil magistrate in ecclesiastical matters. He and Mr. Bruce, and two other ministers, entered repeated protests against the prevailing party in the Synod, "for having departed from some important doctrines of the Protestant churches, of the Westminster Confession of Faith, and of that par-

ticular testimony which they had subscribed" at their license and ordination; and on August 28, 1806, the four protesters, Messrs. M'Crie, Bruce, Hog, and Aitken, formed themselves into a presbytery, afterwards styled "The Constitutional Associate Presbytery." Having thus dissolved their connection with the Synod, the latter body almost immediately thereafter formally deposed Messrs. Aitken and M'Crie from the ministry. A tedious lawsuit took place relative to the possession of his meeting-house, which was decided against him, when a new chapel was erected for him, in West Richmond Street, by those of his people who had espoused his sentiments. The Constitutional Presbytery existed till 1827, when, being joined by a body of protesters from the Associate Synod, they took the name of Original Seceders.

In the examination of the question in dispute, Mr. M'Crie had been led to enter deeply into the study of Ecclesiastical history, particularly in Scotland, when he obtained a most intimate acquaintance with the fundamental principles of the Protestant churches, as well as a thorough knowledge of the character and objects of those eminent and faithful men by whose labours they were founded. His 'Life of John Knox' was published in November 1811, and a second edition, with considerable alterations and additions, appeared in 1813. This work gave a juster view of the conduct and principles of the illustrious Reformer than had ever before been exhibited, and at once placed its author in the first rank of ecclesiastical historians. It has gone through several editions, and has been translated into the French, Dutch, and German languages. Shortly after its appearance, the university of Edinburgh conferred upon the author the degree of D.D., being the first time it had been bestowed on a Dissenting minister in Scotland. To the pages of the 'Christian Instructor,' then edited by Dr. Andrew Thomson, Dr. M'Crie became an occasional contributor; and one of the ablest of the articles furnished to that periodical was his celebrated critique of the 'Tales of my Landlord,' inserted in the numbers for January, February, and March, 1817, containing a powerful and complete vindication of the Covenanters against the attacks of Sir Walter Scott.

During 1817 and 1818, after the death of Mr. Bruce, Dr. M'Crie performed the duties of professor of theology to the small body with which he was connected. In the end of 1819 appeared his 'Life of Andrew Melville,' intended as a continuation of the ecclesiastical history which he had commenced in the Life of Knox. This also has become a standard work. The 2d edition was published in December 1823, with numerous additions and improvements.

In 1821 Dr. M'Crie published 'Two Discourses on the Unity of the Church, her Divisions, and their Removal,' designed to show the fallacious principles on which the then recent union of the Burghers and Anti-burghers had been founded. He subsequently published the following works: In 1825, 'Memoirs of Mr. William Veitch, and George Bryson;' in 1827, 'History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Italy, in the 16th Century;' and in 1829, a similar History of the Reformation in Spain. His last publication was an anonymous pamphlet, in May 1833, on the subject of Patronage, in which he recommends its entire abolition. He had been, for several years, engaged on a Life of Calvin, for which he had collected the most valuable materials, but which was left incomplete. Dr. M'Crie died at Edinburgh, August 5, 1835.

He was twice married, first, in 1796, to Janet, daughter of Mr. William Dickson, farmer, parish of Swinton, by whom he had Rev. Thomas M'Crie, D.D., LL.D., his successor, appointed in 1857 professor of systematic theology in the London Theological college of the Presbyterian church in England; William, merchant in Edinburgh; Jessie, wife of Archibald Meikle, Esq., Flemington; John, who died in Oct. 1837, and Rev. George, minister, Clola, Aberdeenshire; and, 2dly, in 1827, to Mary, 4th daughter of Rev. Robert Chalmers of Haddington, who survived him; and to whom, on her husband's death, a handsome annuity was granted by Government. A life of this estimable divine was published by his son, the Rev. Thomas M'Crie, in 1840.

MacCulloch, the surname of an ancient family of Galloway, whose origin is lost in antiquity; *ultra memoriam hominum*, as it is phrased in one of their early charters. It is understood that the M'Cullochs are lineally descended from Ulgrie, the grandson of Owen Gallvus, king of the *Cludienses*,

or Strathcluyd Britons, Ulgrie and Douvenald being vice sovereigns of Galloway. In proof of this the M'Cullochs, Mackuloghs, or Culaghs, are said to have held that portion of land over which Ulgrie or Ulgrah reigned, and the M'Dowalls the portion over which Douvenald had sway.

The first of the name of any note was Culagh or Cullagh, son of Allil, who was killed in a skirmish in the land of the Picts in 864. As far back as the 11th century this ancient family held the lands of Cardoness, Myretoun, and Ardwall, Kirkcudbrightshire, and the last-named estate is still possessed by the head of the name, Walter M'Culloch of Ardwall.

Amongst those who swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick, August 28, 1296, was William Mackulagh. In 1305 Thomas Mackulagh was sheriff of Wigtownshire.

Robert the Bruce granted lands to one Richard M'Colnach, June 13, 1324. On March 19, 1337–8, King Edward III. granted to Patrick Maculach a pension of £20 yearly, for his good services in Scotland. On Aug. 20, 1341, he also gave a mandate to Gilbert M'Culloch for 2 pounds and 14 pennies, for wages due to him in the king's services. (*Rot. Scot.* 612.) In 1350–1 Patrick M'Culloch, William de Aldeburgh, and John de Wigginton, were commissioners for Edward Baliol. (*Rot. Scotiæ.*) But in 1353 the M'Cullochs submitted to King David II.

On Oct. 17, 1488, a decree was given to Quentin Agnew, sheriff of Wigtown, that he should restore to Archibald M'Culloch 28 oxen, 88 sheep, 4 horses, and other goods, the value of all which are therein specified. (*Acta Auditorum*, p. 188.) In 1507, when the earl of Derby, king of Man, made a descent on the town of Kirkcudbright, Cutler M'Culloch, chief of the clan of that name, collected a number of ships, and sailed for the Isle of Man, which he ravaged and plundered.

In 1514 a charter was granted in favour of M'Culloch of Myretoun, to the lands of Merton, constituting them into a barony from that year to 1566. In the different civil wars and broils of that stormy period, the lairds of Cardoness and Myretoun took an active part. The chief of the M'Cullochs was one of the subscribers to the bond entered into in 1567, to support the young King James' authority.

In 1587 William M'Culloch of Cardoness and Myretoun, and Mary, his wife, granted the lands of Ardwall to their nephew, William M'Culloch. In 1612 M'Culloch of Ardwall was fined £1,200 for opposing the king's authority.

The family of M'Culloch of Myretoun was raised to the rank of a baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles I. in 1634. The last baronet was Sir Godfrey M'Culloch of Ardwall, who was beheaded at Edinburgh, March 26, 1697, for having, in a passionate moment, shot one William Gourdon. The proceedings of his trial, and his speech and letter to his wife and children, will be found in *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*.

The descendants of this ancient family have lived in the old house of Ardwall since 1587. Walter M'Culloch of Ardwall, the 6th in the direct line, for many years held the appointment of sheriff-depute of Kirkcudbrightshire.

From the family of Myretoun descended the M'Cullochs of Drummoral and the M'Cullochs of Muill. The M'Cullochs of Piltoun descend from the M'Cullochs of Cadboll.

M'Diarmid, a surname derived from Diarmid O'Dwin, the ancestor of the Campbell race, who in the Gaelic language are called Siol Diarmid, the offspring of Diarmid. (See vol. i. p. 543.)

M'Diarmid, John, an industrious miscellaneous writer, was born in 1779, at Weem, in Perthshire, of which parish his father was minister. He studied at the universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, and was for some time tutor in a gentleman's family. Relinquishing his original design to enter the church, he repaired, in 1801, to London, where he became a contributor to several periodicals, and editor of the St. James' Chronicle. He was the author of various works, the last of which, written in distress and illness, was 'Lives of British Statesmen.' "His whole life," says D'Israeli, who has introduced him into his 'Calamities of Authors,' "was one melancholy trial. Often the day passed cheerfully without its meal, but never without its page." He died of a paralytic stroke, April 7, 1807. His works are:

An Inquiry into the System of Military Defence of Great Britain. London, 1803, 2 vols. 8vo. In this work he points out the effects of the volunteer system, and asserts the superiority of a regular army.

Inquiry into the Nature of Civil and Military Subordination. London, 1804, 8vo.

Lives of British Statesmen. London, 1806, 4to.

M'DIARMID, John, an eminent journalist. See Supplement.

MacDonald, the name of a numerous and wide-spread clan, divided into several tribes, which derived its generic name from Donald, elder son of Reginald, second son of the celebrated Somerled of Argyle, king of the Isles, an account of whom is given at page 530 of this volume, under the head of Lord of the Isles, which see, for the history of these powerful chiefs till their forfeiture in 1493.

The distinctive badge of this clan was the bell-heath. They formed the principal branch of the *Siol-Cuinn*, or race of Conn, their great founder, Somerled, being supposed by the Sennachies or Celtic genealogists, to have been descended from an early Irish king, called Conn of the Hundred battles. Although a Norwegian extraction has been claimed for them, their own traditions invariably represent the MacDonalds as of Pictish descent, and as forming part of the great tribe of the Gall-gael, or Gaelic pirates, who in ancient times inhabited the coasts of Argyle, Arran, and Man. The latter is Mr. Skene's opinion (*History of the Highlands*, vol. ii. p. 38.) The antiquity of the clan is undoubted, and one of their own name traces it back to the sixth century. Sir James MacDonald of Kintyre, in a letter addressed, in 1615, to the bishop of the Isles, declares that his race "has been tenne hundred years kyndlie Scottismen under the kings of Scotland."

The representative and undoubted heir-male of John, eleventh earl of Ross, and last lord of the Isles, is Lord Macdonald, of the family of Sleat in Skye, descended from Hugh, the brother of Earl John and the third son of Alexander, tenth earl of Ross. A son, John, whom Hugh of Sleat had by his first wife, Fynvola, daughter of Alexander MacIan of Ardnamurchan, died without issue, but by a second wife, a lady of the clan Gunn, he had another son, Donald, called Gallach, from being fostered by his mother's relations in Caithness. He had several other sons, and his descendants were so numerous in the 16th century that they were known as the clan Huistein, or children of Hugh. They were also called the Clandonald *north*, from their residence in Skye and North Uist, to distinguish them from the clan Ian Vohr of Isla and Kintyre (see following article), who were called the Clandonald *south*. Since the extinction of the direct line of the family of the Isles, in the middle of the 16th century, Macdonald of Sleat. now Lord Macdonald. has always been styled in Gaelic. *MacDhonuill nan Eilean*, or Macdonald of

the Isles. (*Gregory's Highlands and Isles of Scotland*, page 61.)

Donald Gallach's great-grandson, Donald Macdonald Gormeson of Sleat, son of that Donald Gorme, the claimant of the lordship of the Isles, who was slain in 1539 at Elandonan in Kintail (see page 534 of this volume), was a minor at the time of his father's death, and his title to the family estates was disputed by the Macleods of Harris. He ranged himself on the side of Mary queen of Scots when the disputes about her marriage began in 1565. With MacLeod of Lewis he was engaged in a feud with the Mackenzies, and in August 1569 he and Mackenzie of Kintail were obliged, in presence of the regent Moray and the privy council at Perth, to settle, under the regent's mediation, the quarrels and disputes between them. He died in 1585.

His eldest son, Donald Gorme Mor, fifth in descent from Hugh of Sleat, soon after succeeding his father, found himself involved in a deadly feud with the Macleans of Dowart, which raged to such an extent as to lead to the interference of government, and to the passing in 1587 of an act of parliament, commonly called "The general Bond" or Band, for maintaining good order both on the borders and in the Highlands and Isles. By this act, it was made imperative on all landlords, bailies, and chiefs of clans, to find sureties for the peaceable behaviour of those under them. The contentions, however, between the Macdonalds and the Macleans continued, and in 1589, with the view of putting an end to them, the king and council adopted the following plan. After remissions under the privy seal had been granted to Donald Gorme of Sleat, his kinsman, Macdonald of Isla, the principal in the feud, and Maclean of Dowart, for all crimes committed by them, they were induced to proceed to Edinburgh, under pretence of consulting with the king and council for the good rule of the country, but immediately on their arrival, they were seized and imprisoned in the castle. In the summer of 1591, they were set at liberty, on paying each a fine to the king, that imposed on Sleat being £4,000, under the name of arrears of feu duties and crown rents in the Isles, and finding security for their future obedience and the performance of certain prescribed conditions. They were also taken bound to return to their confinement in the castle of Edinburgh, whenever they should be summoned, on twenty days' warning. In consequence of their not fulfilling the conditions imposed upon them, and their continuing in opposition to the government, their pardons were recalled, and the three island chiefs were cited before the privy council on the 14th July 1593, when failing to appear, summonses of treason were executed against them and certain of their associates.

In 1595, Donald Gorme and Macleod of Harris, with each 500 of their followers, went to Ulster, to the assistance of Red Hugh O'Donnell, then in rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, but the former almost immediately returned to the Isles, leaving his brother in command of his clansmen. In the following year he procured a lease from the crown of the district of Trouterness in Skye, but when, two years afterwards, that district was granted by the king, with the island of Lewis, belonging to Macleod of Harris, to a company of lowland adventurers, chiefly Fifeshire gentlemen, for the purpose of colonization, he joined with Macleod and Mackenzie of Kintail in preventing their settlement either in the Lewis or in Skye, and the project in consequence ultimately failed.

In 1601, the chief of Sleat again brought upon himself and his clan the interference of government by a feud with Macleod of Dunvegan, which led to much bloodshed and great misery and distress among their followers and their families. He had married a sister of Macleod, but, from jealousy or some other cause, he put her away, and refused at her brother's request to take her back. Having procured a divorce, he soon after married a sister of Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail. Macleod immediately assembled his clan, and carried fire and sword through Macdonald's district of Trouterness. The latter, in revenge, invaded Harris, and laid waste that island, killing many of the inhabitants, and carrying off their cattle. The Macleods, in their turn, invaded Macdonald's island of North Uist, when Donald Glas Macleod, a kinsman of the chief, and forty men, in endeavouring to carry off some cattle, were encountered and totally defeated by a near relative of Donald Gorme, called Donald MacIan Vic James, who had only twelve men with him, Donald Glas and many of the Macleods being killed. "These spoliations and incursions were carried on with so much inveteracy, that both clans were brought to the brink of ruin; and many of the natives of the districts thus devastated were forced to sustain themselves by killing and eating their horses, dogs, and cats." (*Gregory's Highlands and Isles of Scotland*, page 296.) The Macdonalds having invaded Macleod's lands in Skye, a battle took place on the mountain Benquillin between them and the Macleods, when the latter, under Alexander, the brother of their chief, were defeated with great loss, and their leader with thirty of their clan taken captive. On being informed of this, the privy council issued orders for the contending chiefs to disband their forces and to quit the island, Macleod being enjoined to give himself up to the earl of Argyle, and Macdonald to surrender himself to the marquis of Huntly. A reconciliation was at length effected between them by the mediation of Macdonald of Isla, Maclean of Coll, and other friends; when the prisoners taken at Benquillin were released. (*Ibid.* page 297.)

In 1608, we find Donald Gorme of Sleat one of the Island chiefs who attended the court of Lord Ochiltree, the king's lieutenant, at Aros in Mull, when he was sent there for the settlement of order in the Isles, and who afterwards accepted his invitation to dinner on board the king's ship, called the Moon. When dinner was ended, Ochiltree told the astonished chiefs that they were his prisoners by the king's order; and weighing anchor he sailed direct to Ayr, whence he proceeded with his prisoners to Edinburgh and presented them before the privy council, by whose order they were placed in the several castles of Dumbarton, Blackness, and Stirling. Petitions were immediately presented by the imprisoned chiefs to the council submitting themselves to the king's pleasure, and making many offers in order to procure their liberation. A number of commissioners were appointed to receive their proposals, and to deliberate upon all matters connected with the civilization of the Isles, and the increase of his majesty's rents. In the following year the bishop of the Isles was deputed as sole commissioner to visit and survey the isles, and all the chiefs in prison were set at liberty, on finding security to a large amount, not only for their return to Edinburgh by a certain fixed day, but for their active concurrence, in the meantime, with the bishop in making the proposed survey. Donald Gorme of Sleat was one of the twelve chiefs and gentlemen of the Isles, who met the bishop at Iona, in July 1609, and submitted themselves to him, as the king's representative. At a court then held by the bishop, the nine celebrated statutes called the "Statutes of Icolmkill," for the improvement and order of the Isles, were enacted, with the consent of the assembled chiefs, and their bonds and oaths given for the obedience thereto of their clansmen. (*Ibid.* p. 330.) On the 28th June 1610 the chief of Sleat and five others of the principal Islanders went to Edinburgh,

to hear the king's pleasure declared to them, when they were compelled to give sureties to a large amount for their reappearance before the council in May 1611. They were also taken bound to concur with and assist the king's lieutenants, justices and commissioners, in all matters connected with the Isles, to live together in peace and amity, and to submit all their disputes in future to the decision of the law. In 1613 we find Donald Gorme of Sleat, Macleod of Harris, Maclean of Dowart, and Donald MacAllan, captain of the Clanranald, mentioned as having settled with the exchequer, and as continuing in their obedience to the laws. In the following year, while on his way home from Edinburgh, after transacting business with the privy council, he was sent by the bishop of the Isles, with Sir Aulay MacAulay of Ardincaple, to Angus Oig, brother of Sir James Macdonald of Isla, who had seized the castle of Dunyveg, to endeavour to prevail upon him to surrender it, but his negotiation was unsuccessful. On the escape of Sir James MacDonald from Edinburgh castle in 1615, he proceeded to Sleat, where he had a lengthened conference with Donald Gorme. Although the latter did not himself join him, a number of his clan did, when he sailed for Isla, to raise the standard of insurrection against the government.

In 1616, after the suppression of the rebellion of the Clanranald in the South Isles, certain very stringent conditions were imposed by the privy council on the different Island chiefs. Among these were, that they were to take home farms into their own hands, which they were to cultivate, "to the effect that they might be thereby exercised and eschew idleness," and that they were not to use in their houses more than a certain quantity of wine respectively. Donald Gorme of Sleat, having been prevented by sickness from attending the council with the other chiefs, ratified all their proceedings, and found the required sureties, by a bond dated in the month of August. He named Duntullim, a castle of his family in Trouterness, as his residence, when six household gentlemen, and an annual consumption of four tun of wine, were allowed to him; and he was once a-year to exhibit to the council three of his principal kinsmen. He died the same year, without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, Donald Gorme Macdonald of Sleat.

In July of the following year, the latter, who had been knighted, as he is styled Sir Donald, appeared, with other chiefs, before the council, and continued annually to do so, in accordance with the conditions already referred to. In 1622, on his and their appearance to make their obedience to the privy council as usual, several acts of importance, relating to the Isles, were passed, by one of which the chief of Sleat and three other chiefs were bound not to molest those engaged in the trade of fishing in the Isles, under heavy penalties. On 14th July 1625, after having concluded, in an amicable manner, all his disputes with the Macleods of Harris, and another controversy in which he was engaged with the captain of the Clanranald, he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles I., with a special clause of precedency placing him second of that order in Scotland. He adhered to the cause of that monarch, but died in 1643. He had married Janet, commonly called "fair Janet," second daughter of Kenneth, first Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, by whom he had several children.

His eldest son, Sir James Macdonald, second baronet of Sleat, joined the marquis of Montrose in 1645, and when Charles II. marched into England in 1651, he sent a number of his clan to his assistance. He died 8th December 1678.

Sir James' eldest son, Sir Donald Macdonald, third baronet of Sleat, died in 1695. His son, also named Sir Donald, fourth baronet, was one of those persons summoned by the lord advocate, on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, to appear at Edinburgh, under pain of a year's imprisonment and other penalties, to give bail for their allegiance to the government. Joining in the insurrection, his two brothers commanded the battalion of his clan, on the Pretender's side, at Sheriffmuir, and, being sent out with the earl Marischal's horse to drive away a reconnoitring party, under the duke of Argyle, from the heights, may be said to have commenced the battle. Sir Donald himself had joined the earl of Seaforth at his camp at Alness with 700 Macdonalds. After the suppression of the rebellion Sir Donald proceeded to the isle of Skye with about 1,000 men, but although he made no resistance, having no assurance of protection from the government in case of a surrender, he retired into one of the Uists, where he remained till he obtained a ship which carried him to France. He was forfeited for his share in the insurrection, but the forfeiture was soon removed. He died in 1718, leaving one son and four daughters.

The son, Sir Donald Macdonald, fifth baronet, died, unmarried, in 1720, when the title reverted to his uncle, Sir James Macdonald of Oronsay, sixth baronet. The latter had one son and three daughters. Margaret, the second daughter, became the wife of Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, baronet, author of the Peerage and Baronage of Scotland. Sir James died in 1723.

His son, Sir Alexander Macdonald, seventh baronet, was one of the first persons asked by Prince Charles to join him, on his arrival off the western islands, in July 1745, but refused, as he had brought no foreign force with him. Young Clanranald, accompanied by Allan Macdonald, a younger brother of Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart, was despatched with letters from the prince to Sir Alexander and the laird of Macleod, to solicit their aid. They could have brought between them 2,000 men, to his assistance, and had promised to join him, if supported by a foreign force, but when they found he had come without troops they considered the enterprise desperate, and would have nothing to do with it. On the 11th August Sir Alexander wrote to the lord-president, Forbes of Culloden, informing him of the names of the chiefs who had joined Charles, and requesting directions how to act in the event of any of them being compelled to take refuge in the islands. In this letter, speaking for Macleod and himself, he says: "You may believe, my lord, our spirits are in a great deal of agitation, and that we are much at a loss how to behave in so extraordinary an occurrence. That we will have no connexion with these madmen is certain, but are bewildered in every other respect till we hear from you. Whenever these rash men meet with a check, 'tis more than probable they'll endeavour to retire to their islands: how we ought to behave in that event we expect to know from your lordship. Their force even in that case must be very inconsiderable to be repelled with batons; and we have no other arms in any quantity." (*Culloden Papers*, p. 207.) After the battle of Preston, the prince sent Mr. Alexander Macleod, advocate, to the isle of Skye, to endeavour to prevail upon Sir Alexander Macdonald and the laird of Macleod to join the insurgents, but instead of doing so, these and other well-affected chiefs enrolled each an independent company for the service of government, out of their respective clans. The Macdonalds of Skye served under Lord Loudon in Ross-shire.

After the battle of Culloden, when Prince Charles, in his wanderings, took refuge in Skye, with Flora Macdonald, they landed near Moydhstat, the seat of Sir Alexander Macdonald, near the northern extremity of that island. Sir Alexander

was at that time with the duke of Cumberland at Fort Augustus, and as his wife, Lady Margaret Montgomerie, a daughter of the ninth earl of Eglinton, was known to be a warm friend of the prince, Miss Macdonald proceeded to announce to her his arrival. She had previously received a letter from Charles, informing her that he intended to seek refuge on her husband's property, and on being told by the bearer of it to burn it, she rose up, and, kissing the letter, exclaimed, "No! I will not burn it. I will preserve it for the sake of him who wrote it to me. Although King George's forces should come to the house, I hope I shall find a way to secure the letter." Through Lady Margaret the prince was consigned to the care of Mr. Macdonald of Kingsburgh, Sir Alexander's factor, at whose house he spent the night, and afterwards departed to the island of Rasay. Charles subsequently declared, when refused assistance by Macdonald of Morar, who had been one of his adherents, that some of those who had joined him at first, had turned their backs on him in his greatest need, while others who had refused to join him became, in his adversity, his best friends; for it was remarkable, he said, that those of Sir Alexander Macdonald's following had been most faithful to him in his distress, and had contributed greatly to his preservation. Sir Alexander died in November 1746, leaving three sons.

His eldest son, Sir James, eighth baronet, styled "The Scottish Marcellus," was born in 1741. From his infancy he exhibited the most extraordinary abilities; and, after receiving the rudiments of his education at home, at his own earnest solicitation he was sent to Eton, where, so great was his proficiency, and so precocious his genius, that Dr. Barnard, in a very short time, actually placed him at the head of his class. On leaving Eton he set out on his travels, and was everywhere received by the learned with the distinction due to his unrivalled talents. At Rome, in particular, the most marked attention was paid to him by several of the cardinals. He died in that city on 26th July 1766, when only 25 years old. In extent of learning, and in genius, he resembled "the Admirable Crichton." Like him, too, he was prematurely cut off in the full promise of his days, leaving scarcely any authentic memorials of his wonderful acquirements. On his death the title devolved on his next brother, Alexander. The third brother, Archibald, was educated at Westminster school and Christ church, Oxford, and studied for the English bar. After being solicitor-general and attorney-general, he was appointed lord-chief-baron of the court of exchequer. He was created a baronet of Great Britain in 1813. He died in 1826, aged 60, and was succeeded by his son, styled of East Sheen, Surrey.

Sir Alexander, 9th baronet, was created a peer of Ireland, July 17, 1776, as Baron Macdonald of Sleat, county Antrim. He married eldest daughter of Godfrey Bosvile, Esq. of Gunthwaite, Yorkshire; issue, 6 sons and 3 daughters. Diana, the eldest daughter, married in 1788 Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, baronet. His lordship died Sept. 12, 1795.

His eldest son, Alexander Wentworth, 2d Lord Macdonald, died, unmarried, June 19, 1824, when his brother, Godfrey, became 3d Lord Macdonald. He assumed the additional name of Bosvile. He married Louisa Maria, daughter of Farley Edsir, Esq.; issue, 3 sons and 7 daughters. A major-general in the army. He died Oct. 13, 1832.

The eldest son, Godfrey William Wentworth, 4th Lord Macdonald, born in 1809, married in 1845, daughter of G. T. Wyndham, Esq. of Cromer Hall, Norfolk, issue, Somerled James Brudenell, born in 1849, 2 other sons and 5 daughters.

The Macdonalds of Isla and Kintyre, called the clan Ian Vor, whose chiefs were usually styled lords of Dunyveg, from their castle in Isla, and the Glens, were descended from John Mor, second son of "the good John of Isla," and of Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of King Robert II. From his brother Donald, lord of the Isles, he received large grants of land in Isla and Kintyre, and by his marriage with Marjory Bisset, heiress of the district of the Glens in Antrim, he acquired possessions in Ulster. He was murdered before 1427 by an individual named James Campbell, who is said to have received a commission from King James I., to apprehend him, but that he exceeded his powers by putting him to death. His eldest son, Donald, surnamed Balloch, is the chief who, when the Isles broke out into rebellion, on the imprisonment of his cousin Alexander, lord of the Isles and earl of Ross, took command of the Islanders, and at their head burst into Lochaber in 1431. Having encountered the king's army under the earls of Mar and Caithness at Inverlochy, he gained a complete victory, Caithness being killed, while Mar saved with difficulty the remains of the discomfited force. Donald Balloch, after ravaging the adjacent districts, withdrew first to the Isles, and afterwards to Ireland. It is stated erroneously that he was soon after betrayed into the hands of his enemies, and his head cut off and presented to James, and some historians have been led into the error of calling him, Donald, lord of the Isles, but that title he never claimed. He escaped the vengeance of King James, and subsequently took a prominent part in the rebellions of John earl of Ross and lord of the Isles, (see page 532 of this volume). He was knighted before his death, which took place in 1476. From Ranald Bane, a younger brother of Donald Balloch, sprang the Clanranaldbane of Largie in Kintyre.

Donald Balloch's grandson, John, surnamed *Cathanach*, or warlike, was at the head of the clan Ian Vor, when the lordship of the Isles was finally forfeited by James IV. in 1493. In that year he was among the chiefs, formerly vassals of the lord of the Isles, who made their submission to the king when he proceeded in person to the west Highlands. On this occasion he and the other chiefs were knighted. In the following year, the king having placed a garrison in the castle of Dunaverty in South Kintyre, Sir John of Isla collected his followers, and storming the castle, hung the governor from the wall, in sight of the king and his fleet. The treasurer's accounts show that in August 1494 he was summoned to answer for treason in Kintyre, and ere long he and four of his sons were apprehended in Isla by MacIan of Ardnamurchan and conveyed to Edinburgh. Being found guilty of high treason, they were executed on the Burrowmuir of Edinburgh, their bodies being interred in the church of St. Anthony. Two surviving sons fled to Ireland. Alexander, the elder of them, is traditionally said in 1497 to have assisted MacIan, with whom he had effected a reconciliation, and had married his daughter, in putting to death Sir Alexander Macdonald of Lochalsh in the island of Oransay, whither that chief had retreated.

In 1517, when Sir Donald of Lochalsh, claiming to be lord of the Isles, rebelled against the government, his principal supporters, after the desertion of his chief leaders, were the clan Ian Vor, or Clandonald of Isla, and their followers; and the earl of Argyle, the king's lieutenant in the Isles, received particular instructions with regard to them, that if they should submit, their leaders, the surviving sons of the late Sir John Cathanach of Isla, were to receive crown lands in the Isles, to the annual value of 100 merks, to enable them to live without plundering the king's lieges, and to keep good rule in time to come—they being now without heritage, ow-

ing to their father's forfeiture; and in the event of their refusal, to pursue them with the utmost severity. (*Gregory's Highlands and Isles*, page 121.)

Alexander of Isla was with Sir Donald of Lochalsh when, in 1518, he proceeded against the father-in-law of the former, Macian of Ardnamurchan, who was defeated and slain, with two of his sons, at a place called Craiganairgid, or the Silver Craig in Morvern. The death of Sir Donald soon after brought the rebellion to a close. In 1529 Alexander of Isla and his followers were again in insurrection, and being joined by the Macleans, they made descents upon Roseneath, Craignish, and other lands of the Campbells, which they ravaged with fire and sword. The latter retaliated in their turn, and the earl of Argyle was commissioned to proceed against the rebels. A herald being sent to Alexander of Isla, commanding him to lay down his arms, that chieftain refused. Owing, however, to the formidable preparations of government, nine of the principal islanders in 1530 sent in their submission. Alexander of Isla being considered the prime mover of the rebellion, the king resolved in 1531 to proceed against him in person, on which, hastening to Stirling, under a safeguard and protection, he also submitted, and received a new grant, during the king's pleasure, of certain lands in the South Isles and Kintyre, and a remission to himself and his followers for all crimes committed by them during the late rebellion.

Soon after, the earl of Argyle presented a complaint to the council, alleging that Alexander of Isla had been guilty of various crimes against him and his followers, hoping, by this means, to bring him into discredit at court. That chief being summoned to answer the charges, readily appeared, but Argyle not coming forward to prove his allegations, he gave into the council, in his turn, a written statement in reference to the conduct of his accuser, on which the earl was summoned to appear before the king to give an account of his receipt of the duties and rental of the Isles. The result of the inquiry into his proceedings proving unsatisfactory, the king committed him to prison, and although soon liberated, he was deprived of all his offices in the Isles, some of which were bestowed on Alexander of Isla.

In 1532 the latter was sent to Ireland at the head of about 8,000 men, for the purpose of creating a diversion in favour of the Scots of Ulster, then engaged in a war with England. His eldest son, James Macdonald, was, at the same time, for his education placed by King James, under the special charge of William Henderson, dean of Holyrood. In 1540, when James, after the suppression of the rebellion of Donald Gorme of Sleat, (see page 534 of this volume,) visited the Isles, and the districts of Kintyre and Knapdale, he took with him, on his departure, with other chiefs, James Macdonald of Isla, the son and successor of Alexander above mentioned. Some of the captive chiefs, after being sent to Edinburgh, were liberated, upon giving hostages for their obedience, while the more turbulent of them were detained in confinement until sometime after the king's death. James Macdonald's castles of Dunyveg in Isla and Dunaverty in Kintyre were, at this time, made royal garrisons.

In 1543, on the second escape of Donald Dubh, grandson of John, last lord of the Isles, and the regent Arran's opposing the views of the English faction, James Macdonald of Isla was the only insular chief who supported the regent. In the following year his lands of Kintyre were ravaged by the earl of Lennox, the head of the English party. In April 1545, the chief of Isla received a reward from Arran for his services against the English, yet we find his brother, Angus Macdonald, one of the lords and barons of the Isles who, in the month of August following, went to Knockfergus in Ireland, to take the oath of allegiance to the king of England.

After the death of Donald Dubh, the same year, of a fever at Drogheda, the islanders chose for their leader, James Macdonald of Isla, who entered into negotiations with the earl of Lennox, then in Ireland, and also sent letters and an accredited envoy to the Irish privy council, to submit certain proposals, on his part, to the king of England. In these he offered to join Lennox, or any other person properly authorized, with all his force, desiring in return from the English king a bond for a yearly pension of two thousand crowns promised to his predecessor, Donald Dubh. (See page 534 of this volume.) To these proposals he received no reply. His disputes with the fourth earl of Argyle being soon after settled by the mediation of the regent Arran, he married Lady Agnes Campbell, the earl's sister, and though the most powerful of the Island chiefs, he relinquished his pretensions to the lordship of the Isles, being the last that assumed that title.

Archibald, fifth earl of Argyle, being one of the most able among the lords of the Congregation, the queen regent, to weaken his influence, endeavoured to involve the chief of Isla in a quarrel with him, and with that object she bestowed upon Macdonald the wardship of Mary Macleod, the wealthy heiress of Dunvegan, which Argyle had expected to obtain. Macdonald, in consequence, did not hesitate to take part against Argyle, but the earl speedily counteracted the influence of the regent, and in October 1559, James Macdonald was actually on his way to join the lords of the Congregation with 700 foot soldiers. (*Sir R. Sadler's State Papers*, vol. i. pp. 431, 517, quoted in *Gregory's Highlands and Isles of Scotland*, p. 188.)

A dispute between the Macleans and the clan Ian Vor, relative to the right of occupancy of certain crown lands in Isla, led to a long and bloody feud between these tribes, in which both suffered severely. In 1562 the matter was brought before the privy council, when it was decided that James Macdonald of Isla was really the crown tenant, and as Maclean refused to become his vassal, in 1565 the rival chiefs were compelled to find sureties, each to the amount of £10,000, that they would abstain from mutual hostilities. In the end of that year, the chief of Isla went to Ireland, to assist his brothers, Sorley Buy Macdonald and Alexander Oig Macdonald, in the defence of the family possessions in Ulster; but being surprised, soon after landing, by a party of the O'Neills, under the celebrated Shane O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, in the conflict which ensued the Macdonalds were defeated with great slaughter; James Macdonald the chief being mortally wounded, and his brother Angus slain, while Sorley Buy was taken prisoner, with many of his followers. In a short time after, however, O'Neill having rebelled against the English government, set Sorley Buy and his other prisoners at liberty, and joined Alexander Oig Macdonald, who, with 600 of his clan, lay at Claneboy. A great entertainment was prepared for him, but in the midst of it, a dispute arose, and some of the Macdonalds, eager to revenge the death of their late chief, rushing into the tent, despatched both O'Neill and his secretary, with their dirks. O'Neill's successor, Turlogh Luineach O'Neill, afterwards earl of Tyrone, made war upon the Macdonalds in Ulster, and in the following year killed Alexander Oig Macdonald. He subsequently married the widow of James Macdonald, and the children of the latter being young at their father's death, the Irish estates of the family were seized by their uncle, Sorley Buy, who, after various conflicts both against the native Irish and the English forces, became a faithful

subject of Queen Elizabeth, and was the ancestor of the earls of Antrim in the peerage of Ireland.

James' eldest son, Angus Macdonald, succeeded to Isla and Kintyre, and in his time the feud with the Macleans was renewed. In 1579, upon information of mutual hostilities committed by their followers, the king and council commanded Lauchlan Maclean of Dowart and Angus Macdonald of Dunyveg or Isla, to subscribe assurances of indemnity to each other, under the pain of treason, and the quarrel was, for the time, patched up by the marriage of Macdonald with Maclean's sister. In 1585, however, the feud came to a height, and after involving nearly the whole of the island clans on one side or the other, and causing its disastrous consequences to be felt throughout the whole extent of the Hebrides, by the mutual ravages of the contending parties, government interfered, and the measures which were at last adopted for reducing to obedience the turbulent chiefs, who had caused so much bloodshed and distress in the Isles, will be found detailed at page 698 of this volume. For an account of the circumstances which render this feud so remarkable, see the article MACLEAN. In June 1594, as Macdonald of Dunyveg and Maclean of Dowart continued contumacious, they were forfeited by parliament.

James Macdonald, son of Angus Macdonald of Dunyveg, had remained in Edinburgh for four years as a hostage for his father, and early in 1596 he received a license to visit him, in the hope that he might be prevailed upon to submit to the laws, that the peace of the Isles might be secured. A vast expedition, under Sir William Stewart of Houston, knight, commendator of Pittenweem, appointed for the occasion lieutenant and justiciary of the Isles, was, in the meantime, in preparation to proceed against the island chiefs. They, in consequence, all made their submission, except Macdonald of Dunyveg. A lease of the Rinns of Isla, the chief matter in dispute between him and Maclean, was at this time granted by the king to the latter, and Macdonald, finding that the expedition was now chiefly directed against himself, and deprived of all support, yielded. He sent his son, who was soon afterwards knighted, back to court to make known to the privy council, in his father's name and his own, that they would fulfil whatever conditions should be prescribed to them by his majesty. At this time Angus made over to his son all his estates, reserving only a proper maintenance for himself and his wife during their lives. When Sir William Stewart arrived at Kintyre, and held a court there, the chief of Isla and his followers nastened to make their personal submission to the king's representative, and early in the following year he went to Edinburgh, when he undertook to find security for the arrears of his crown rents; to remove his clan and dependers from Kintyre and the Rinns of Isla; and to deliver his castle of Dunyveg to any person sent by the king to receive it. On promising to comply with these conditions he was liberated and allowed to return to the Isles. His son, Sir James Macdonald of Knockrinsay, remained at court, as a sort of hostage for his father. Soon after the latter's departure, his cousin, James Macdonald of Dunluce in Ireland, son of Sorley Buy Macdonald, preferred a claim to the lands of Kintyre and Isla, and all the estates held by Angus Macdonald, on the ground of the illegitimacy of the latter. Having arrived at Edinburgh, he was received with great distinction at court, and knighted, but his claim was dismissed by the privy council.

Angus Macdonald having failed to fulfil the conditions entered into by him in Edinburgh the previous year, his son, Sir James, was in 1598 sent to him from court, to induce him to comply with them. His resignation of his estates in favour of his son, was not recognised by the privy council, as they had already been forfeited to the crown; but Sir James, on his arrival took possession of them, and even attempted to burn his father and mother in their house of Askomull in Kintyre, as related under the head of MACALESTER, (see p. 692 of this volume). Angus Macdonald, after having been taken prisoner, severely scorched, was carried to Smerbie in Kintyre, and confined there in irons for several months. Sir James, now in command of his clan, conducted himself with such violence that in June 1598, a proclamation for another royal expedition to Kintyre was issued. He, however, contrived to procure from the king a letter approving of his proceedings in Kintyre, and particularly of his apprehension of his father, and the expedition, after being delayed for some time, was finally abandoned. In a conflict between the Macdonalds, under Sir James, and the Macleans, at the head of Lochgruinard, the same year, the chief of the latter was slain, (see MACLEAN,) and Sir James was so severely wounded that for a time his recovery was doubtful.

In August of the following year, with the view of being reconciled to government, Sir James appeared in presence of the king's comptroller at Falkland, and made certain proposals for establishing the royal authority in Kintyre and Isla, offering to relinquish the former, on the latter, with the exception of the castle of Dunyveg, which he agreed to give up to a royal garrison, and sixty merk lands in its vicinity for their maintenance, being granted to him in heritage, for the annual feu duty of £600 in all. He also agreed to allow his father, whom he had set at liberty, about £670 of yearly pension, and to send his brother to Edinburgh as a hostage for the performance of his offers. These were approved of by the privy council, but the influence of Argyle, who took the part of Angus Macdonald, Sir James' father, and the Campbells, having been used against their being carried into effect, the arrangement came to nothing, and Sir James and his clan were driven into irremediable opposition to the government, which ended in their ruin.

In 1603, Angus Macdonald, Sir James' father, fearful of another plot against his life, caused his son to be apprehended, and, after detaining him some time as a prisoner, delivered him to Campbell of Auchinbreck, who placed him in the hands of the earl of Argyle. That nobleman early in 1604 brought him, by order, before the privy council at Perth, when he was committed prisoner to the royal castle of Blackness. Attempting to escape from thence, he was removed to Edinburgh castle. In the following year, his father, Angus Macdonald, met the comptroller of Scotland, Sir David Murray, Lord Scone, at Glasgow, and gave him certain offers to be forwarded to the king. In the subsequent September he attended a court held by the comptroller at Kintyre, when he paid him all the arrears of rent due by him both for his lands of Kintyre and Isla; and, for his future obedience, Lord Scone took with him, on his departure, one of his natural sons, Archibald Macdonald of Gigha, who was confined in the castle of Dumbarton. But vain were all his endeavours to obtain a favourable consideration of his offers. The influence of Argyle was exerted against him, and he could neither obtain from the privy council any answers to his repeated applications, nor was he permitted to go to court to lay his case before the king. His son, Sir James, finding that it was the object of Argyle to obtain for himself the king's lands in Kintyre, made an attempt, in 1606, to escape from the castle of Edinburgh, but being unsuccessful, was put in irons. Macdonald of Gigha, however, was more fortunate in escaping from Dumbarton castle. In the following year a charter was granted to Argyle of the lands in North and South Kin-

tyre and in the isle of Jura, which had been forfeited by Angus Macdonald, and thus, says the historian of the Highlands, did the legal right to the lands of Kintyre pass from a tribe which had held them for many hundred years. (*Gregory's Highlands and Isles*, page 312.)

Angus Macdonald and his clan immediately took up arms, and his son, Sir James, after many fruitless applications to the privy council, to be set at liberty, and writing both to the king and the duke of Lennox, made another attempt to escape from the castle of Edinburgh, but having hurt his ancle by leaping from the wall whilst encumbered with his fetters, he was retaken near the West Port of that city, and consigned to his former dungeon. In 1608 a mandate was issued to Angus Macdonald, and his son, Angus Oig, charging them to surrender the castle of Dunyveg, within twenty-four hours after receiving it, and a proclamation was made for a new expedition against the Isles. Lord Ochiltree being appointed for the occasion lieutenant over them, Angus Macdonald, on his arrival in Isla, delivered to him the castle of Dunyveg, which was immediately garrisoned for the king, and also the fort of Lochgorme, which was at once demolished. He attended the lieutenant's court at the castle of Aros in Mull, and having made his submission, was allowed to return home, when the other island chiefs were carried prisoners to Edinburgh (see page 698 of this volume). In May following, however, having presented himself before the privy council at Edinburgh, he was committed to ward in the castle of Blackness, while his son, Sir James Macdonald, was the same month at length brought to trial, charged with setting fire to the house of Askomull, and making his father prisoner, and with treasonably attempting, at different times, to escape from prison. He denied the fire-raising, and produced a warrant from the king, approving of his conduct in apprehending his father, which, however, he subsequently withdrew. He admitted having attempted to escape from prison, but denied that in his last attempt he had wounded severely some of the keepers. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be beheaded as a traitor, and all his lands and possessions were declared forfeited to the crown. (*Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, vol. iii. pp. 5—10.) The sentence was not carried into effect, and Sir James remained a prisoner in the castle of Edinburgh till 1615, when he succeeded in making his escape, after being twelve years in confinement. His father had been liberated soon after being sent to Blackness, for the purpose of accompanying the bishop of the Isles in his survey of the islands, and he was one of the chiefs who attended the celebrated court held by that prelate at Iona, when the 'Statutes of Icolmkill' were passed, (see page 698 of this volume).

In 1610 Angus Macdonald was one of the six principal island chiefs who met at Edinburgh to hear the king's pleasure declared to them, when they were compelled to give sureties to a large amount for their reappearance before the council in May 1611. The bishop of the Isles was soon after made constable of the castle of Dunyveg.

Angus Macdonald died before 1613, and in the following spring the castle of Dunyveg was surprised and taken by a bastard son of his, named Ranald Oig, on which Angus Oig, the younger brother of Sir James Macdonald of Isla, collected some of his clan, and having recovered the castle, offered to restore it to the bishop on receiving a remission for any offences committed by him and his associates. He subsequently, however, refused to deliver it up, although advised to do so by his brother, Sir James, then a prisoner under sentence of death in Edinburgh castle, and the bishop was sent in September to Isla, with a conditional pardon to Angus Oig and his abettors, provided they gave up the fortress at once. Finding that Angus refused to surrender the castle, the bishop departed, and John Campbell of Calder, whose sister Sir James Macdonald had married, having sent to the privy council an offer of a feu duty for Isla higher than had ever been given before, they empowered him to proceed against Angus Oig and his followers. Sir James Macdonald, on being informed of this, sent certain proposals to the privy council, offering to take the crown lands of Isla, on a seven years' lease, at a rent of 8,000 merks, or if this was not acceded to, engaging to remove himself, his brother, and his clan, out of the country, on receiving a free pardon, with liberty to depart the kingdom. No attention, however, was paid to his application, and Campbell of Calder, as king's lieutenant, departed for Isla.

The bishop of the Isles had entered into a treaty with Angus Oig, by which he promised to endeavour to procure for the latter a lease of the crown lands in that island, and to do his best to obtain a pardon for him and his associates, and had left as hostages in his hands, for the fulfilment of these promises, his son and nephew, Mr. Thomas Knox, and Mr. John Knox of Ranfurlie. To obtain possession of the hostages, one George Graham of Eryne, a Ross-shire man, was sent by the chancellor, the earl of Dunfermline, to Angus Oig, to assure him that by delivering them up, the expedition in preparation against him and the other rebels in Isla would be stopped. On these assurances Angus Oig was induced to give them their liberty. Graham also, in the chancellor's name, strictly enjoined him to hold the castle of Dunyveg at all hazards, until he should receive farther orders from the chancellor and privy council. Angus Oig, in consequence, disobeyed the summons to surrender the castle, but, after a short siege, he was forced to yield it without conditions, and, with some of his principal adherents, was sent prisoner to Edinburgh.

Soon after Sir James Macdonald made his escape from Edinburgh castle, as already mentioned, and a reward of £2,000 was offered for him, dead or alive. He was enthusiastically received by his clansmen, and the reward for his apprehension was speedily raised to £5,000. Landing in Isla, he succeeded by a stratagem in drawing the governor, Alexander Macdougall, and some of the garrison, out of Dunyveg castle. The former and about six of his men were slain, and next day the place surrendered to him. On the 3d July Sir James' brother, Angus Oig Macdonald, and several of his accomplices were tried and condemned for high treason, and executed on the 8th. They pleaded that they had been deceived by Graham, otherwise they would at once have surrendered to the royal forces.

The earl of Argyle was sent from London, to put down the rebellion of Sir James Macdonald, who, at the head of about 1,000 men, had encamped on the west coast of Kintyre. On the approach of the earl, with a large force, the rebels dispersed, and Sir James fled, in all haste, to Isla, where he collected his scattered followers, to the number of 500 men. He was followed by Argyle, with his whole array, on which he made his escape to Ireland, and soon after got safely away to Spain. There he was shortly after joined by Allaster MacRanald of Keppoch, who had assisted him in his escape from Edinburgh castle, and had continued faithful to him in all his subsequent proceedings.

After the fall of Argyle, who had turned Roman Catholic, and had also fled to Spain, where he is said to have entered into some very suspicious dealings with his former antagonist, Sir James Macdonald, the latter was, in 1620, with MacRanald of Keppoch, recalled from exile by King James.

On their arrival in London, Sir James received a pension of 1,000 merks sterling, while Keppoch got one of 200 merks. His majesty also wrote to the Scottish privy council in their favour, and granted them remissions for all their offences. Sir James, however, never again visited Scotland, and died at London in 1626, without issue. The clan Ian Vor from this period may be said to have been totally suppressed. Their lands were taken possession of by the Campbells, and the most valuable portion of the property of the ducal house of Argyle consists of what had formerly belonged to the Macdonalds of Isla and Kintyre.

The Macdonalds of Colonsay were a branch of the great house of Isla, being descended from Coll, a brother of James Macdonald of Dunyveg and the Glens, and of Sorley Buy Macdonald, father of the first earl of Antrim. His grandson, Coll MacGillespick Macdonald, called Coll *Keitache*, or left-handed, assisted his kinsman, Angus Oig, when he took possession of Dunyveg castle in 1614. After the surrender of that fortress he made his escape, and was with Sir James Macdonald in his rebellion, for the recovery of Kintyre from the Campbells. On the dispersion of Sir James' forces, Coll MacGillespick surrendered the castle of Dunyveg and another fort in Isla to Argyle, on assurance of his own life and that of his followers, and immediately joined that nobleman against his former associates. He was subsequently expelled from Colonsay by the Campbells, with whom he had a quarrel. His son, the well-known Sir Alexander MacColl Macdonald, so renowned in Montrose's wars, went to Ireland, and in July 1644 he returned to the Hebrides, at the head of the Irish troops, amounting to 15,000 men, sent by the marquis of Antrim, to assist the royalists in Scotland. After taking the castles of Meigray and Kinloch Alan, he disembarked his forces in Knoydart, and, as he advanced, he despatched the fiery cross, to summon the clans to his standard. He was at first, however, only joined by the clan Donald, under the captain of Clanranald and the laird of Glengarry. To oppose his progress, the marquis of Argyle collected an army, and sent some ships of war to Loch Eishord, where Macdonald's fleet lay, which captured or destroyed them; thus effectually cutting off his retreat to Ireland. Macdonald was, therefore, compelled to search out the marquis of Montrose, who was then about to raise the royal standard. He had sent letters to that nobleman by a confidential friend, and the answer he received was an order to march down, with all expedition, into Athol. Arriving there, closely pursued by Argyle, he fixed his head-quarters at Blair, where he was soon joined by Montrose, and immediately appointed major-general of Montrose's army. At the battle of Tippermuir, shortly after, he had the command of the centre of the royalist force. He was very useful to Montrose, in obtaining recruits among the Clanranald and other friendly clans.

After the battle of Fyvie and the retreat of Montrose to the Highlands, that chivalrous commander was induced by Macdonald and the captain of Clanranald to invade the territory of their common enemy, Argyle, their desire of revenging the wrongs of the Clandonald taking place of their feelings of loyalty or patriotism. The army which pillaged and ravaged Argyle and Lorn was divided into three parties, each under the respective orders of Macdonald, the captain of Clanranald, and Montrose himself. For upwards of six weeks, in the depth of winter, these different bodies traversed the whole country, without molestation, burning, wasting, and destroying everything which came within their reach, and the whole of Argyle, as well as the district of Lorn, soon became a dreary waste. The people themselves were not spared, and before the end of January 1645, no male inhabitant was to be seen throughout either district, those who were not killed having been driven out of the country, or taken refuge in caves, and dens, and other hiding places.

At the battle of Inverlochy Macdonald commanded the right wing, which consisted of his regiment of Irish. On the 16th March he was despatched by Montrose to Aberdeen, with a body of 1,000 horse and foot, the latter 700 Irish, which, to relieve the apprehensions of the inhabitants, he left outside the town, and stationed strong parties at the gates to prevent any straggling parties of them from entering. He showed the utmost respect for private property and left Aberdeen the following day to join Montrose at Durris. Some of his Irish troops having stayed behind, entered the town, and began to plunder it. According to Spalding, (vol. ii. p. 306,) they "were abusing and fearing the town's people, taking their cloaks, plaids, and purses from them on the high streets." Complaints of their conduct were brought to Macdonald on his march, on which he returned, and drove "all these rascals, with sore skins, out of the town before him." On Montrose's departure for Perthshire, to avoid Baillie's troops, Macdonald was left with 200 men at Cupar Angus, which town he burned. He then wasted the lands of Lord Balmerinoch, killed Patrick Lindsay, the minister of Cupar, and after routing some troopers of Lord Balcarres, slaying some of them, and carrying off their horses and arms, hastened off to join Montrose.

At the battle of Auldearn, he had the command of the right wing, which was posted at a place where there was a considerable number of dikes and ditches. To make the Covenanters believe that he himself commanded this wing, Montrose gave the royal standard to Macdonald, intending, when they should get entangled among the bushes and dikes, with which the ground to the right was covered, to attack them himself with the left wing. When the battle commenced, however, instead of maintaining his position, as he had been expressly commanded by Montrose, Macdonald unwisely advanced beyond it to attack the Covenanters, and though several times repulsed, he returned to the charge. At last driven back by superior numbers, he was forced to retire in great disorder into an adjoining enclosure. His retreat he managed with great dexterity, displaying the most remarkable courage while leading off his men. Defending his body with a large target, he resisted, single-handed, the assaults of the enemy, and was the last man to leave the field. So closely indeed was he pressed, that some of Hurry's spearmen actually came so near him as to fix their spears in his target, which, says Wishart (*Memoirs*, p. 136), he cut off by threes or fours at a time with his broadsword. Wishart's character of Macdonald is that he "was a brave enough man, but rather a better soldier than a general, extremely violent, and daring even to rashness." A successful charge by Montrose, in the nick of time, retrieved the honour of the day.

Previous to the battle of Alford, in 1645, he was sent into the Highlands to recruit, and after that event he joined Montrose with about 700 Macleans under their chief. Various other clans also joined Montrose at this time.

After the battle of Kilsyth, he was sent by Montrose into Ayrshire with a strong force to suppress a rising under the earls of Cassillis and Glencairn. We are told that the countess of Loudon, whose husband had acted a conspicuous part against the king, received Macdonald with great kindness at Loudon castle, and not only embraced him in her arms, but entertained him with great splendour and hospitality. (*Guthry's Memoirs*, p. 155.) Montrose having been appointed by the king captain-general and lieutenant-governor of Scot-

land, conferred the honour of knighthood upon Macdonald, in presence of the whole army. Almost immediately after, the latter announced his intention of proceeding to the Highlands, to avenge the injuries done to the Clandonald by Argyle four years before. Montrose strongly remonstrated against such a step, but in vain. Macdonald went off with upwards of 3,000 Highlanders, and 120 of the best of the Irish troops, whom he had selected as a body-guard. This desertion was a principal cause of the defeat of Montrose's army soon after at Philiphaugh. When Montrose, by command of the king, disbanded his forces, Macdonald was one of those who were excepted from pardon by the government. In May 1647 General David Leslie was ordered to advance into Kintyre to drive out Macdonald, who was there with a force of about 1,400 foot, and two troops of horse. He had taken no precautions to guard the passes leading into that peninsula, and he was in consequence forced to retire from it by Leslie. After placing 300 men in a fortress on the top of the hill of Dunavertie, he embarked his troops in boats provided for the occasion, and passed over into Isla. Leslie immediately went in pursuit of him, when Macdonald fled to Ireland, where he was soon afterwards killed in battle. His father, old Coll Keitache, was left with 200 men in the castle of Dunyveg in Isla, and being entrapped by Leslie into a surrender of it, was handed over to the Campbells, and hanged from the mast of his own galley, placed over the cleft of a rock near the castle of Dunstaffnage.

The Macdonalds of Garragach and Keppoch, called the Clanranald of Lochaber, were descended from Alexander, or Allaster Carrach, third son of John, lord of the Isles, and Lady Margaret Stewart. He was forfeited for joining the insurrection of the Islanders, under Donald Balloch, in 1431, and the greater part of his lands were bestowed upon Duncan Macintosh, captain of the clan Chattan, which proved the cause of a fierce and lasting feud between the Macintoshes and the Macdonalds. It was from Ranald, the fourth in descent from Allaster Carrach, that the tribe received the name of the Clanranald of Lochaber.

In 1498, the then chief of the tribe, Donald, elder brother of Allaster MacAngus, grandson of Allaster Carrach, was killed in a battle with Dougal Stewart, first of Appin. His son, John, who succeeded him, having delivered up to Macintosh, chief of the clan Chattan, as steward of Lochaber, one of the tribe who had committed some crime, and had fled to him for protection, rendered himself unpopular among his clan, and was deposed from the chiefship. His cousin and heir male presumptive, Donald Glas MacAllaster, was elected chief in his place. During the reign of James IV., says Mr. Gregory, this tribe continued to hold their lands in Lochaber, as occupants merely, and without a legal claim to the heritage. (*Highlands and Isles*, p. 109.) In 1546 Ranald Macdonald Glas, who appears to have been the son of Donald Glas MacAllaster, and the captain of the clan Cameron, being present at the slaughter of Lord Lovat and the Frasers, at the battle of Kinloch-lochy, (see page 262 of this volume,) and having also supported all the rebellions of the earl of Lennox, concealed themselves in Lochaber, when the earl of Huntly entered that district with a considerable force and laid it waste, taking many of the inhabitants prisoners. Having been apprehended by William Macintosh, captain of the clan Chattan, the two chiefs were delivered over to Huntly, who conveyed them to Perth, where they were detained in prison for some time. They were afterwards tried at Elgin for high treason, and being found guilty were beheaded in 1547. Their heads were placed on the gates of the town, and several of their followers were hanged.

In 1593, after the murder of "the bonny earl of Moray," when the Macintoshes and Grants made hostile inroads into Huntly's estates, that nobleman caused the clan Cameron to plunder the lands of the clan Chattan in Badenoch, and sent the Clanranald of Lochaber under Keppoch, their chief, to spoil and waste the estates of the Grants in Strathspey. Keppoch seized the castle of Inverness for Huntly, of whom he was a vassal for the lands of Gargavach or Garragach in the Braes of Lochaber, but from want of provisions was compelled by Macintosh to retire from it, one of his sons, and an officer of his being taken and hung. He assisted Huntly at the battle of Glenlivat in October 1594, when the young earl of Argyle was defeated. After the banishment of Huntly and the other Popish earls, the duke of Lennox was employed to reduce their vassals to obedience, and Keppoch gave his bond of service to the earl of Argyle for himself and his clan, and delivered to the deputies of that nobleman one of his sons as a hostage for his obedience. On the return of Huntly, however, and his restoration to favour in 1598, Keppoch, with others of his old vassals, ranged themselves under the banners of their former lord. (*Collectanea de rebus Albanicis*, p. 200.)

Allaster MacRanald of Keppoch and his eldest son assisted Sir James Macdonald in his escape from Edinburgh castle in 1615 (see page 703 of this volume), and was with him at the head of his clan during his subsequent rebellion. On its suppression he fled towards Kintyre, and narrowly escaped being taken with the loss of his vessels and some of his men. In the following January, a commission was given to Lord Gordon, Huntly's eldest son, for the apprehension of Keppoch and his son, a reward of 5,000 merks being offered for either of them, alive or dead. A second commission was given to Huntly himself against Keppoch. In July 1618 a commission of fire and sword against Keppoch and his sons was granted to Macintosh, but Lord Gordon procured its recall before it could be acted upon. With his second son, Donald Glas, Keppoch succeeded in making his escape to Spain, but two years thereafter was recalled by King James to London, and received a pension of 200 merks from that monarch. Under a protection for six months from the king he appeared before the privy council in Edinburgh, and on finding sufficient security for his obedience to the laws, he obtained his pardon, and was allowed to return to Lochaber.

In the great civil war the Clanranald of Lochaber were very active on the king's side. Soon after the Restoration, Alexander Macdonald Glas, the young chief of Keppoch, and his brother, were murdered by some of their own discontented followers. Coll Macdonald was the next chief. Previous to the Revolution of 1688, the feud between his clan and the Macintoshes, regarding the lands he occupied, led to the last clan battle that was ever fought in the Highlands. The Macintoshes having invaded Lochaber, were defeated on a height called Mulroy. So violent had been Keppoch's armed proceedings before this event that the government had issued a commission of fire and sword against him. After the defeat of the Macintoshes, he advanced to Inverness, to wreak his vengeance on the inhabitants of that town for supporting the former against him, if they did not purchase his forbearance by paying a large sum as a fine, Dundee, however, anxious to secure the friendship of the people of Inverness, granted Keppoch his own bond in behalf of the town, obliging himself to see Keppoch paid 2,000 dollars, as a compensation for the losses and injuries he alleged he had sustained from the Macintoshes. Keppoch brought to the aid of Dun-

dee 1,000 Highlanders, and as Macintosh refused to attend a friendly interview solicited by Dundee, Keppoch, at the desire of the latter, drove away his cattle. We are told that Dundee "used to call him Coll of the cowes, because he found them out when they were driven to the hills out of the way." He fought at the battle of Killiecrankie, and, on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, he joined the earl of Mar, with whom he fought at Sheriffmuir. His son, Alexander Macdonald of Keppoch, on the arrival of Prince Charles in Scotland in 1745, at once declared for him, and at a meeting of the chiefs to consult as to the course they should pursue, he gave it as his opinion that as the prince had risked his person, and generously thrown himself into the hands of his friends, they were bound, in duty at least, to raise men instantly for the protection of his person, whatever might be the consequences.

On the commencement of the rebellion, two companies of the second battalion of the Scots Royals, under the command of Captain, afterwards General Scott, having been despatched from Fort Augustus to reinforce Fort William, were intercepted by a party of Lochiel's and Keppoch's men. To spare the effusion of blood, Keppoch advanced alone to Scott's party, and offered them quarter. Captain Scott, who had been wounded and had two of his men killed, immediately surrendered, and he and his whole party were taken prisoners. After the Pretender had been proclaimed at Glenfinnan, Keppoch joined the prince there with 300 of his men. He was one of the leaders of the party who subsequently captured Edinburgh, and was at the battle of Preston, where, as well as at the battle of Falkirk, he and his men fought on the extreme right of the first line. On the arrival of the luke of Cumberland at Edinburgh, he was one of the seven chiefs who, with Lord George Murray, advised the retreat of the Highland army to the north. At the battle of Culloden the three Macdonald regiments formed the left line, and on their giving way, Keppoch, seeing himself abandoned by his clan, advanced with his drawn sword in one hand and his pistol in the other, but was brought to the ground by a musket shot. Donald Roy Macdonald, a captain in Clanranald's regiment, followed him, and entreated him not to throw away his life, assuring him that his wound was not mortal, and that he might easily rejoin his regiment in the retreat, but Keppoch, after recommending him to take care of himself, received another shot, and was killed on the spot. There are still numerous cadets of this family in Lochaber, but the principal house, says Mr. Gregory, (*Highlands and Isles*, p. 415,) if not yet extinct, has lost all influence in that district. Latterly they changed their name to Macdonnell.

For the Glengarry branch of the Macdonalds, see MACDONNELL.

The Clanranald of Garmoran are descended from Ranald, younger son of John, first lord of the Isles, by his first wife, Amie, heiress of the MacRorys or Macruaries of Garmoran. In 1373 he received a grant of the North Isles, Garmoran, and other lands, to be held of John, lord of the Isles, and his heirs. His descendants comprehended the families of Moydart, Morar, Knoydart, and Glengarry, and came in time to form the most numerous tribe of the Clandonald. Alexander Macruari of Moydart, chief of the Clanranald, was one of the principal chiefs seized by James I. at Inverness in 1427, and soon after beheaded. The great-grandson of Ranald, named Allan Macruari, who became chief of the Clanranald in 1481, was one of the principal supporters of Angus, the young lord of the Isles, at the battle of the Bloody Bay, (see page 547 of this volume,) and he likewise followed Alexander of Lochalsh, nephew of the lord of the Isles, in his invasion of Ross and Cromarty in 1491, when he received a large portion of the booty taken on the occasion. (*Gregory's Highlands and Isles*, page 66.) In 1495, on the second expedition of James IV. to the Isles, Allan Macruari was one of the chiefs who made their submission. In the following year he appeared, with four other chiefs of rank, before the lords of council, when they bound themselves "by the extension of their hands," to the earl of Argyle, on behalf of the king, to abstain from mutual injuries and molestation, each under a penalty of £500. (*Ibid.* p. 92.)

During the whole of the 15th century the Clanranald had been engaged in feuds regarding the lands of Garmoran and Uist; first, with the Siol Gorrie, or race of Godfrey, eldest brother of Ranald, the founder of the tribe, and afterwards with the Macdonalds or Clanhuistein of Sleat, and it was not till 1506, that they succeeded in acquiring a legal title to the disputed lands. John, eldest son of Hugh of Sleat, having no issue, made over all his estates to the Clanranald, including the lands occupied by them. Archibald, or Gillespock Dubh, natural brother of John, having slain Donald Gallach and another of John's brothers, endeavoured to seize the lands of Sleat, but was expelled from the North Isles by Ranald Bane Allanson of Moydart, eldest son of the chief of Clanranald. The latter married Florence, daughter of Macian of Ardnamurchan, and had 4 sons; 1. Ranald Bane. 2. Alexander, who had 3 sons, John, Farquhar, and Angus, and a daughter. 3. Ranald Oig; and 4. Angus Reochson. Ranald Oig, the 3d son, died in 1536, and left an only son, Dougald, who about the end of 1537 was murdered, in the island of Uist, in consequence of his cruelty. Dougald had no issue. Angus Reoch, the youngest son, had a son named Dowle or Coull, who had a son named Allan, whose son, Alexander, was the ancestor of the Macdonalds of Morar.

In 1509 Allan MacRuari was tried, convicted, and executed, in presence of the king in Blair of Athol, but for what crime is nowhere stated. His eldest son, Ranald Bane, obtained a charter of the lands of Moydart and Arisaig, Dec. 14, 1540, and died in 1541. He married a daughter of Lord Lovat, and had one son, Ranald Galda, or the stranger, from his being fostered by his mother's relations, the Frasers.

On the death of Ranald Bane, the 5th chief, the clan, who had resolved to defeat his son's right to succeed, in consequence of his relations, the Frasers, having joined the earl of Huntly, lieutenant of the north, against the Macdonalds, chose the next heir to the estate as their chief. This was the young Ranald's cousin-german, John Moydartach, or John of Moydart, eldest son of Alexander Allanson, 2d son of Allan MacRuari, and John was, accordingly, acknowledged by the clan captain of Clanranald. Lovat, apprised of the intentions of the clan against his grandchild, before their scheme was ripe for execution, marched to Castletirrim, and by the assistance of the Frasers, placed Ranald Galda in possession of the lands. The Clanranald, assisted by the Macdonalds of Keppoch and the Clancameron, having laid waste and plundered the districts of Abertarf and Stratherrick, belonging to Lovat, and the lands of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, the property of the Grants, the earl of Huntly, the king's lieutenant in the north, to drive them back and put an end to their ravages, was obliged to raise a numerous force. He penetrated as far as Inverlochy in Lochaber, and then returned to his own territories. The battle of Kinloch-lochy, called Blar-nan-leine, "the field of shirts," followed, as related at page 262 of this volume. The Macdonalds being the victors, the result was that John Moydartach was maintained

in possession of the chiefship and estates, and transmitted the same to his descendants. On the return of Huntly, with an army, into Lochaber, John Moydartach fled to the Isles, where he remained for some time.

In 1552 a commission was given to the earl of Argyle against the Clanranald, on account of their chief having refused to obey the summons of the regent Arran to meet him at Aberdeen, with the other chiefs,' but after communication with John Moydartach, Argyle undertook that this chief should personally appear in presence of the privy council before the following February. When the queen dowager assumed the regency in April 1554, she sent the earl of Huntly on an expedition against the Clanranald, and at the head of a large force, chiefly Highlanders and of the clan Chattan, he passed into Moydart and Knoydart, but finding that the chief and his clan had retreated among the fastnesses of the Highlands, Huntly's officers refused to follow them there, and he was obliged to abandon the enterprise and return home. In the following year the queen regent sent the earl of Athol, with a special commission to apprehend the chief of Clanranald, when he prevailed upon John Moydartach, two of his sons, and some of his kinsmen, to submit themselves to the queen, who pardoned them their past offences, but ordered them to be detained prisoners, some at Perth, and others at the castle of Methven. They soon, however, made their escape to their own country.

The Clanranald distinguished themselves under the marquis of Montrose in the civil war of the 17th century. At the battle of Killiecrankie, their chief, then only fourteen years of age, fought under Dundee, with 500 of his men. They were also at Sheriffmuir. In the rebellion of 1745, the Clanranald took an active part. Macdonald of Boisdale, the brother of the chief, then from age and infirmities unfit to be of any service, had an interview with Prince Charles, on his arrival off the island of Eriska, and positively refused to aid his enterprise. On the following day, however, young Clanranald, accompanied by his kinsmen, Alexander Macdonald of Glenaladale and Æneas Macdonald of Dalily, the author of a Journal and Memoirs of the Expedition, went on board the prince's vessel, and readily offered him his services. He afterwards joined him with 200 of his clan, and was with him throughout the rebellion.

At the battles of Preston and Falkirk, the Macdonalds were on the right line, which they claimed as their due, but at Culloden the three Macdonald regiments, of Clanranald, Keppoch, and Glengarry, formed the left. In support of their claim to the right the Macdonalds stated that, as a reward for the fidelity of Angus Macdonald, lord of the Isles, in protecting Robert the Bruce, for upwards of nine months, in his territories, that prince, at the battle of Bannockburn, conferred the post of honour, the right, upon the Macdonalds —that this post had always been enjoyed by them, unless when yielded from courtesy upon particular occasions, as was done to the chief of the Macleans at the battle of Harlaw. (*Lockhart Papers*, vol. ii. p. 510.) It was, however, maintained by Lord George Murray, that under the marquis of Montrose the right had been assigned to the Athol men, and he insisted that that post should now be conferred upon them. The dispute was put an end to by Charles' prevailing upon the three chiefs of the Macdonalds to waive their pretensions upon that occasion. It was probably their feeling of dissatisfaction at being placed on the left of the line that caused the Macdonald regiments, on observing that the right and centre had given way, to turn their backs and fly from the fatal field without striking a blow

At Glenboisdale, whither Charles retreated, after the defeat at Culloden, he was joined by young Clanranald, and several other adherents, who endeavoured to persuade him from embarking for the Isles, but in vain. Young Clanranald was one of the chiefs who held a meeting at Mortlaig, soon after, when they entered into a bond for their mutual defence, and agreed to assemble their clans the following week at Auchnicarry in the Braes of Lochaber, but none of them, for various reasons, were able to meet on the day appointed. When the prince first took shelter in Benbecula, he was visited by old Clanranald, to whom the island belonged. On his second visit to that island the chief again visited him, and promised him all the assistance in his power to enable him to leave the kingdom. Lady Clanranald, at the same time, sent the prince half-a-dozen of shirts, some shoes and stockings, a supply of wine and brandy, and other articles of which he stood much in need. When Charles removed to South Uist, Clanranald placed twelve men at his disposal, to serve as guides, and to obey his orders. For the assistance rendered to the prince, Lady Clanranald, and, sometime after, her husband, old Clanranald, and Macdonald of Boisdale, his brother, were apprehended and sent to London, but a few months thereafter they were set at liberty. In the act of indemnity passed in June 1747, young Clanranald was one of those who were specially excepted from pardon.

The ancestor of the Macdonalds of Benbecula was Ranald, brother of Donald Macallan, who was captain of the Clanranald in the latter part of the reign of James VI. The Macdonalds of Boisdale are cadets of Benbecula, and those of Staffa of Boisdale. On the failure of Donald's descendants, the family of Benbecula succeeded to the barony of Castletirrim, and the captainship of the Clanranald, represented by Reginald George Macdonald of Clanranald.

From John, another brother of Donald Macallan, came the family of Kinlochmoidart, which terminated in an heiress. This lady married Colonel Robertson, who, in her right, assumed the name of Macdonald.

From John Oig, uncle of Donald Macallan, descended the Macdonalds of Glenaladale. "The head of this family," says Mr. Gregory, "John Macdonald of Glenaladale, being obliged to quit Scotland about 1772, in consequence of family misfortunes, sold his Scottish estates to his cousin (also a Macdonald), and emigrating to Prince Edward's Island, with about 200 followers, purchased a tract of 40,000 acres there, while the 200 Highlanders have increased to 300."

One of the attendants of Prince Charles, who, after Culloden, embarked with him for France, was Neil Mac Eachin Macdonald, a gentleman sprung from the branch of the Clanranald in Uist. He served in France as a lieutenant in the Scottish regiment of Ogilvie, and was father of Stephen James Joseph Macdonald, marshal of France, and duke of Tarentum, born Nov. 17, 1765; died Sept. 24, 1840.

What is called the Red Book of Clanranald, is a manuscript in Gaelic written on parchment, by the MacVuirichs, who were, for generations, bards to the family of Clanranald, and contains a good deal of the history of the Highland clans, with part of the works of Ossian.—See SUPPLEMENT.

The Macdonalds of Glenco are descended from John Og, surnamed *Fraoch*, natural son of Angus Og of Isla, and brother of John, first lord of the Isles He settled in Glenco, which is a wild and gloomy vale in the district of Lorn, Argyleshire, as a vassal under his brother; and some of his descendants still possess lands there. This branch of the Macdonalds was known as the clan Ian Abrach, it is supposed from one of the family being fostered in Lochaber. After the Revolution. Mackian or Alexander Macdonald of

Glenco, was one of the chiefs who supported the cause of King James, having joined Dundee in Lochaber at the head of his clan, and a mournful interest attaches to the history of this tribe from the dreadful massacre, by which it was attempted to exterminate it in February 1692. The story has often been told, and as it comes quite within the object of this work, it may be repeated here.

A negotiation had been set on foot by the earl of Breadalbane with the Highland Jacobite chiefs to induce them to submit to the government. It was, however, broken off by the chiefs, principally at the instigation of Macdonald of Glenco, between whom and the earl a difference had arisen respecting certain claims which the latter had against Glenco's tenants for plundering his lands, his lordship insisting for compensation out of Glenco's share of the money which government had placed at his disposal for distribution among the chiefs. The failure of the negotiation was extremely irritating to the earl, who threatened Glenco with his vengeance, and immediately entered into a correspondence with Secretary Dalrymple, the master of Stair, between whom it is understood a plan was concerted for cutting off the chief and his people. On the 27th August 1691, a proclamation was issued offering an indemnity to all persons then or formerly in arms for James VII., who should take the oath of allegiance to King William's government before the first day of January following, on pain of military execution after that period. All the other chiefs having given in their adherence within the prescribed time, Glenco resolved to do so too, and accordingly proceeded to Fort William to take the required oaths. He arrived there on the 31st day of December 1691, being the last day allowed by the proclamation for taking them. Presenting himself before Colonel Hill, the governor of Fort William, he desired that officer to administer to him the oaths required by the proclamation, but the governor declined doing so, on the ground that the civil magistrate alone could administer them. There not being any magistrate whom he could reach before the day closed, Glenco remonstrated with him, but he persisted in his refusal. He, however, advised Glenco to hasten to Inverary, and gave him a letter to Sir Colin Campbell of Ardkinglass, sheriff of Argyleshire, begging of him to receive Glenco as a "lost sheep," and to administer the necessary oaths to him. At the same time he gave Glenco a personal protection under his own hand, with an assurance that no proceedings should be instituted against him under the proclamation, till he should have an opportunity of laying his case before the king or privy council. To reach Inverary with as little delay as possible, Glenco proceeded on his journey through mountains almost impassable, the country being covered with deep snow. He did not even stop to see his family, though he passed within half a mile of his own house. At Barcaldine he was detained twenty-four hours by Captain Drummond. On arriving at Inverary, he found that Sir Colin Campbell was absent, and he had to wait three days till his return. As the time allowed for taking the oaths had expired, Sir Colin declined at first to swear Glenco, but the latter having first importuned him with tears to receive from him the oath of allegiance, and then threatened to protest against the sheriff for not swearing him, Sir Colin yielded, and administered the oaths to the unfortunate chief and his attendants, on the 6th January. Glenco, thereupon, returned home, in perfect reliance that having done his utmost to comply with the order of the government, he was free from danger.

Three days after the oaths were taken, Sir Colin wrote Hill, acquainting him with what he had done, and stating that Glenco had undertaken to get all his friends and followers to follow his example. About the same time he sent the letter which he had received from Hill, and a certificate that Glenco had taken the oath of allegiance, to Colin Campbell, sheriff clerk of Argyle, then at Edinburgh, with instructions to lay the same before the privy council, and to inform him whether the council received the oath. The paper on which the certificate that Glenco had taken the oaths was written, contained other certificates of oaths which had been administered within the time fixed, but Sir Gilbert Elliot, the clerk of the privy council, refused to receive the certificate relating to Glenco, as irregular. Campbell, thereupon, waited upon Lord Aberuchil, a privy councillor and lord of session, and requested him to take the opinion of some members of the council. He accordingly spoke to Lord Stair and other privy councillors, and they were all of opinion that the certificate could not be received without a warrant from the king. Instead, however, of laying the matter before the privy council, or informing Glenco of the rejection of the certificate, that he might petition the king, Campbell perfidiously defaced the certificate, and lodged the paper on which it was written with the clerks of the council.

To enforce the penalties in the proclamation, now that the time allowed for taking the oath of allegiance had expired, instructions, signed and countersigned by the king, on the 11th January, were sent down by young Stair to Sir Thomas Livingston, commander of the forces; by which he was ordered "to march the troops against the rebels who had not taken the benefit of the indemnity, and to destroy them by fire and sword;" but he was allowed a discretionary power to give terms and quarters to chieftains and heritors, or leaders, they becoming prisoners of war, and taking the oath of allegiance, and to the community, on taking the same oath and delivering up their arms. In his letter to Livingston, enclosing these instructions, Secretary Dalrymple significantly says: "I have no great kindness to Keppoch nor Glenco, and it is well that people are in mercy, and then just now my lord Argyle tells me that Glenco hath not taken the oath, at which I rejoice. It is a great work of charity to be exact in rooting out that damnable sect, the worst of the Highlands." Additional instructions, bearing date 16th January, also signed and countersigned by King William, were despatched to Livingston by the master of Stair, one of which was that "if M'Ean of Glenco and that tribe can be well separated from the rest, it will be a proper vindication of the public justice to extirpate that set of thieves." In the letter containing these instructions Dalrymple informs Livingston that "the king does not at all incline to receive any after the diet but in mercy." He artfully adds, however, "but for a just example of vengeance, I entreat the thieving tribe of Glenco may be rooted out to purpose." A duplicate of these additional instructions was, at the same time, sent by Dalrymple to Colonel Hill, the governor of Fort William, with a letter of similar import to that sent to Livingston. From the following extract it would appear that not only the earl of Breadalbane, but also the earl of Argyle, was cognisant of this infamous transaction. "The earls of Argyle and Breadalbane have promised that they (the Macdonalds of Glenco) shall have no retreat in their bounds, the passes to Rannoch would be secured, and the hazard certified to the laird of Weems to reset them; in that case Argyle's detachment, with a party that may be posted in Island Stalker, must cut them off."

Preparatory to putting the fatal warrant into execution, a party of Argyle's regiment, to the number of 120 men, under the command of Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, was ordered to proceed to Glenco. and take up their quarters there, about

the end of January, or beginning of February. On approaching the Glen, they were met by John Macdonald, the elder son of the chief, at the head of about 20 men. On his demanding from Campbell the reason of his coming into a peaceful country like theirs with a military force, he and two subalterns who were with him explained that they came as friends, and that their sole object was to obtain suitable quarters, where they could conveniently collect the arrears of cess and hearth money,—a new tax laid on by the Scottish parliament in 1690,—in proof of which Lieutenant Lindsay produced the instructions of Colonel Hill to that effect. Having given their parole of honour that they came without any hostile intentions, and that no harm would be done to the persons or property of the chief and his tenants, they received a kindly welcome, and were hospitably entertained by Glenco and his family till the fatal morning of the massacre. Indeed, so familiar was Glenlyon that scarcely a day passed that he did not visit the house of Alexander Macdonald, the younger son of the chief, who was married to his niece, and take his "morning drink," agreeably to the practice of Highland hospitality.

Immediately on receipt of his instructions, Livingston wrote to Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, who had been fixed upon by the secretary to be the executioner, expressing his satisfaction that Glenco had not taken the oath within the prescribed period, and urging him, now that a "fair occasion" offered for showing that his garrison served for some use, and as the order to him from the court was positive, not to spare any that had not come timeously in, desiring that he would begin with Glenco, and spare nothing of what belongs to them, "but not to trouble the government with prisoners," or, in other words, to massacre every man, woman, and child. Hamilton, however, did not take any immediate steps for executing this inhuman order.

In the meantime, the master of Stair was not inactive. On the 30th January he wrote two letters, one to Livingston, and the other to Hill, pressing them on. Accordingly, the latter, on the 12th February, sent orders to Hamilton, forthwith to execute the murderous commission. On the same day, Hamilton directed Major Robert Duncanson, of Argyle's regiment, to proceed immediately with a detachment to Glenco, so as to reach the post which had been assigned to him by five o'clock the following morning, at which hour he promised to reach another post with a party of Hill's regiment. On receipt of this order, Duncanson despatched another from himself to Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, then living in Glenco, with instructions to fall upon the Macdonalds precisely at five o'clock the following morning, and put all to the sword under seventy years of age, and to have "a special care that the old fox and his sons do not escape your hands." With this sanguinary order in his pocket, Campbell spent the evening before the massacre at cards with John and Alexander Macdonald, the sons of the chief. At parting he wished them good night, and even accepted an invitation from Glenco himself to dine with him the following day.

Glenco and his sons retired to rest at their usual hour, but early in the morning, John Macdonald, the elder son, awakened by the sound of voices about his house, jumped out of bed, threw on his clothes, and went to Inverriggen, where Glenlyon was quartered, to learn the cause of the unusual bustle. To his great surprise, he found the soldiers all in motion, on which he inquired at Captain Campbell the object of such extraordinary preparations at such an early hour. Campbell pretended that his sole design was to march against some of Glengarry's men, and craftily referring to his connexion with the family, he put it to the young man, whether if he intended anything hostile to the clan, he would not have provided for the safety of his niece and her husband. Apparently satisfied with this explanation, John Macdonald returned home and again retired to rest, but he had not been long in bed when his servant informed him of the approach of a party of men towards the house. Leaping from his bed he ran to the door, and perceiving a body of about twenty soldiers coming in the direction of his house, he fled to a hill in the neighbourhood, where he was soon joined by his brother, Alexander, who had escaped from the scene of carnage, after being roused from sleep by his servant.

The massacre commenced about five o'clock in the morning at three different places at once. Glenlyon undertook to butcher his own hospitable landlord and the other inhabitants of Inverriggen, where he and a party of his men were quartered, and sent Lieutenant Lindsay with another party of soldiers to Glenco's house, to cut off the unsuspecting chief. Under the pretence of a friendly visit Lindsay and his party obtained admission into the house. Glenco was in bed, and while in the act of rising to receive his visitors, he was basely shot at by two of the soldiers, and fell lifeless into the arms of his wife. One ball entered the back of his head, and another penetrated his body. The lady, in the extremity of her anguish, leapt out of bed and put on her clothes, but the ruffians stripped her naked, pulled the rings off her fingers with their teeth, and treated her so cruelly that she died the following day. The party also killed two men whom they found in the house, and wounded a third named Duncan Don, who came occasionally to Glenco with letters from Braemar.

While this was going on in Glenco's house, Glenlyon was fiercely pursuing the work of murder at Inverriggen, where his own host was shot by his order. Here the party seized nine men, whom they first bound hand and foot, after which they shot them one by one. Glenlyon was desirous of saving the life of a young man about twenty years of age, but one Captain Drummond shot him dead. The same officer, impelled by a thirst for blood, ran his dagger through the body of a boy who had grasped Campbell by the legs, and who was supplicating for mercy. Some of the soldiers carried their cruelty so far as to kill a woman, and a boy only four or five years old.

A third party under the command of one Sergeant Barker, which was quartered in the village of Auchnaion, fired upon a body of nine men whom they observed in a house in the village sitting before a fire. Among these was the laird of Auchintrincken, who was killed on the spot, along with four more of the party. This gentleman had, at the time, a protection in his pocket from Colonel Hill, which he had received three months before. The remainder of the party in the house, two or three of whom were wounded, escaped by the back of the house. A brother of the laird of Auchintrincken having been seized by Barker, requested him as a favour not to despatch him in the house, but to kill him outside the door. The sergeant consented, because he said he had experienced his kindness; but when brought out he threw his plaid, which he had kept loose, over the faces of the soldiers who were appointed to shoot him, and also escaped.

In other parts of the Glen there were some persons dragged from their beds and murdered, among whom was an old man of eighty years of age. Between thirty and forty of the inhabitants were slaughtered in cold blood, and the whole male population under 70 years of age, amounting to 200, would have been cut off, if fortunately for them a party of 400 men under Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, who was principally charged with the execution of the sanguinary warrant, had not been prevented by the severity of the weather, from

reaching the glen till eleven o'clock, six hours after the slaughter, by which time the whole surviving male inhabitants, warned of their danger, had fled to the hills. On arriving at Canneloch-leven, Hamilton appointed several parties to proceed to different parts of the glen, with orders to take no prisoners, but to kill all the men that came in their way. On their march they met Major Duncanson's party, by whom they were informed of the events of the morning. They also told them that as the survivors had escaped to the hills, they could only burn the houses and carry off the cattle. They accordingly set fire to the houses, and having collected the cattle and effects in the glen, they carried them to Inverlochy, where they were divided among the officers of the garrison. An old man, the only remaining male inhabitant of the desolate vale, was put to death by Hamilton's orders.

Ejected from their dwellings by the fire which consumed them, the greater part of the females and children, overcome by fatigue, cold, and hunger, on their way to the hills, dropped down and perished miserably among the snow.

In every quarter, even at court, the account of the massacre was received with horror and indignation. The ministry, and King William himself, grew alarmed, and to pacify the people he dismissed the master of Stair from his councils, pretending that he had signed the order for the massacre among a mass of other papers, without knowing its contents. This is the only defence ever offered for King William, but it is quite unsatisfactory. The outcry of the nation for an enquiry into this barbarous transaction was so great that a commission was issued in 1695, to the duke of Hamilton and others, to investigate the affair, but it was never acted upon. On 29th April 1695, upwards of three years after the massacre, another commission was appointed, with the marquis of Tweeddale, lord high chancellor of Scotland, at the head of it. The commissioners appear to have conducted the enquiry with great fairness, but anxious to palliate the conduct of the king, in their report, which was subscribed at Holyroodhouse, on the 20th June, and transmitted to his majesty, they gave a forced construction to the terms of the order, and threw the whole blame of the massacre upon secretary Dalrymple. Not one of the parties engaged in it was ever brought to justice.

This celebrated glen is supposed by some to have been the birthplace of Ossian.

The Macdonalds of Glenco joined Prince Charles on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, and General Stewart, in his Sketches of the Highlanders, relates that when the insurgent army lay at Kirkliston, near the seat of the earl of Stair, grandson of Secretary Dalrymple, the prince, anxious to save his lordship's house and property, and to remove from his followers all excitement to revenge, proposed that the Glenco-men should be marched to a distance, lest the remembrance of the share which his grandfather had in the order for the massacre of the clan should rouse them to retaliate on his descendant. Indignant at being supposed capable of wreaking their vengeance on an innocent man, they declared their resolution of returning home, and it was not without much explanation and great persuasion that they were prevented from marching away the following morning. The same author says that while the family of the unfortunate gentleman who suffered is still entire, and his estate preserved in direct male succession to his posterity, this is not the case with the family, posterity, and estates, of those who were the principals, promoters, and actors in this black affair. In 1745 the Macdonalds of Glenco could bring 130 men into the field. According to the memorial which President Forbes transmitted to government after the insurrection, of the force of each clan, the Clandonald could muster in all 2,330 men. Of these Macdonald of Sleat could furnish 700; Clanranald, 700; Glengarry, 500; and Keppoch, 300.

Flora Macdonald, whose memory will ever be held in high esteem, for her generous and noble disinterestedness in assisting Prince Charles to make his escape after the battle of Culloden, was the daughter of Macdonald of Milton, in South Uist. Her father, a tacksman or gentleman farmer, left her an orphan when only a year old, and her mother married Macdonald of Armadale in the isle of Skye, who, at the time of the rebellion, commanded one of the militia companies raised in that island by Sir Alexander Macdonald, for the service of the government. When first introduced to the prince, she was about 24 years of age. She was of the mid dle size, and besides a handsome figure and great vivacity, she possessed much good sense, an amiable temper, and a kind heart. After the prince's departure she was apprehend ed by a party of militia, and put on board the Furnace Bomb and afterwards removed to Commodore Smith's sloop, and treated with great kindness and attention by him and General Campbell. She was a prisoner for a short time in Dunstaffnage castle, and after being conveyed from place to place, she was carried up to London, where she remained in confinement from December 1746 till the following July, when she was discharged, at the special request of Frederick, prince of Wales, father of George III., without a single question having been put to her.

On her liberation, Miss Macdonald was invited to the house of Lady Primrose, a zealous Jacobite lady, where she was visited by a number of distinguished persons, who loaded her with presents. After her return to Skye, she married young Macdonald of Kingsburgh, with whom she emigrated to America. There her husband died, and after suffering many privations during the war of American independence, she returned with her family to Skye. She died March 4, 1790, leaving a son, Lieutenant-colonel John Macdonald, a memoir of whom is given in a subsequent page, and a daughter, married to a Macleod in Skye. She retained her Jacobite predilections to the last hour of her existence.

Lieutenant-general Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., adjutant-general to the forces, who died at London March 28th, 1850, was a member of the same branch of the Macdonald family as Flora Macdonald, to whom he was nearly related; and he possessed two or three remarkable memorials of his kinswoman.

MACDONALD, Alexander, an eminent Celtic poet, was the 2d son of an episcopalian clergyman at Ardnamurchan, who resided at Dalilea in Moydart. He was born in the beginning of the 18th century, and is generally styled Alasdair Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair, or Alexander, the son of Mr. Alexander. Being intended by his father for the ministry, he was sent to the university of Glasgow, but having married before he finished his studies, he was obliged to leave college, and became teacher to the Society for propagating Christian knowledge in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Having become a presbyterian, he was afterwards parochial schoolmaster of Ardnamurchan. Besides his school he occupied the

farm of Cori-Vullim, at the foot of Ben Shiante, the highest mountain in that part of the country.

When the rebellion of 1745 broke out, Macdonald joined Prince Charles, and turned Roman Catholic. He held a commission in the insurgent army, and after the battle of Culloden, he and his brother Angus, a man of small size but of extraordinary strength, escaped the pursuit of their enemies, and concealed themselves in the wood and caves of Kinloch-na-nua, above Borrodale, in the district of Arisaig. He went afterwards to Edinburgh, and took charge of the education of the children of some Jacobite families there, but soon returned to the Highlands. The time of his death is not stated, but he lived to a good old age.

His first work, published in 1741, was a 'Gaelic and English Vocabulary,' which he was engaged to write, by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, for the use of their schools, and it appeared under their patronage. His poems were first published in Edinburgh in 1751, and being in Gaelic, were eagerly bought up by the Highlanders. He left several pieces in manuscript, some of which were included in a volume, printed in 1776, by his son Ronald, a schoolmaster in the island of Eigg, which contained also a few specimens of old Gaelic poetry, with some pieces of his own.

MACDONALD, Andrew, an ingenious but unfortunate poet, son of George Donald, gardener at the foot of Leith Walk, Edinburgh, was born about 1755. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1775 was admitted into deacon's orders in the Scottish Episcopal Church. On this occasion he assumed the prefix of Mac to his name. He was admitted as tutor into the family of Mr. Oliphant of Gask; and in 1777 became pastor of the Episcopal congregation at Glasgow. In 1782 he published his 'Velina, a Poetical Fragment,' in the Spenserian stanza, which is described as containing much genuine poetry. His next adventure was a novel, called 'The Independent,' from which, however, he derived neither profit nor reputation. Having written 'Vimonda, a Tragedy,' he got it acted at Edinburgh, with a Prologue by Henry Mackenzie, but though it was received with great applause, it produced no advantage to the author. Finding his income, which was derived solely from the seat rents of his church, decrease as his congregation diminished, he resigned his charge, and with it the clerical profession, and removed to Edinburgh; but not succeeding there, he repaired to London, accompanied by his wife, who had been the maid-servant of the house in which he had lodged at Glasgow. In the summer of 1787 'Vimonda' was performed at the Haymarket Theatre to crowded houses. He next engaged with much ardour upon an opera, but neither this nor any of his subsequent dramatic attempts was equal in merit to his first tragedy. Meanwhile, by writing satirical and humorous poems for the newspapers, under the signature of "Mathew Bramble," he contrived to earn a precarious subsistence for a time; but this resource soon failed him. He was at last reduced almost to the verge of destitution; the privations to which he was subjected had a fatal effect on a constitution naturally weak, and he died in August 1790, aged only 33, leaving a widow and one child in a state of extreme indigence. A volume of his Sermons, published soon after his death, met with a favourable reception; and in 1791 appeared his 'Miscellaneous works,' in one volume, containing all his dramas, with 'Probationary Odes for the Laureateship,' and other pieces.

MACDONALD, John, F.R.S., lieut.-col. of the Royal Clan-Alpin regiment, and author of several works on military tactics, the only son of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, was born in 1759. He passed several years in the service of the East India Company, and attained the rank of captain in the corps of Engineers on the Bengal establishment. In 1798 he communicated to the Royal Society a continued series of observations on the diurnal variation of the magnetic needle, which he had carried on at Bencoolen, in Sumatra, and at St. Helena, in 1794 and the two following years. At a subsequent period he contributed no less than sixteen letters to the Gentleman's Magazine on the variation of the magnet; and for the same periodical he also wrote a great number of articles on various scientific subjects. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1800, about which year he returned to England, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Clan-Alpin regiment, and commandant of the

Royal Edinburgh artillery. He was subsequently stationed for some time in Ireland. In 1803 he published in two volumes a translation of the 'Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and Manœuvres of the French Infantry, issued August 1, 1791; with explanatory Notes and illustrative References to the British and Prussian Systems of Tactics,' &c. In 1804, at which time he belonged to the first battalion of Cinque Ports volunteers, he produced a translation of 'The Experienced Officer, or Instructions by General Wimpffen to his Sons, and to all Young Men intended for the Military Profession; with Notes and Introduction.' In 1807, being then chief engineer at Fort Marlborough, he published two more volumes, translated from the French, entitled 'Instructions for the conduct of Infantry on Actual Service,' with explanatory Notes; and in 1812 he issued a translation of 'The Formations and Manœuvres of Infantry, by the Chevalier Duteil,' being his last work of this nature. In 1811 he published a Treatise on the Violoncello, which showed that he was well versed in Harmonics.

To the important subject of conveying intelligence by telegraphs, Colonel Macdonald had, for many years, directed his attention; and in 1808 he published 'A Treatise on Telegraphic Communication, Naval, Military, and Political,' in which work he proposes an entirely new telegraphic system. In 1816 he issued a Telegraphic Dictionary, extending to 150,000 words, phrases, and sentences, towards the publication of which the Directors of the East India Company granted £400. He also received testimonials to the utility of his plans from Mr. Barrow, secretary to the admiralty, and Sir Harry Calvert, adjutant-general. He died at Exeter, Aug. 16, 1831. He married a daughter of Sir Robert Chambers, chief-justice of Bengal.

MACDONALD, BARON, of Sleat, a title in the peerage of Ireland, conferred in 1776, on Sir Alexander Macdonald, 9th baronet of Sleat. See p. 713 of this vol.

MACDONNELL, the surname adopted by the Glengarry branch of the Macdonalds. The word *Dhonuill*, whence the name Donald is derived, is said to signify "brown eye." The most proper way, says Mr. Gregory, of spelling the name, according to the pronunciation, was that formerly employed by the Macdonalds of Dunyveg and the Glens, who used *Macconnell*. Sir James Macdonald, however, the last of this family in the direct male line, signed *Makdonall* (*Highlands and Isles of Scotland*, p. 417, Note).

The family of Glengarry are descended from Alister, second son of Donald, who was eldest son of Reginald or Ranald, (progenitor also of the Clanranald,) youngest son of John lord of the Isles, by Amie, heiress of MacRuari. Alexander Macdonnell, who was chief of the Glengarry at the beginning of the 16th century, supported the claims of Sir Donald Macdonald of Lochalsh to the lordship of the Isles, (see page 534 of this volume,) and in November 1513, assisted him, with Chisholm of Comer, in expelling the garrison and seizing the castle of Urquhart in Loch Ness. In 1527 the earl of Argyle, lieutenant of the Isles, received from Alexander Macranald of Glengarry and North Morar, a bond of manrent or service; and in 1545 he was among the lords and barons of the Isles who, at Knockfergus in Ireland, took the oath of allegiance to the king of England, "at the command of the earl of Lennox." He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Celestine, brother of John earl of Ross, and one of the three sisters and coheiresses of the said Sir Donald Macdonald of Lochalsh. His son, Angus or Æneas Macdonnell of Glengarry, the representative, through his mother, of the house of Lochalsh, which had become extinct in the male line on the death of Sir Donald in 1518, married Janet, only daughter of Sir Hector Maclean of Dowart, and had a son, Donald Macdonnell of Glengarry, styled Donald MacAngus MacAlister.

In 1581, a serious feud broke out between the chief of Glengarry, who had inherited one half of the districts of Lochalsh, Lochcarron, and Lochbroom in Wester Ross, and Colin Mackenzie of Kintail, who was in possession of the other half. The Mackenzies, having made aggressions upon Glengarry's portion, the latter, to maintain his rights, took up his temporary residence in Lochcarron, and placed a small garrison in the castle of Strone in that district. With some of his followers he unfortunately fell into the hands of a party of the Mackenzies, and after being detained in captivity for a considerable time, only procured his release by yielding the castle of Lochcarron to the Mackenzies. The other prisoners, including several of his near kinsmen, were put to death. On complaining to the privy council, they caused Mackenzie of Kintail to be detained for a time at Edinburgh, and subsequently in the castle of Blackness. In 1602, Glengarry, from his ignorance of the laws, was, by the craft of the clan Kenzie, as Sir Robert Gordon says, "easalie intrapped within the compass thereof," on which they procured a warrant for citing him to appear before the justiciary court at Edinburgh. Glengarry, however, paid no attention to it, but went about revenging the slaughter of two of his kinsmen, whom the Mackenzies had killed after the summons had been issued. The consequence was that he and some of his followers were outlawed, and Kenneth Mackenzie, who was now lord of Kintail, procured a commission of fire and sword against Glengarry and his men, in virtue of which he invaded and wasted the district of North Morar, and carried off all the cattle. In retaliation the Macdonalds plundered the district of Applecross, and on a subsequent occasion, they landed on the coast of Lochalsh, with the intention of burning and destroying all Mackenzie's lands, as far as Easter Ross, but their leader, Allaster MacGorrie, having been killed, they returned home. To revenge the death of his kinsman, Angus Macdonnell, the young chief of Glengarry, at the head of his followers, proceeded north to Lochcarron, where his tribe held the castle of Strone, now in ruins. After burning many of the houses in the district and killing the inhabitants, he loaded his boats with the plunder, and

prepared to return. In the absence of their chief, the Mackenzies, encouraged by the example of his lady, posted themselves at the narrow strait or kyle which separates Skye from the mainland, for the purpose of intercepting them. Night had fallen, however, before they made their appearance, and taking advantage of the darkness, some of the Mackenzies rowed out in two boats towards a large galley, on board of which was young Glengarry, which was then passing the kyle. This they suddenly attacked with a volley of musketry and arrows. Those on board in their alarm crowding to one side, the galley overset, and all on board were thrown into the water. Such of them as were able to reach the shore were immediately despatched by the Mackenzies, and among the slain was the young chief of Glengarry himself. The rest of the Macdonnells, on reaching Strathordell in Skye, left their boats, and proceeded on foot to Morar. Finding that the chief of the Mackenzies had not returned from Mull, a large party was sent to an island near which he must pass, which he did next day in Maclean's great galley, but he contrived to elude them, and was soon out of reach of pursuit. He subsequently laid siege to the castle of Strone, which surrendered to him, and was blown up. In 1603, "the Clanranald of Glengarry, under Allan Macranald of Lundie, made an irruption into Brae Ross, and plundered the lands of Kilchrist, and others adjacent, belonging to the Mackenzies. This foray was signalized by the merciless burning of a whole congregation in the church of Kilchrist, while Glengarry's piper marched round the building, mocking the cries of the unfortunate inmates, with the well-known pibroch, which has been known, ever since, under the name of Kilchrist, as the family tune of the Clanranald of Glengarry." (*Gregory's Highlands and Isles of Scotland*, pp. 301—303.) Eventually, Kenneth Mackenzie, afterwards Lord Kintail, succeeded in obtaining a crown charter to the disputed districts of Lochalsh, Lochcarron, and others, dated in 1607.

Donald MacAngus of Glengarry, died in 1603. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Macdonald, Captain of Clanranald, he had, besides Angus above mentioned, two other sons, Alexander, who died soon after his father, and Donald Macdonnell of Scothouse.

Alexander, by his wife, Jean, daughter of Allan Cameron of Lochiel, had a son, Æneas Macdonnell of Glengarry, who was one of the first in 1644 to join the royalist army under Montrose, and never left that great commander, "for which," says Bishop Wishart, "he deserves a singular commendation for his bravery and steady loyalty to the king, and his peculiar attachment to Montrose." (*Memoirs*, p. 155.) Glengarry also adhered faithfully to the cause of Charles II., and was forfeited by Cromwell in 1651. When, in the summer of 1652, General Monk sent Colonel Lilburne on an expedition into the Highlands, Glengarry stood out, and the English force was obliged to retire from his territories amid the jeers and laughter of the Highlanders. In August 1653 he joined in the earl of Glencairn's shortlived insurrection, and on the defection of Lord Lorn he was sent after him, and succeeded in capturing about twenty of his horse. As a reward for his faithful services he was at the Restoration created a peer by the title of Lord Macdonnell and Arross, by patent dated at Whitehall, 20th December 1660, the honours being limited to the heirs male of his body. This led him to claim not only the chiefship of Clanranald, but likewise that of the whole Clandonald, as being the representative of Donald, the common ancestor of the clan: and on 18th July 1672, the privy council issued an order, commanding him as chief, to exhibit before the council, several persons of the name of Macdonald, to find caution to keep the peace.

The subject of the chiefship has been a matter of dispute between various branches of the Clandonald, descended from Reginald or Ranald, already mentioned. Mr. Skene, in his valuable work on the Highland Clans, has examined the question thoroughly. According to him, the present family of Clanranald has no valid title to the chiefship, being descended from an illegitimate son of a second son of the old family of Moydart; but that it was vested in the descendants of John, eldest son of Donald, progenitor of the family of Glengarry, and the eldest son of Reginald or Ranald, so often mentioned, and he concludes that the family of Glengarry, since the beginning of the 17th century, the legal representatives of Ranald, the common ancestor of the clan, possess that *jus sanguinis*, or right of blood to the chiefship, of which no usurpation can deprive them. Notwithstanding all their endeavours, however, the Macdonnells of Glengarry have failed in getting recognised their right to the chiefship of the Macdonalds, that honour being generally accorded to Lord Macdonald, the undoubted representative of the last lord of the Isles, (see page 697 of this volume). By his wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of Donald Macdonald of Sleat, Lord Macdonnell and Arross had an only daughter, married to the Hon. James Montgomery of Coilsfield, son of the sixth earl of Eglinton, and dying without male issue in 1680, his title became extinct, but his estate devolved on the heir-male, Alexander Macdonnell of Glengarry, grandson of his lordship's uncle, Donald Macdonnell of Scothouse.

The three branches of the Clanranald engaged in all the attempts which were made for the restoration of the Stuarts. On 27th August, 1715, Glengarry was one of the chiefs who attended the pretended grand hunting match at Braemar, appointed by the earl of Mar, previous to the breaking out of the rebellion of that year. He was at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and when the Macdonalds were thrown into dismay by the fall of Alan Moydartach, the captain of Clanranald, he roused them from their dejection, by springing forward and throwing his bonnet into the air, crying aloud in Gaelic, "Revenge! Revenge! Revenge to-day and mourning to-morrow." At these stirring words the Highlanders rushed forward, sword in hand, and pushing aside the fixed bayonets of the government troops with their targets, they spread terror and death all around them. After the suppression of the rebellion, the chief of Glengarry made his submission to General Cadogan at Inverness. In 1720, he was one of the commissioners or trustees named for transacting the Chevalier's affairs in Scotland. He died in 1724. By his wife, Lady Mary Mackenzie, daughter of the third earl of Seaforth, he had a son, John Macdonnell, who succeeded him.

In 1745, six hundred of the Macdonnells of Glengarry joined Prince Charles, under the command of Macdonnell of Lochgary, who afterwards escaped to France with the prince, and were at the battles of Preston, Falkirk, and Culloden. The unfortunate Charles slept the first night after his final defeat in his clothes on the floor at Invergary, the seat of the chief of Glengarry, the ruins of which are still seen on the north-west bank of Loch Oich, in the immediate neighbourhood of the modern elegant mansion house of the same name. The chief himself seems not to have engaged in the rebellion. He was, however, arrested, and sent to London. Among the charges brought against Macdonald of Barisdale, who had taken an active part in the insurrection, but was subsequently accused of treachery to the prince, were that he had imposed on some of Glengarry's people, by falsely asserting that that chief had promised to deliver them up to the enemy, and was to receive thirty pounds sterling of premium for each gentleman he should put into their hands, and that,

in consequence, an information was given in against Glengarry by these gentlemen, and his letters, ordering them to take up arms for the prince, were delivered to Lord Albemarle, upon which Glengarry was apprehended, and all his papers seized. Along with the other chief prisoners he was committed to the Tower, where he suffered a long and tedious confinement. His son, young Glengarry, had been arrested some months previously and sent to the Tower, in which he was kept a close prisoner for twenty months.

General Sir James Macdonnell, G.C.B., who distinguished himself when lieut.-col. in the guards, by the bravery with which he held the buildings of Hougomont, at the battle of Waterloo, was 3d son of Duncan Macdonnell, Esq. of Glengarry. He was born at the family seat, Inverness-shire, and died May 15, 1857.

Colonel Alexander Ranaldson Macdonnell of Glengarry, who in January 1822, married Rebecca, 2d daughter of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, baronet, was the last genuine specimen of a Highland chief. His character in its more favourable features was drawn by Sir Walter Scott, in his romance of Waverley, as Fergus MacIvor. He always wore the dress and adhered to the style of living of his ancestors, and when away from home in any of the Highland towns, he was followed by a body of retainers, who were regularly posted as sentinels at his door. He revived the claims of his family to the chiefship of the Macdonalds, styling himself also of Clanranald. In January 1828 he perished in endeavouring to escape from a steamer which had gone ashore. As his estate was very much mortgaged and encumbered, his son was compelled to dispose of it, and to emigrate to Australia, with his family and clan. The estate was purchased by the marquis of Huntly from the chief, and in 1840 it was sold to Lord Ward, (earl of Dudley, Feb. 13, 1860,) for £91,000. In 1860 his lordship sold it to Edward Ellice, Esq. of Glenquoich, for £120,000.

The principal families descended from the house of Glengarry, were the Macdonnells of Barrisdale, in Knoydart, Greenfield and Lundie.

MACDOUGALL, or MACDUGALL, a clan who derive their descent and their name from Dugall, the son of Ranald, the son of the famous Somerled. The name *Dhu Gall* means the dark-complexioned stranger. The chiefs were generally styled De Ergadia or Lords of Lorn. The clan badge was the cloudberry bush. The Macdougalls are not mentioned in history till 1284. In the list of those who attended the convention of that year we find the name of Alexander de Ergadia, and it is supposed that his presence was the consequence of his holding his lands by a crown charter. Another form of the name is MACDOWALL, used especially by those of the race who possessed lands in Galloway, to which district the *Dhu Galls*, or black Gaels, are said to have given its name.

At the time that Robert the Bruce asserted his claim to the throne of Scotland the chief's name was Alexander. He had married the third daughter of the Red Comyn, whom Bruce slew in the Dominican church at Dumfries, and in consequence he became the mortal enemy of the king. After his defeat at Methven on 19th June 1306, when Bruce, with only 300 followers, approached the borders of Argyleshire, he was attacked by Macdougall of Lorn, at the head of 1,000 men, part of whom were Macnabs, who had joined the party of John Baliol, and after a severe conflict was compelled to abandon the field. This battle was fought at a place called Dalree, and, in his retreat, one of the Macdougalls having come up with the king, seized hold of his plaid, which was fixed across his breast by a large brooch. In the struggle which ensued the man was killed, but the plaid and brooch were left in his dying grasp. The latter, under the name of "the brooch of Lorn," was long preserved by the chief of the Macdougalls, and after being carried off during the civil war of the 17th century, has been restored to the family. In the life of Bruce (vol. i. of this work, pages 17 and 18) will be found other instances of the unrelenting enmity of the Macdougalls to the king.

To punish the hostile clan, Bruce in 1308 proceeded into Argyleshire, but found John of Lorn, the son of Alexander, with a band of followers posted at the narrow pass of Cruachan Ben, between Loch Awe and Loch Etive. Having sent a party to threaten them in the rear, he furiously attacked them in front, and succeeded in putting them to flight. The chief of the Macdougalls, who was during the action, on board a small vessel in Loch Etive, took refuge in his castle of Dunstaffnage. After laying waste the territory of Lorn, Bruce laid siege to the castle, which soon surrendered, and the lord of Lorn swore homage to the king, but John, his son, refused to submit, and took refuge in England.

Being appointed by Edward II. to the command of the English fleet, John, after the battle of Bannockburn, sailed with it to the Western Isles. Thither Bruce, on his return from Ireland, directed his course, and to avoid the necessity of doubling the Mull of Kintyre, he sailed up Loch Fyne to Tarbet with his own galleys, which he caused to be dragged across the narrow isthmus which connects Kintyre and Knapdale, by means of a slide of smooth planks of trees laid parallel to each other. It is said that he was induced to do so, from a superstitious belief which had long been entertained amongst the inhabitants of the Western Islands, that they should never be subdued till their invader sailed across this neck of land. The islanders were quickly subdued, the English fleet dispersed, and John of Lorn captured and imprisoned, first in Dumbarton castle, and afterwards in the castle of Lochleven, where he died. His son, John or Ewin, the last Macdougall of Lorn, married a niece of David II., and was restored to the ancient possessions of his family, which had been forfeited. He died without male issue. He had two daughters. One of them married Robert Stewart, founder of the Rosyth family, who obtained through her the district of Lorn, which he sold to his brother, the husband of the other daughter, John Stewart of Innermeath, ancestor of the Stewarts, lords of Lorn.

The chieftainship now passed to Macdougall of Dunolly, brother of Ewen, the last lord. The Macdougalls adhered to the cause of Charles I., and suffered much for their loyalty. In 1715, they took part in the insurrection of the earl of Mar, and in consequence the chief was forfeited. Just previous to the rebellion of 1745, the estate was restored to the family, which prevented them from joining in the rebellion of that year. The force of the Macdougalls at that period was estimated by President Forbes at 200 men.

The Macdougalls of Raray, represented by Macdougall of Ardincaple, were a branch of the house of Lorn. The principal cadets of the family of Dunolly were those of Gallanach and Soraba. The Makdougalls of Makerston, Roxburghshire, terminated in an heiress, who amrried General Sir Thomas Brisbane, baronet, and he in her right assumed the name of Makdougall. (See vol. i. p. 380.)

MACDOWALL, see MACDOUGALL.

MACDUFF, the name of a clan which, though located in the rich district between the Forth and the Tay, anciently called Othelinia, is supposed on good grounds, and from its great antiquity, to be of pure Gaelic origin For an account

of the Macduffs, thanes or earls of Fife, see FIFE, earl of, page 209 of this volume. The distinctive badge of the Macduffs was the red whortleberry.

MAC-EACHIN, a Gaelic name. the son of Hector or of Hugh.

MACFARLANE, the name of a clan descended from the ancient earls of the Lennox, the distinctive badge of which was the cypress. In ancient times the land forming the western shore of Loch Lomond, from Tarbet upwards, and the greater part of the parish of Arrochar, was inhabited by "the wild Macfarlane's plaided clan." From Loch Sloy, a small lake near the base of Ben Voirlich, which formed their gathering place, they took their slughorn or warcry of "Loch Sloy! Loch Sloy!" In Gaelic *Loch Sluai* signifies "the Lake of the host or army."

The remote ancestor of this clan was Gilchrist, a younger brother of Malduin, third earl of Lennox. By a charter of the latter, still extant, he gave to his brother Gilchrist a grant "de terris de superiori Arrochar de Luss," which continued in possession of the clan till the death of their last chief. Gilchrist's son, Duncan, also obtained a charter of his lands from the earl of Lennox, and appears in the Ragman Roll under the name of Duncan MacGilchrist de Levenaghes. A grandson of this Duncan was named Bartholomew, in Gaelic abbreviated into Parlan or Pharlan, and from him the clan adopted the surname of Macfarlane.

On the extinction of the direct male line of the earls of Lennox in 1373, the then chief of the Macfarlanes claimed the earldom as heir male, but without success, and after the death in 1460 of Isabella, duchess of Albany, eldest daughter of Duncan, eighth earl, the vast possessions of the earldom were divided among the feudal heirs, (see page 647 of this volume, article LENNOX) and Sir John Stewart, Lord Derneley or Darnley, great-grandson of Earl Duncan, became earl of Lennox. In the meantime, the chief of the Macfarlanes and his family had all been cut off, and many of the clan had left the district for other parts of the country. In this disorganised state, without a chief, the clan Macfarlane would have sunk into the mere retainers of the Lennox family, or been dispersed altogether, had not a gentleman of the clan, named Andrew Macfarlane, married the daughter of the above-named Sir John Stewart, earl of Lennox, and obtained possession of Arrochar, the hereditary territory of his tribe. His son, Sir John Macfarlane, assumed, about 1493, the secondary designation of captain of the clan, not being allowed by them the higher title of chief, as he was neither the descendant nor the representative of the ancient family who had held that dignity.

From that period the Macfarlanes invariably supported the earls of Lennox of the Stewart race. In 1544 Duncan, the then captain of Macfarlane, at the head of 300 of his clan, joined Matthew, earl of Lennox, and the earl of Glencairn (see page 649 of this volume), who had taken arms against the regent Arran, and was present with his followers when Glencairn was defeated at "the Butts" on Glasgow-muir, near where the infantry barracks of that city now stand. With the others, Macfarlane was forfeited, but, through the intercession of powerful friends, his estate was restored, and he obtained a remission under the privy seal. Lennox was forced to retire to England, where he married a niece of Henry VIII., and on his return to Scotland, with a considerable English force, Duncan sent to his assistance his relative, Walter Macfarlane of Tarbet, with seven score of his clan, who joined him at Dumbarton. These troops are said to have spoken both Gaelic and English. They were light footmen, well armed with coats of mail, bows and arrows, and two-handed swords, and were of much service to Lennox. Duncan fell at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, with a great number of his clan.

Andrew, his son, took a prominent part on the side of the regent Moray, and from his attachment to the house of Darnley, he and 300 of his followers fought against the queen at the battle of Langside, being almost the only Highland chief who did not range himself under the banners of the unfortunate Mary. He is said to have shown great valour on the occasion, and to have "stood the regent's party in great stead," for, as we are told by Holinshed, "In the hottest brunt of the fight, he came in with friends and countrymen, and so manfully gave in upon the flank of the queen's people, that he was a great cause of disordering them." "The clan boast of having taken at this battle three of Queen Mary's standards, which, they say, were preserved for a long time in the family." All the reward, however, that the chief got was an addition to his arms, the regent having bestowed upon him the crest of a demi-savage *proper*, holding in his dexter hand a sheaf of arrows, and pointing with his sinister hand to an imperial crown, *Or*, with the motto, "This I'll defend."

Although a small clan, the Macfarlanes were as turbulent and predatory in their way as their neighbours the Macgregors. By the Act of the Estates of 1587 they were declared to be one of the clans for whom the chief was made responsible; by another act passed in 1594, they were denounced as being in the habit of committing theft, robbery, and oppression; and in July 1624 many of the clan were tried and convicted of theft and robbery. Some of them were punished, some pardoned, while others were removed to the highlands of Aberdeenshire, and to Strathaven in Banffshire, where they assumed the names of Stewart, M'Caudy, Greisock, M'James, and M'Innes. Walter Macfarlane, grandson of the chief who fought at Langside, adhered to the cause of Charles I. He was twice besieged in his own house by the parliamentary forces, and his castle of Inveruglas was afterwards burned down by the English.

Of the lairds of Macfarlane there have been no fewer than twenty-three. The last of them went to North America, in the early part of the 18th century. A branch of the family settled in Ireland in the reign of James VII., and the headship of the clan is claimed by its representative, Macfarlane of Huntstown House, in the county of Dublin. The descendants of the ancient chiefs cannot now be traced, and the lands once possessed by them have passed into other hands.

Of one eminent member of the clan, the following notice is taken by Mr. Skene in his work on the Highlands of Scotland: He says, "It is impossible to conclude this sketch of the history of the Macfarlanes without alluding to the eminent antiquary, Walter Macfarlane of that ilk, who is as celebrated among historians as the indefatigable collector of the ancient records of the country, as his ancestors had been among the other Highland chiefs for their prowess in the field. The most extensive and valuable collections which his industry has been the means of preserving, form the best monument to his memory; and as long as the existence of the ancient records of the country, or a knowledge of its ancient history, remain an object of interest to any Scotsman, the name of Macfarlane will be handed down as one of its benefactors. The family itself, however, is now nearly extinct, after having held their original lands for a period of six hundred years."

MACFARLANE, ROBERT, a political and mis-

cellaneous writer, was born in Scotland in 1734, and received his education at the university of Edinburgh. At an early period of life he repaired to London, and for some years kept a school of considerable reputation at Walthamstow. He was engaged by Mr. Evans, the publisher, of Paternoster Row, to write a 'History of George III.,' the first volume of which was published in 1770. In consequence, however, of some misunderstanding, Mr. Evans employed another person to continue the work, the second volume of which appeared in 1782, and the third in 1794. On being afterwards reconciled to Mr. Evans, Macfarlane wrote a fourth volume of the History. He subsequently disclaimed the second and third volumes, and even disowned the first, in consequence of its having been much altered in a third edition. He was at one time editor of the Morning Chronicle and London Packet. Being an enthusiastic admirer of the Poems of Ossian, he translated them into Latin verse, and in 1769 published 'Temora,' as a specimen. In 1797 he published 'An Address to the People of the British Empire, on Public Affairs;' and in 1801 a translation of 'Buchanan's Dialogue, concerning the Rights of the Crown of Scotland;' with two Dissertations prefixed, one on the pretended identity of the Getes and Scythians, and the Goths and Scots; and the other vindicating the character of Buchanan as an historian. On the evening of August 8, 1804, during a Middlesex election, he was accidentally thrown under a carriage at Hammersmith, and died within half an hour of the injuries he received. At the time of his death, he had in the press 'An Essay on the Authenticity of Ossian, with the Poems printed in the original Gaelic, and an original translation,' which was published in 1807, under the sanction of the Highland Society of London.

M'Fie, the name of a former clan of the island of Colonsay, Argyleshire, a branch of the Soil Alpin, in Gaelic Clann Dhubhi, hence MacDuffie, softened into MacPhee. See MacPhee. The name implies a dark coloured tribe.

M'GAVIN, William, author of 'The Protestant,' was born August 12, 1773, on the farm of Darnlaw, in the parish of Auchinleck, Ayrshire, held by his father on lease from Boswell of Auchinleck. When about seven years of age he was sent for a short time to the parish school, and he never was at any other. In 1783 his parents removed to Paisley, and he was soon after employed as a drawboy to a weaver at a shilling per week. He next served an apprenticeship of four years to the weaving of silk, but subsequently he abandoned that trade, and in 1790 entered the service of Mr. John Neilson, printer and bookseller in Paisley. During the three years that he remained there, he applied himself assiduously to the improvement of his mind, and especially to acquiring a correct knowledge of the English language. In 1793 he went to assist his elder brother in the management of a school, of which he soon obtained the sole charge. He taught, besides, a scientific class, to which he delivered lectures on Geography, Astronomy, and some branches of Natural History. After being about two years and a half a schoolmaster, he quitted the profession, and commenced a small concern in the thread line, which was at one time the staple trade of Paisley. This also he was, in about two years, compelled to relinquish, and in January 1799 he was engaged as book-keeper and clerk to Mr. David Lamb, an American cotton merchant in Glasgow, to whose two sons he at the same time acted as tutor. In 1803, on Mr. Lamb's removal to America, the whole management of the business devolved upon him, and on the death of the father, he entered in 1813 into partnership with the son.

Mr. M'Gavin belonged to the Anti-burgher communion, and was a member of the congregation of the Rev. James Ramsay, whom he joined about 1800, on his quitting his charge, and subsequently assisted him in his endeavours to form an Independent or Congregational Church, by occasionally preaching for him. In April 1804 he was regularly ordained Mr. Ramsay's co-pastor. One of his sermons, entitled 'True Riches,' was published by the Religious Tract Society, and extensively circulated. He withdrew from the connection in 1807, and afterwards became an itinerant preacher, and an active director and assistant in the various benevolent and religious societies at Glasgow, and a popular speaker at their public meetings. In 1805 he married Miss Isabella Campbell, a lady from the West Indies, residing in Paisley, who had formerly been one of his

pupils. His business ultimately proved unprofitable, and in 1822 he was induced to undertake the Glasgow Agency of the British Linen Company's Bank, when his parnership with Mr. Lamb was dissolved. He had written various religious tracts and stories for the young before he commenced 'The Protestant,' a series of papers designed to expose the leading errors of the church of Rome, begun in 1818, and completed in 1822. This publication now forms four large 8vo volumes, and has passed through several editions. In consequence of the high character of the work, and the singular ability displayed in its pages, one of the most eminent bishops of the Church of England offered to give him holy orders, but this he declined. Some statements contained in it relative to the building of a Roman Catholic chapel in Glasgow led to an action for libel, at the instance of the priest who officiated there, when the latter obtained a verdict of £100 damages against the author, £20 against Mr. Sym, his informant, and one shilling against the printer. A public subscription produced £900 in Mr. M'Gavin's favour, and the whole expenses, including the sums in the verdict, having amounted to £1,200, the balance was paid from the profits of 'The Protestant.'

In 1827 Mr. M'Gavin edited an improved edition of John Howie's 'Scots Worthies,' with a preface and notes. Soon after he published a refutation of the peculiar views promulgated by Mr. Cobbett in his 'History of the Reformation,' and a similar exposure of the pernicious principles of Mr. Robert Owen. He also published a pamphlet entitled 'Church Establishments considered, in a Series of Letters to a Covenanter.' Shortly before his death, he superintended a new edition of 'Knox's History of the Reformation,' and wrote an introduction to the Rev. John Brown of Whitburn's 'Memorials of the Nonconformist Ministers of the Seventeenth Century.' Mr. M'Gavin died of apoplexy, August 23, 1832. A monument to his memory has been erected in the Necropolis of Glasgow. His posthumous works, with a memoir, were published in two volumes in 1834.

MACGEORGE, originally *Mac Jore*, the surname of an old family which, from an early period, was settled in Galloway. Towards the middle of the 17th century they had become divided into several branches—all landed proprietors and all in the same district, chiefly in the parish of Urr. One of these branches was Macgeorge of Cocklick, another Macgeorge of Culloch, and a third became proprietors afterwards of the lands of Auchenreoch and others. The name, at an early period spelt and pronounced *Macjore*, appears in that form on the tombstone of one of the families in the churchyard of Urr so late as the end of the 17th century. The inscription on this tombstone is interesting as showing the change in the writing of the name in the same family. It is as follows:—"John Macjore in Cartine died 28 Feb. 1691, aged 80: also John M'George of Cocklick his son. He died 17th June 1726 aged 69." There were two other branches, believed to be of the same family, in the county of Ayr—which was originally a part of Galloway. These branches originally spelt the name *Macjarrow*, and it so appears in the statute of 1 William and Mary, restoring the "memory, fame, and worldly honours" of above 400 of the victims of oppression during the twenty-three preceding years. In this roll the names are entered as *Macjarrow* of Perjarrow and *Macjarrow* of Altaberry. By the beginning of the 18th century the names of all these families had come to be spelt and pronounced *Macgeorge*. They appear to have been of Irish extraction. There were branches of several distinguished Irish families settled in Galloway, such as the clan Carthy (called in that district Macartney), and others; and the late Mr. Brydson, the author of an excellent work on Heraldry, is of opinion that the family of Macgeorge is descended from the ancient Irish clan *Mac Yoris*, which had settled, he says, at an early period, in Galloway, and which, in the time of Henry II., was reckoned among the great families of Ireland. This is confirmed by the manner in which the name at an early period was pronounced and spelt in Galloway.

One of the family was the Rev. William Macgeorge, minister of Heriot, whose sufferings in the cause of the Reformation are recorded by Wodrow in his Church History. Under date 1684 Wodrow, referring to the circuit at Dumfries, says: "The Rev. William Macgeorge, minister at Heriot, was before this circuit, and I have a hint of his sufferings from his worthy son, present minister of Pennycuik. Mr. Macgeorge, with many other honest and peaceable persons, was sorely persecuted by Mr. James Alexander, sheriff-depute of Dumfries this year. Along with Mr. Muirhead, one of the bailies of Dumfries, and several others, he was carried prisoner to Leith, and subjected to many hazards and severities. Mr. Macgeorge continued in prison till the middle of April 1685, when he was liberated upon bond to appear when called." The son of this gentleman, Mr. William Macgeorge, a person of much learning and piety, was for upwards of fifty years minister of the parish of Pennycuik. He was the author of several works, and, among others, there remains a volume of his sermons which was printed at Edinburgh in 1729. He died in 1745.

Another of the same family, John Macgeorge, afterwards of Auchenreoch and Larg, was also, like his kinsman, the minister of Heriot, a sufferer in the cause of the Reformation. He was born in 1660. At the age of eighteen he fought on the side of the patriots at the battle of Bothwell bridge, where he was made prisoner, and was, with others, carried to Edinburgh and confined in the deep aisle of Greyfriars church. As no male was allowed to communicate with the prisoners, several ladies occasionally brought them food and other necessaries, and one of these, by changing clothes with John Macgeorge, and remaining in his place, was the means of his effecting his escape. He fled to Ireland, where he remained for seven years, when he returned to Scotland and settled in his native district. The venerable Mr. Maxwell of Munches, formerly of Tyraughty, the head of an

old Catholic family, related to Mr. Brydson, towards the end of the 18th century, that when his (Mr. Maxwell's) widowed mother and her young family, of which he was one, were turned out of the castle of Buittle by the oppression of an unjust relative, and left without a place to shelter them, John Macgeorge of Auchenreoch invited and received them to his house without any application, built a house for them, and finally prosecuted their unnatural relative, and obtained for them the restitution of their just rights. "He," says the same authority, "who spontaneously performed so available a service for a Catholic lady and her unprotected family, had, for his firm adherence to the Presbyterian religion and the liberties of his country, been persecuted, proscribed, and exiled, and, when made prisoner in battle for the same cause, narrowly escaped an ignominious death." This John Macgeorge married, 1st, the daughter of Grierson of Lochinkit, by whom he had one son, William, whose daughter became the wife of Alexander Gordon of Crogo, whose descent will be found in the Peerage under the title of Kenmure. The only surviving child of that marriage, a daughter, married William Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn or Parton, the chief of an eminent Catholic family, whose eldest daughter, Mary, (the representative of Gordon of Crogo and of Macgeorge of Auchenreoch) married Sir James Gordon of Gordonston and Letterfourie, premier baronet of Scotland, and lineally descended from Adam, 2d son of 2d earl of Huntly and the Princess Jane, daughter of James I. Sir James died in 1813, and was succeeded by the 8th baronet. John Macgeorge married, 2dly, the daughter of John Hamilton of Auchenreoch, who is understood to have been of the family of the Hamiltons of Grange. From him John Macgeorge acquired the lands of Auchenreoch in 1715. The Hamiltons of Grange, originally of Cambuskeith, were lineally descended from Gilbert de Hamilton, the founder of the family, and the ancestor also of the ducal house of Hamilton. John Hamilton of Auchenreoch, with many of his family and relations, are buried in the churchyard of Kirkpatrick-Durham. The son of John Macgeorge by this marriage got from his father the lands of Larg, and married the daughter of Mr. Hill, minister of Kirkpatrick-Durham. The eldest son of that marriage, John Macgeorge, younger of Larg, had a son, Andrew Macgeorge, who was for nearly fifty years in practice as a writer in Glasgow. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Jackson, Esq., for many years provost of Dumfries, and grand-daughter of James Cochrane, Esq., of the family of the Cochranes of Dundonald. Mr. Macgeorge died in 1857, leaving issue.

Another of the family, in the 18th century, and related to Macgeorge of Auchenreoch, was John Macgeorge of Cocklick. He married the daughter of Mr. Hepburn, minister of the parish of Urr, who was the son of Sir Patrick Hepburn by Amelia daughter of Nisbet of Dirleton. Another daughter of this Mr. Hepburn married Carmichael of Mauldslie, by whom she had two sons, successively earls of Hyndford. The eldest son of John Macgeorge of Cocklick married Agnes, daughter of Dugald Maxwell of Cowhill, whose grandson and representative was (in 1813) Maxwell Campbell of Skerrington.

The arms of the family of Macgeorge are, Azure, three boars passant, or. The crest is a demi griffin, rampant, argent. The motto, *Pro veritate.*

MACGILL, surname of, see OXFURD, Viscount.

MACGILL, STEVENSON, D.D., an eminent and learned divine, the son of a pious Methodist, of the name of Thomas Macgill, a master shipbuilder at Port Glasgow, was born there on 19th January, 1765. His mother, who was also distinguished for her religious character, was Frances, a daughter of Mr. Welsh of Lochharet in East Lothian, and connected with the Maxwells of Newark Castle at Port Glasgow, and the family of Kilmahew at Cardross, on the opposite side of the frith of Clyde. He received the rudiments of his education in his native town, and being intended for the ministry in the Church of Scotland, in 1775, when little more than ten years old, he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where he continued during nine sessions, obtaining many literary honours, and distinguishing himself while at the divinity hall, particularly in biblical criticism and elocution, in both of which departments he continued to excel. From several of the professors he received much kindness and attention, particularly from Professor Young, so celebrated for his attainments in the literature of Greece, Professor Jardine, whose success as a teacher of logic was unrivalled, and Dr. Findlay, who, at that time, occupied the chair of divinity.

After being a private tutor in several gentlemen's families, he was, in 1790, by the presbytery of Paisley, licensed to preach the gospel. Soon after, through the interest of the Hon. Henry Erskine, he had the offer of the chair of civil history in the university of St. Andrews, in connexion with the pastoral charge of a small country parish. Being, however, opposed to pluralities, he declined the offer. He was ordained minister of the parish of Eastwood, in the presbytery of Paisley, on September 8th, 1791. There, for six years, he discharged the duties of a parochial clergyman with zeal and success, labouring in every way faithfully to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of his people, being particularly attentive to the religious and moral education of the young. While at Eastwood the infidel and republican principles developed by the first French revolution, began to show themselves among his parishioners, and, for their guidance, he published a letter under the title of 'The Spirit of the Times,' which is believed to have had a beneficial effect, and which his biographer characterizes as "exceedingly creditable to his intelligence and his judgment, at this early period of his life."

On October 12th, 1797, Mr. Macgill was translated to the Tron church of Glasgow, as successor to Mr. M'Call. In this new sphere of labour, he regularly visited his parish and the members of his congregation, and proved himself, in all respects, a faithful and laborious minister. In 1800 he took a leading part in forming the Glasgow Literary and Theological Society. Several of the essays which he read in that society, afterwards grew into important publications, and they were all eminently practical. Whilst in this parish, he began those exertions in behalf of prisons, the infirmary, the lunatic asylum, and other benevolent institutions of Glasgow, for which the rest of his life was so honourably distinguished. In 1807 the public prison of that city was built, on a greatly enlarged scale, in immediate contact with his parish. He established a library in it, and in 1809 he published his 'Thoughts on Prison Discipline,' which did honour to his character as a philanthropist, but which met the fate of many other works of a similar kind. The suggestions he made for the amelioration of the jails of our country were praised at the time, but were soon forgotten. In the same year appeared 'Considerations addressed to a Young Clergyman,' a work which was reprinted in America, and which his biographer regards as one of the most valuable works in the department of pastoral theology. The first conception of it is thought to have been a contribution, entitled 'The Student's Dream,' containing an allegorical representation of ministerial duty, which he sent, while a student of divinity, to a publication of the day. It was about this time also that he made an effort, in the way of church extension, to meet the spiritual wants of the city of Glasgow, which had then begun very much to increase both in population and extent. The presbytery of Glasgow took up the matter and pressed on the municipal authorities of the city the necessity of building three additional churches, but only one was erected, and that in 1817, eight years after.

In August 1814, he was appointed professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow, in the room of Dr. Findlay, being himself succeeded in the Tron church by Dr. Chalmers. During the long course of years in which he held this important chair, he discharged its duties with a fidelity and success unequalled. His zealous and pious labours had no insignificant share in bringing about that wonderful revival of evangelical religion within the Church of Scotland, which ultimately led to the disruption in 1843. As a professor, he was particularly distinguished by the soundness of his views upon the great truths of religion, and the importance which he attached to them in his public prelections, as well as by a deep insight into human character, and by his practical sagacity; qualities which he exerted with the happiest effect in the improvement of his students, while his private character was adorned by fervent piety, liberality and gentleness, coupled with a stern sense of justice, from which nothing could make him swerve. Dr. Burns remarks—"While the theological lectures of Dr. Macgill abounded in sound information, and enlarged views of evangelical truth; and while the practical tendency of the whole was highly favourable to the culture of the Christian graces, and the formation of pastoral habits, there can be no doubt that the fame of our revered friend, as a teacher of theology, belonged to him mainly in his character of a critic on the discourses of the students. In this department he stood pre-eminent. Judiciousness of remark, accurate discrimination, and strict impartiality, combined with the most friendly feelings towards the students, were his prominent features." When he came to the chair matters were in a sad state among the students. The reading of newspapers in the class-room, during the professor's lecture, was quite common; and studiousness and piety in a student were equally laughed at by his class-fellows. The introduction of a mild, but firm and dignified discipline, soon put an end to this. "A change was quickly apparent in the hall. Its moral atmosphere was purified; and under the associated influences of sound theology and enlightened piety, many young men were trained to the service of the sanctuary, who were among the most faithful and useful ministers of the Church of Scotland."

The subject of pluralities having begun to attract the attention of the church, in the assembly of 1817, an overture was passed, that a chair in any of the universities could not he held along

with a country charge. The union of such offices in large towns was, however, still left open to debate, and, when in 1823, Dr. Macfarlane was appointed by the Crown principal in the university of Glasgow, and immediately thereafter received a crown presentation to the charge of the Inner High Church or St. Mungo's parish of that city, Dr. Macgill recorded his objections in the minutes of the faculty, and took a leading part in opposing the induction in the presbytery, the synod, and the general assembly. In the two former courts the opposition was successful, and the presentation set aside, but in the latter their sentence was reversed, and the induction allowed. In all the discussions which took place in the church courts, in his time, on the subject of pluralities, he took a leading part. But he did not live to see the overture against such unions carried; for it was not till the assembly of 1842 that this much agitated question was finally disposed of.

It was chiefly through the exertions of Dr. Macgill, that, in 1824, a monument was erected in Glasgow to John Knox. It stands on the brow of the hill overlooking the High Church, now the Necropolis of that city. In 1826, and subsequent years, Dr. Macgill devoted much of his time to the subject of reform in the universities; his evidence before two royal commissions being admitted to be among the most valuable parts of the information and suggestions communicated. In 1828, he filled the office of moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. In 1834, he was one of those who were examined before a committee of the House of Commons on the subject of patronage, which he condemned in the most emphatic manner. In the following year he was appointed one of the deans of the chapel royal, in room of Dr. Inglis. As neither the deanery nor the chaplainship usually conjoined with it, involve any duty, but are merely honorary appointments in reward of distinguished merit, the fact of his having accepted of such a nomination was in no wise inconsistent with his sentiments on the subject of pluralities. The salary was only £50; and, small as it was, it would have been an appropriate aid to the Doctor—for, through misdirected benevolence of feeling, he had, for many years before his death, become deeply involved in pecuniary difficulties. The government of the day, however, were bent on economy; the salary was diverted to another purpose; and he consequently never enjoyed any of the emoluments of the deanery. Of his generosity, it is enough to say that he lived and laboured wholly for others, to whom his exertions and resources were equally devoted.

In 1838, he was occupied with a plan for the erection of a house of refuge in Glasgow, which was afterwards accomplished on a large scale; and one of the last public meetings which he attended was in connexion with the building of one of the extension churches. In the same year and in 1839 he published two volumes from his manuscripts, one of them on theological literature, and the other a volume of sermons.

Dr. Macgill's father died in 1804. His mother survived till 1829. He was then sixty-four years of age. As he himself never married, he had a sister living with him. The winter of 1839–40, though suffering from illness, he spent in the usual duties of his class, but by the end of the session he was laid up under fever, from over-exertion. During the following summer his health was so far restored that he projected a new edition of his 'Letters to a Young Clergyman,' but weakness gained upon him. He died on the morning of 18th August 1840, aged 75, and was buried in the College churchyard, Glasgow, where a monumental tablet of statuary marble, with a suitable inscription, has been erected to his memory. In 1842 appeared a memoir of him, by Robert Burns, D.D., formerly of Paisley, afterwards of Canada.

Dr. Macgill's works are:

The Spirit of the Times. 1794.

The Connection of Situation with Character considered, with a view to the Ministers of Religion. A Sermon. 1796.

Thoughts on Prisons. 1809.

Considerations addressed to a Young Clergyman, on some trials of Principles and Character which may arise in the course of his Ministry. 1809. 12mo.

Discourse on Elementary Education. 1811. 8vo.

A Collection of Sacred Translations, Paraphrases, and Hymns. 1813. 12mo.

Discourses and Essays. Edin., 1819. 12mo.

Lectures on Rhetoric and Criticism, and on subjects introductory to the Critical Study of the Scriptures. Edinburgh, 1838, 8vo.

A volume of Sermons. 1839.

A Lecture on the Jews, which he delivered at Glasgow in

1839, was published with the other Lectures, by several of the ministers of that city, on the same subject.

MACGILLIVRAY, the name of a minor sept, the distinctive badge of which was the red whortleberry. In the Gaelic its orthography is Mac Gilli breax, signifying the sons of the freckled lad. It was in alliance with, and under the protection of the Macintoshes, and considered a branch of the Clan Chattan.

The *Siol* (race of) *Gillivray*, like the Macdonalds, the Macdougalls, and various other clans in Argyleshire, appear to have sprung from the original stock of the *Siol Cuinn*, or race of Conn. Dr. Browne, following Mr. Skene, (*Highlands*, vol. ii., page 113) says: "From the Manuscript of 1450, we learn that, in the twelfth century, there lived a certain Gillebride, surnamed King of the Isles, who derived his descent from a brother of Suibne, the ancestor of the Macdonalds, who was slain in 1034, and the same authority deduces from Anradan or Henry, the son of this Gillebride, the Macneills, the Maclachlans, the Macewens, and the Maclairishes. The genealogy by which this Gillebride is derived from an ancestor of the Macdonalds in the beginning of the eleventh century, is, perhaps, of questionable authenticity; and so, indeed, are almost all others which have reference to a rude and barbarous age; but the traditionary affinity which is thus shown to have existed between these clans and the race of Somerled, at so early a period, would seem to countenance the notion that they had all originally sprung from the same stock. The original seat of this race appears to have been in Lochaber. It has received the name of Siol Gillebride or Gillivray, from the circumstance mentioned by an old sennachie of the Macdonalds, that in the time of Somerled, the principal surnames in that country were Macinnes and Macgillivray, which is the same as Macinnes. The different branches of this tribe, therefore, probably formed but one clan, under the denomination of the clan Gillivray. But on the conquest of Argyle by Alexander II., they were involved in the ruin which overtook all the adherents of Somerled; with the exception of the Macneills, who consented to hold their lands off the crown, and the Maclachlans, who regained their former consequence by means of marriage with an heiress of the Lamonds." (*Browne's History of the Highlands and Clans*, vol. iv. p. 451.) Logan says, it is a verbal perversion to make Macgillivray synonymous with Mac-Gillbrid, the son of Bridget's follower.

The chief of the principal branch of the Macgillivrays was designated from his estate of *Dun-ma-glass*, meaning 'the fort of the grey man's son.' In 1745, Macgillivray of Dunmaglass, or Drumnaglas, as it is sometimes written, was appointed by Lady Macintosh of Moy colonel of the Macintosh regiment which, in the absence of her husband, who was on the side of the government, she raised for Prince Charles Edward. At the battle of Culloden, the Macintoshes were the first of the clan regiments to advance to the attack of the duke of Cumberland's army, and they rushed forward with such impetuosity as nearly to annihilate its left wing. In this charge Colonel Macgillivray and all the officers, excepting three, were killed. His own immediate followers were about eighty.

In the island of Mull is a branch of the Macgillivrays designated of Beinn-na-Gall, 'the mountain of the stranger,' from the residence of its head. This branch is supposed to be descended from those in Lochaber and Morvern, who were dispersed on the conquest of Argyle by Alexander II. in 1222, and seem to have been otherwise called MacAonghais or MacInnes. One of this branch, named Martin Macgillivray, a clergyman, about 1640, was, in spite of his profession, in the habit of wearing a sword. Calling one day on Allan Maclean of Lochbuy, for his proportion of stipend, the latter refused to pay, asking, with a sneer, if he meant to enforce the demand by his sword. The clergyman answered in the affirmative, on which they drew, and Maclean was quickly brought to the ground. He immediately paid him the money, observing that he liked to see a man who could maintain his living by his sword.

The head of the Mull branch of the Macgillivrays fought at Sheriffmuir in 1715 on the side of the Pretender.

MACGILLIVRAY, WILLIAM, A.M. and LL.D., an eminent naturalist, and the author of several works in the department of natural science, particularly in ornithology, was appointed, in 1841, professor of natural history, and lecturer on botany, in Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, from which he received the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Before his appointment to that chair he was curator of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh. He was a member of the Wernerian Natural History Society; and of the Royal Physical Society of that city; also of the Natural History Society of Philadelphia. His great work, the 'History of British Birds, Indigenous and Migratory,' is in five volumes, the first of which appeared in 1848, and the last in 1852. The first three volumes contain his account of land birds, and in the 4th and 5th he treats of those which inhabit the waters. The knowledge of birds had not previously been definite or certain. They were arranged according to the outward form, for naturalists appeared to have proceeded in the inspection of them no farther than the plumage, beaks, legs, or claws. Thus, Linnæus grounded his system upon the shape of the feet and bill; Viellot, his upon the legs. Dr. Macgillivray was the first to carry out the investigation of their internal structure.

The fifth and last volume was published just immediately before his death, which took place on 4th September, 1852. It is from the amount of actual observation that the work is especially valuable. Whilst his health continued strong he had studied the habits of birds in all their places of resort, among rocks and islands, on the sandy shores of the sea, in the friths and estuaries, and on the inland waters. Their haunts and habits, the changes produced on them by the seasons, or other outward influences, their food, and their movements, are all described, in a manner as ge-

nial and attractive as it is complete and orderly, and where he could not speak from his own observation, he acknowledges his obligations to about twelve authors, whose means of information of particular families of birds were superior to his own. He himself had almost abandoned the idea of completing the work, but it was urged upon him, and finished nearly with his life. The preface to the fourth volume is dated from Torquay in Cornwall, whither he had gone to reside on account of failing health. He himself explains the circumstance by this simple and appropriate allusion:—"As the wounded bird seeks some quiet retreat, where, freed from the persecution of the pitiless fowler, it may pass the time of its anguish in forgetfulness of the outer world, so have I, assailed by disease, betaken myself to a sheltered nook, where, unannoyed by the piercing blasts of the north, I had been led to hope that my life might be protracted beyond the most dangerous season of the year."

His son, Mr. John Macgillivray, F.R.G.S., Naturalist on board H. M. S. Rattlesnake, published in 1852, in 2 vols., 'A Narrative of the Voyage of H. M. S. Rattlesnake during 1846-50, including Discoveries and Surveys in New Guinea, &c."

Dr. Macgillivray's works are.

The Travels and Researches of Alexander Von Humboldt. Edinburgh, 1832, 8vo.

Lives of eminent Zoologists from Aristotle to Linnæus. Edinburgh, 1834, 8vo.

The Rapacious Birds of Great Britain. Edin. 1836, 12mo.

A Manual of Geology. London, 1840, 16to.

A Manual of Botany. London, 1840, 16to.

A Manual of British Ornithology. London, 1840, 16to.

A History of the Molluscous Animals of the Counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff. London, 1843, 12mo.

British Ornithology, Manual of British Birds. London, 1846, 16to.

Withering's 'Arrangement of British Plants,' small edition.

The Conchologist's Text Book, six editions.

British Quadrupeds, forming the seventh volume of Sir William Jardine's 'Naturalist's Library.'

A paper 'On the Mammalia of Aberdeen and adjoining Counties,' and various papers on several species of shells.

The Natural History of Deeside and Braemar. Edited by Edwin Lankester, M.D., F.R.S. 1855. The MS. of this work was purchased by the queen, and printed by her command.

MACGREGOR, the name of a clan esteemed one of the purest of all the Celtic tribes, the distinctive badge of which was the pine. They were the principal sept of the Siol Alpin, and there can be no doubt of their unmixed and direct descent from the Albanich or Alpinian stock, which formed the aboriginal inhabitants of Scotland. They were once numerous in Balquhidder and Menteith, and also in Glenorchy, which appears to have been their original seat. An air of romance has been thrown around this particular clan from the exploits and adventures of the celebrated Rob Roy, and the cruel sufferings and proscriptions to which they were, at different times, subjected by the government.

Claiming a regal origin, their motto anciently was, "My race is royal." Griogar, said to have been the third son of Alpin, king of Scotland, who commenced his reign in 833, is mentioned as their remote ancestor, but it is impossible to trace their descent from any such personage, or from his eldest brother, Kenneth Macalpin, from whom they also claim to be sprung.

According to Buchanan of Auchmar, the clan Gregor were located in Glenorchy as early as the reign of Malcolm Canmore (1057—1093). As, however, they were in the reign of Alexander II. (1214—1249) vassals of the earl of Ross, Skene (*Highlands of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 245) thinks it probable that Glenorchy was given to them, when that monarch conferred a large extent of territory on that potent noble. Hugh of Glenorchy appears to have been the first of their chiefs who was so styled. Malcolm, the chief of the clan in the days of Bruce, fought bravely on the national side at the battle of Bannockburn. He accompanied Edward Bruce to Ireland, and being severely wounded at Dundalk, he was ever afterwards known as "the lame lord."

In the reign of David II., the Campbells managed to procure a legal title to the lands of Glenorchy; nevertheless, the Macgregors maintained, for a long time, the actual possession of them by the strong hand. They knew no other right than that of the sword, but, ultimately, that was found unavailing, and, at last, expelled from their own territory, they became an outlawed, lawless, and landless clan.

John Macgregor of Glenorchy, who died in 1390, is said to have had three sons: Patrick, his successor; John Dow, ancestor of the family of Glenstrae, who became the chiefs of the clan; and Gregor, ancestor of the Macgregors of Roro. Patrick's son, Malcolm, was compelled by the Campbells to sell the lands of Auchinrevach in Strathfillan, to Campbell of Glenorchy, who thus obtained the first footing in Breadalbane, which afterwards gave the title of earl to his family.

The principal families of the Macgregors, in process of time, except that of Glenstrae, who held that estate as vassals of the earl of Argyle, found themselves reduced to the position of tenants on the lands of Campbell of Glenorchy and other powerful barons. It being the policy of the latter to get rid of them altogether, the unfortunate clan were driven, by a continuous system of oppression and annoyance, to acts of rapine and violence, which brought upon them the vengeance of the government. The clan had no other means of subsistence than the plunder of their neighbours' property, and as they naturally directed their attacks chiefly against those who had wrested from them their own lands, it became still more the interest of their oppressors to represent to the king that nothing could put a stop to their lawless conduct, "save the cutting off the tribe of Macgregor root and branch." In 1488, soon after the youthful James IV. had ascended the throne which the murder of his father had rendered vacant, an act was passed "for staunching of thiftreif and other enormities throw all the realme;" evidently designed against the Macgregors, for among the barons to whom power was given for enforcing it, were Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, Neill Stewart of Fortingall, and Ewin Campbell of Strachur. At this time the Macgregors were still a numerous clan. Besides those in Glenorchy, they

were settled in great numbers in the districts of Breadalbane and Athol, and they all acknowledged Macgregor of Glenstrae, who bore the title of captain of the clan, as their chief.

With the view of reducing these branches, Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy obtained, in 1492, the office of bailiary of the crown lands of Disher and Toyer, Glenlyon, and Glendochart, and in 1502 he procured a charter of the lands of Glenlyon. "From this period," says Mr. Skene, (*Highlands*, vol. ii. p. 248,) "the history of the Macgregors consists of a mere list of acts of privy council, by which commissions are granted to pursue the clan with fire and sword, and of various atrocities which a state of desperation, the natural result of these measures, as well as a deep spirit of vengeance, against both the framers and executors of them, frequently led the clan to commit. These actions led to the enactment of still severer laws, and at length to the complete proscription of the clan."

But still the Macgregors were not subdued. Taking refuge in their mountain fastnesses, they set at defiance all the efforts made by their enemies for their entire extermination, and inflicted upon some of them a terrible vengeance. In 1589 they seized and murdered John Drummond of Drummondernoch, a forester of the royal forest of Glenartney, an act which forms the foundation of the incident detailed in Sir Walter Scott's 'Legend of Montrose.' The clan swore upon the head of the victim that they would avow and defend the deed in common. An outrage like this led at once to the most rigorous proceedings on the part of the crown. Fresh letters of fire and sword for three years were issued against the whole clan, and all persons were interdicted from harbouring or having any communication with them. Then followed the conflict at Glenfruin in 1603, when the Macgregors, under Alexander Macgregor of Glenstrae, their chief, defeated the Colquhouns, under the laird of Luss, and 140 of the latter were killed. The circumstances which led to, and the details of, this celebrated clan battle have been already given (see vol. i. of this work, p. 665). The force of the Colquhouns was more than double that of the Macgregors, and of the latter it is remarkable that John, the brother of the chief, and another person, alone were killed, though a number of them were wounded. Dugald Ciar Mhor, ancestor of Rob Roy, is said on this occasion to have exhibited extraordinary ferocity and courage.

Information of the disaster having been sent to the king by the laird of Luss, and the whole affair being misrepresented to his majesty, the clan Gregor were proclaimed rebels, and again intercommuned. The earl of Argyle, who had been appointed lieutenant and justiciary in the whole bounds inhabited by the Macgregors, was sent against them. About sixty of the clan made a brave stand at Bentoik against a party of 200, belonging to the clan Cameron, clan Nab, and Clanranald, under the command of Robert Campbell, son of the laird of Glenorchy, when Duncan Aberigh, one of the chieftains of the clan Gregor, with his son, Duncan, and seven gentlemen of Campbell's party, were killed.

Alexander Macgregor of Glenstrae, the chief, resisted for some time the strong combination formed against him, but, after suffering many privations, he at last surrendered, with some of his principal clansmen, to the earl of Argyle, on condition that he should be allowed a safe-conduct into England. He was, however, most basely betrayed by the earl. Sent under a guard across the borders, no sooner had he arrived at Berwick, than he was brought back to Edinburgh, and put in prison. At his trial on 26th January 1604, he was condemned to death, and executed at the Cross of that city with some of his followers, being, in consideration of his rank, suspended from a higher gallows than that on which hung the others. In relation to this betrayal and melancholy end of the unfortunate chief, there is the following entry in the MS. diary of Robert Birrell: "The 2 of October (1603,) Allester M'Gregour of Glainstre tane be the laird of Arkynles, bot escapit againe; bot efter, taken be the earle of Argyill the 4 of Januar; and brocht to Edinburghe the 9 of Januar 1604, with mae of 18 his friendis, M'Gregouris. He wes convoyit to Berwick be the gaird, conforme to the earlis promese; for he promesit to put him out of Scottis grund. Swa he keipit ane Hieland-manis promes; in respect he sent the gaird to convoy him out of Scottis grund: Bot thai wer not directit to pairt with him, bot to fetche him bak agane! The 18 of Januar, at evine, he come agane to Edinburghe; and vpone the 20 day, he was hangit at the croce, and ij (eleven) of his freindis and name, upone ane gallous: Himselff, being chieff, he wes hangit his awin hicht above the rest of his friendis." That Argyle had an interest in his death appears from a declaration, printed in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. ii. page 435, which the chief made before his execution, wherein he says that the earl had enticed him to commit several slaughters and disorders, and had endeavoured to prevail upon him to commit "sundrie mair."

Among other severe measures passed against this doomed clan was one which deprived them of their very name. By an act of the privy council dated 3d April 1603, all of the name of Macgregor were compelled, on pain of death, to adopt another surname, and all who had been engaged at the battle of Glenfruin, and other marauding expeditions detailed in the act, were prohibited, also under the pain of death, from carrying any weapon but a knife without a point to cut their victuals. They were also forbidden, under the same penalty of death, to meet in greater numbers than four at a time. The earls of Argyle and Athol were charged with the execution of these enactments, and it has been shown how the former carried out the task assigned to him. With regard to the ill-fated chief so treacherously "done to death" by him, the following interesting tradition is related: His son, while out hunting one day, met the young laird of Lamont travelling with a servant from Cowal towards Inverlochy. They dined together at a house on the Black-mount, between Tyndrum and King's house; but having unfortunately quarrelled during the evening, dirks were drawn, and the young Macgregor was killed. Lamont instantly fled, and was closely pursued by some of the clan Gregor. Outstripping his foes, he reached the house of the chief of Glenstrae, whom he besought earnestly, without stating his crime, to afford him protection. "You are safe with me," said the chief, "whatever you may have done." On the pursuers arriving, they informed the unfortunate father of what had occurred, and demanded the murderer; but Macgregor refused to deliver him up, as he had passed his word to protect him. "Let none of you dare to injure the man," he exclaimed, "Macgregor has promised him safety, and, as I live, he shall be safe while with me." He afterwards, with a party of his clan, escorted the youth home; and, on bidding him farewell, said, "Lamont, you are now safe on your own land. I cannot, and I will not protect you farther! Keep away from my people; and may God forgive you for what you have done!" Shortly afterwards the name of Macgregor was proscribed, and the chief of Glenstrae became a wanderer without a name or a home. But the laird of Lamont, remembering that he owed his life to him, hastened to protect the old chief and his family, and not only received the fugitives into his house, but shielded them for a time from their enemies.

Logan states that on the death of Alexander, the executed chief, without surviving lawful issue, the clan, then in a state of disorder, elected a chief, but the head of the collateral branch, deeming Gregor, the natural son of the late chief, better entitled to the honour, without ceremony dragged the chief-elect from his inaugural chair in the kirk of Strathfillan, and placed Gregor therein, in his stead.

The favourite names assumed by the clan while compelled to relinquish their own, were Campbell, Graham, Stewart, and Drummond. Their unity as a clan remained unbroken, and they even seemed to increase in numbers, notwithstanding all the oppressive proceedings directed against them. These did not cease with the reign of James VI., for under Charles I. all the enactments against them were renewed, and yet in 1644, when the marquis of Montrose set up the king's standard in the Highlands, the clan Gregor, to the number of 1,000 fighting men, joined him, under the command of Patrick Macgregor of Glenstrae, their chief. In reward for their loyalty, at the Restoration the various statutes against them were annulled, when the clan were enabled to resume their own name. In the reign of William III. however, the penal enactments against them were renewed in their full force. The clan were again proscribed, and compelled once more to take other names.

According to Buchanan of Auchmar, the direct male line of the chiefs became extinct in the reign of the latter monarch, and the representation fell, by "a formal renunciation of the chiefship," into the branch of Glengyle. Of this branch was the celebrated ROB ROY, that is, Red Rob, who assumed the name of Campbell under the proscriptive act. Born about 1660, he was the younger son of Donald Macgregor of Glengyle, a lieutenant-colonel in the service of King James VII., by his wife, the daughter of William Campbell of Glenfalloch, the third son of Sir Robert Campbell of Glenorchy. Rob Roy himself married Helen-Mary, the daughter of Macgregor of Comar. His own designation was that of Inversnaid, but he seems to have acquired a right to the property of Craig Royston, a domain of rock and forest lying on the east side of Loch Lomond. He became tutor to his nephew, the head of the Glengyle branch, then in his minority, and who claimed the chiefship of the clan.

Like many other Highland gentlemen, Rob Roy was a trader in cattle or master drover, and in this capacity, he had borrowed several sums of money from the duke of Montrose, but becoming insolvent, he absconded. In June 1712 an advertisement appeared for his apprehension, and he was involved in prosecutions, which nearly ruined him. Some messengers of the law who visited his house in his absence are said to have abused his wife in a most shameful manner, and she, being a high-spirited woman, incited her husband to acts of vengeance. At the same time she gave vent to her feelings in a fine piece of pipe music, still well known by the name of "Rob Roy's Lament." As the duke had contrived to get possession of Rob's lands of Craig Royston, he was driven to become the "bold outlaw" which he is represented in song and story.

"Determined," says General Stewart of Garth, "that his grace should not enjoy his lands with impunity, he collected a band of about twenty followers, declared open war against him, and gave up his old course of regular droving, declaring that the estate of Montrose should in future supply him with cattle, and that he would make the duke rue the day he quarrelled with him. He kept his word; and for nearly thirty years—that is, till the day of his death—regularly levied contributions on the duke and his tenants, not by nightly depredations, but in broad day, and in a systematic manner; on an appointed time making a complete sweep of all the cattle of a district—always passing over those not belonging to the duke's estate, or the estates of his friends and adherents; and having previously given notice where he was to be on a certain day with his cattle, he was met there by people from all parts of the country, to whom he sold them publicly. These meetings, or trysts, as they were called, were held in different parts of the country; sometimes the cattle were driven south, but oftener to the north and west, where the influence of his friend the duke of Argyle protected him. When the cattle were in this manner driven away, the tenants paid no rent, so that the duke was the ultimate sufferer. But he was made to suffer in every way. The rents of the lower farms were partly paid in grain and meal, which was generally lodged in a storehouse or granary, called a *girnal*, near the Loch of Monteath. When Macgregor wanted a supply of meal, he sent notice to a certain number of the duke's tenants to meet him at the girnal on a certain day, with their horses to carry home his meal. They met accordingly, when he ordered the horses to be loaded, and, giving a regular receipt to his grace's storekeeper for the quantity taken, he marched away, always entertaining the people very handsomely, and careful never to take the meal till it had been lodged in the duke's storehouse in payment of rent. When the money rents were paid, Macgregor frequently attended. On one occasion, when Mr. Graham of Killearn, the factor, had collected the tenants to pay their rents, all Rob Roy's men happened to be absent, except Alexander Stewart, called 'the bailie.' With this single attendant he descended to Chapel Errock, where the factor and the tenants were assembled. He reached the house after it was dark, and, looking in at a window, saw Killearn, surrounded by a number of the tenants, with a bag full of money which he had received, and was in the act of depositing it in a press or cupboard, at the same time saying that he would cheerfully give all he had in the bag for Rob Roy's head. This notification was not lost on the outside visitor, who instantly gave orders in a loud voice to place two men at each window, two at each corner, and four at each of two doors, thus appearing to have twenty men. Immediately the door opened, and he walked in with his attendant close behind, each armed with a sword in his right and a pistol in his left hand, and with dirks and pistols slung in their belts. The company started up, but he desired them to sit down, as his business was only with Killearn, whom he ordered to hand down the bag and put it on the table. When this was done, he desired the money to be counted, and proper receipts to be drawn out, certifying that he received the money from the duke of Montrose's agent, as the duke's property, the tenants having paid their rents, so that no after demand could be made on them on account of this transaction; and finding that some of the people had not obtained receipts, he desired the factor to grant them immediately, 'to show his grace,' said he, 'that it is from him I take the money, and not from these honest men who have paid him.' After the whole was concluded, he ordered supper, saying that, as he had got the purse, it was proper he should pay the bill; and after they had drank heartily together for several hours, he called his bailie to produce his dirk, and lay it naked on the table. Killearn was then sworn that he would not move, nor direct any one else to move, from that spot for an hour after the departure of Macgregor, who thus cautioned him—'If you break your oath, you know what you are to expect in the next world, and in this,' pointing to his dirk. He then walked away, and was beyond pursuit before the hour expired."

At the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, in spite of the obligations which he owed to the indirect protection of the duke of Argyle, Rob Roy's Jacobite partialities induced him to join the rebel forces under the earl of Mar.

On this occasion none of the Clan Gregor, except the sept of Ciar Mohr, to which Rob Roy belonged, took up arms for the Chevalier, though they were joined by connexions of the family, and among others by Leckie of Croy-Leckie, a large landed proprietor in Dumbartonshire, who had married a daughter of Donald M'Gregor, by his wife the daughter of Campbell of Glenfalloch, and who was thus the brother-in-law of Rob Roy. "They were not," says Sir Walter Scott, "commanded by Rob Roy, but by his nephew already mentioned, Gregor Macgregor, otherwise called James Grahame of Glengyle, and still better remembered by the Gaelic epithet of *Ghlune Dhu*, i. e. Black Knee, from a black spot on one of his knees, which his Highland garb rendered visible. There can be no question, however, that being then very young, Glengyle must have acted on most occasions by the advice and direction of so experienced a leader as his uncle. The Macgregors assembled in numbers at that period, and began even to threaten the lowlands towards the lower extremity of Loch Lomond. They suddenly seized all the boats which were upon the lake, and, probably with a view to some enterprize of their own, drew them overland to Inversnaid, in order to intercept the progress of a large body of west country whigs who were in arms for the government, and moving in that direction. The whigs made an excursion for the recovery of the boats. Their forces consisted of volunteers from Paisley, Kilpatrick, and elsewhere, who, with the assistance of a body of seamen, were towed up the river Leven in long boats belonging to the ships of war then lying in the Clyde. At Luss, they were joined by the forces of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, and James Grant, his son-in-law, with their followers, attired in the Highland dress of the period, which is picturesquely described. The whole party crossed to Craig Royston, but the Macgregors did not offer combat. If we were to believe the account of the expedition given by the historian Rae, they leaped on shore at Craig Royston with the utmost intrepidity, no enemy appearing to oppose them, and, by the noise of their drums, which they beat incessantly, and the discharge of their artillery and small arms, terrified the Macgregors, whom they appear never to have seen, out of their fastnesses, and caused them to fly in a panic to the general camp of the Highlanders at Strathfillan. The low-country men succeeded in getting possession of the boats, at a great expenditure of noise and courage, and little risk of danger.

"After this temporary removal from his old haunts, Rob Roy was sent by the earl of Mar to Aberdeen, to raise, it is believed, a part of the clan Gregor, which is settled in that country. These men were of his own family (the race of the Ciar Mohr). They were the descendants of about three hundred Macgregors whom the earl of Moray, about the year 1624, transported from his estates in Monteith to oppose against his enemies the Macintoshes, a race as hardy and restless as they were themselves. We have already stated that Rob Roy's conduct during the insurrection of 1715 was very equivocal. His person and followers were in the Highland army, but his heart seems to have been with the duke of Argyle's. Yet the insurgents were constrained to trust to him as their only guide, when they marched from Perth towards Dunblane, with the view of crossing the Forth at what are called the Fords of Frew, and when they themselves said he could not be relied upon.

"This movement to the westward, on the part of the insurgents, brought on the battle of Sheriffmuir; indecisive, indeed, in its immediate results, but of which the duke of Argyle reaped the whole advantage. In this action, it will be recollected that the right wing of the Highlanders broke and cut to pieces Argyle's left wing, while the clans on the left of Mar's army, though consisting of Stewarts, Mackenzies, and Camerons, were completely routed. During this medley of flight and pursuit, Rob Roy retained his station on a hill in the centre of the Highland position; and, though it is said his attack might have decided the day, he could not be prevailed upon to charge. This was the more unfortunate for the insurgents, as the leading of a party of the Macphersons had been committed to Macgregor. This, it is said, was owing to the age and infirmity of the chief of that name, who, unable to lead his clan in person, objected to his heir apparent, Macpherson of Nord, discharging his duty on that occasion; so that the tribe, or a part of them, were brigaded with their allies, the Macgregors. While the favourable moment for action was gliding away unemployed, Mar's positive orders reached Rob Roy that he should presently attack. To which he coolly replied, 'No, no, if they cannot do it without me, they cannot do it with me.' One of the Macphersons, named Alexander, one of Rob's original profession, *videlicet* a drover, but a man of great strength and spirit, was so incensed at the inactivity of his temporary leader, that he threw off his plaid, drew his sword, and called out to his clansmen, 'Let us endure this no longer! if he will not lead you, I will.' Rob Roy replied, with great coolness, 'Were the question about driving Highland stots or kyloes, Sandie, I would yield to your superior skill; but as it respects the leading of men, I must be allowed to be the better judge.' 'Did the matter respect driving Glen-Eigas stots,' answered Macpherson, 'the question with Rob would not be, which was to be last, but which was to be foremost.' Incensed at this sarcasm, Macgregor drew his sword, and they would have fought upon the spot if their friends on both sides had not interfered. But the moment of attack was completely lost. Rob did not, however, neglect his own private interest on the occasion. In the confusion of an undecided field of battle, he enriched his followers by plundering the baggage and the dead on both sides. The fine old satirical ballad on the battle of Sheriffmuir, does not forget to stigmatize our hero's conduct on this memorable occasion:

'Rob Roy he stood watch
On a hill for to catch
The booty, for aught that I saw, man;
For he ne'er advanced
From the place where he stanced,
Till nae mair was to do there at a', man.'

"Notwithstanding the sort of neutrality which Rob Roy had continued to observe during the progress of the rebellion, he did not escape some of its penalties. He was included in the act of attainder, and the house in Breadalbane, which was his place of retreat, was burned by General Lord Cadogan, when, after the conclusion of the insurrection, he marched through the Highlands to disarm and punish the offending clans. But upon going to Inverary with about forty or fifty of his followers, Rob obtained favour, by an apparent surrender of their arms to Colonel Patrick Campbell of Finnah, who furnished them and their leader with protections under his hand. Being thus in a great measure secured from the resentment of government, Rob Roy established his residence at Craig Royston, near Loch Lomond, in the midst of his own kinsmen, and lost no time in resuming his private quar-

rel with the duke of Montrose. For this purpose, he soon got on foot as many men, and well armed too, as he had yet commanded. He never stirred without a body guard of ten or twelve picked followers, and without much effort could increase them to fifty or sixty." (*Introduction to Rob Roy.*)

For some years he continued to levy black-mail from those whose cattle and estates he protected, and although an English garrison was stationed at Inversnaid, near Aberfoyle, his activity, address, and courage continually saved him from falling into their hands. The year of his death is uncertain, but it is supposed to have been after 1738. He died at an advanced age in his bed, in his own house at Balquhidder. When he found death approaching, "he expressed," says Sir Walter Scott, "some contrition for particular parts of his life. His wife laughed at these scruples of conscience, and exhorted him to die like a man, as he had lived. In reply, he rebuked her for her violent passions, and the counsels she had given him. 'You have put strife,' he said, 'between me and the best men of the country, and now you would place enmity between me and my God.' There is a tradition noway inconsistent with the former, if the character of Rob Roy be justly considered, that, while on his deathbed, he learned that a person with whom he was at enmity, proposed to visit him. 'Raise me from my bed,' said the invalid, 'throw my plaid around me, and bring me my claymore, dirk, and pistols —it shall never be said that a foeman saw Rob Roy Macgregor defenceless and unarmed.' His foeman, conjectured to be one of the Maclarens, entered and paid his compliments, inquiring after the health of his formidable neighbour. Rob Roy maintained a cold haughty civility during their short conference, and as soon as he had left the house, 'Now,' he said, 'all is over,—let the piper play *Ha til mi tulidh*,' (we return no more), and he is said to have expired before the dirge was finished." The grave of Macgregor, in the churchyard of Balquhidder, is distinguished by a rude tombstone, over which a sword is carved.

THE CHURCHYARD OF BALQUHIDDER.

Rob Roy had five sons, Coll, Ronald, James, called James Roy, after his father, and James Mohr, or big James, from his height, Duncan, and Robert, called Robin Oig, or young Robin. Shortly after his death, as Sir Walter Scott tells us, "the ill-will which the Macgregors entertained against the Maclarens again broke out, at the instigation, it was said, of Rob's widow. Robin Oig, her youngest son, swore that as soon as he could get back a certain gun which had belonged to his father, and had been sent to Doune to be repaired, he would shoot Maclaren, for having presumed to settle on his mother's land. He was as good as his word, and shot Maclaren when between the stilts of his plough, wounding him mortally." The gun with which he did the deed afterwards came into the possession of Sir Walter Scott, and was placed in Abbotsford. This happened about 1736. Robin Oig absconded, and was outlawed by the high court of justiciary. His brothers, however, James and Ronald, with the doctor who had been called in to attend the wounded Maclaren, Callam Macinleister by name, were brought to trial for the murder. But as it could not be shown that they were accessory to the crime, the jury found a verdict of not proven. Ronald and James, however, being reputed thieves, were ordered to find caution to the extent of £200, for their good behaviour for seven years. Robin Oig had enlisted into the 42d regiment, and was present at the battle of Fontenoy, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was exchanged, and returned to Scotland. He married a daughter of Graham of Drunkie, but his wife died a few years afterwards.

On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1745, the clan Gregor adhered to the cause of the Pretender. A Macgregor regiment, 300 strong, was raised by Robert Macgregor of Glencairnock, who was generally considered as chief of the clan, which joined the prince's army. The branch of *Ciar Mohr*, however, regarded William Macgregor Drummond of Bohaldie, then in France, as their head, and a separate corps formed by them, commanded by Glengyle, and James Roy Macgregor, united themselves to the levies of the titular duke of Perth. James assuming the name of Drummond, the duke's

family name, instead of that of Campbell. This corps was the relics of Rob Roy's band, and with only twelve men of it, James Roy, who seems to have held the rank of captain or major, succeeded in surprising and burning, for the second time, the fort at Inversnaid, constructed for the express purpose of keeping the country of the Macgregors in order.

At the battle of Prestonpans, the duke of Perth's men and the Macgregors composed the centre. Armed only with scythes, this party cut off the legs of the horses, and severed, it is said, the bodies of their riders in twain. Captain James Roy, at the commencement of the battle, received five wounds. Two bullets went through his body, and laid him prostrate on the earth. That his men might not be discouraged by his fall, he raised himself from the ground, and resting his head upon his hand, called out to them, "My lads, I am not dead! —by God, I shall see if any of you does not do his duty!" The Macgregors instantly fell on the flank of the English infantry, which immediately gave way. James Roy recovered from his wounds, and rejoined the prince's army with six companies. He was present at the battle of Culloden, and after that defeat the clan Gregor returned in a body to their own country, when they dispersed. James Roy was attainted for high treason, but from some letters of his, published in Blackwood's Magazine for December 1817, vol. ii. page 228, it appears that he had entered into some communication with the government, as he mentions having obtained a pass from the lord-justice-clerk in 1747, which was a sufficient protection to him from the military.

Rob Roy's youngest son, Robin Oig, already mentioned, the subject of the old Scots song, beginning,

"Rob Roy from the Highlands cam',"

was executed at Edinburgh in February 1753, for the abduction and rape of Jane Kay, heiress of Edenbellie. His brother, James Macgregor Drummond, was also tried capitally for assisting him in the crime, but escaping from prison before sentence, he was outlawed. The account of their trial is given at length in 'Maclaurin's Criminal Trials.' Another brother, Duncan Macgregor or Drummond, was brought to trial for being concerned in the abduction of Jane Kay, but the jury found him not guilty.

On James Roy's arrival in France, he seems to have been in very poor circumstances, as he addressed a letter to Mr. Edgar, secretary to the Chevalier de St. George, dated Boulogne-sur-Mer, May 22d, 1753, craving assistance "for the support of a man who has always shown the strongest attachment to his majesty's person and cause;" and enclosing the following certificate: "Boulogne-sur-Mer, May ye 22d, 1753. We the underwritten certify that it consists with our knowledge, that James Drummond, son to the late Rob Roy, was employ'd in the Prince Regent's affairs by James, duke of Perth, before his Royal Highness' arrival in Scotland, and that afterwards he behaved with great bravery in several battles, in which he received many dangerous wounds. (Signed) Strathallan, Charles Boyd, Willm. Drummond." To relieve his necessities, James ordered his banker at Paris to pay Macgregor 300 livres, in reference to which Lord Strathallan thus writes to Edgar, from Boulogne-sur-Mer, on 6th September 1753:—"I had the honour of yours some time ago, and deferred writing you until I heard about the 300 livres for Mr. Drummond (Macgregor); but I have never heard any more of it. I immediately acquainted Mr. D. with the contents of your letter. The attestation I signed was only as to his courage and personal bravery, for as to anything else, I would be sorry to answer for him, as he has but an indifferent character as to real honesty." (*Stuart Papers.*)

On the 20th of the same month and year James Roy sent a petition to Prince Charles Edward, pleading his services to the cause of the Stuarts, ascribing his exile to the persecution of the Hanoverian government, without any allusion to the affair of Jane Kay, or his outlawry by the high court of justiciary. It was forwarded by Macgregor Drummond of Bohaldie, the acknowledged chief, as already stated, of the Ciar Mohr branch of the clan Gregor.

James Roy was subsequently employed by the friends of Mr. Campbell of Glenure who, on being appointed factor for government on the forfeited estates of Stewart of Ardshiel, was shot dead by an assassin as he passed through the wood of Lettermore, to trepan Allan Breck Stewart, a kinsman of the deceased, the supposed murderer, who had taken refuge in France, and convey him to England. Allan Breck, however, forewarned of his danger, escaped; but James Roy, availing himself of a permission he had received to return to Britain, made a journey to London, and had an interview, according to his own statement, with Lord Holdernesse, secretary of state. The latter and the under secretary offered him, he says, a situation in the government service, which he rejected, as he avers his acceptance of it would have been a disgrace to his birth, and would have rendered him a scourge to his country. On this he was ordered instantly to quit England. On his return to France, an information was lodged against him by Macdonnell of Lochgarry, before the high bailie of Dunkirk, accusing him of being a spy. In consequence, he was obliged to quit that town and proceed to Paris, with only thirteen livres in his pocket. In his last letter to his acknowledged chief, Macgregor of Bohaldie, dated at Paris, 25th September, 1754, he describes himself as being in a state of extreme destitution, and expresses his anxiety to obtain some employment as a breaker and breeder of horses, or as a hunter or fowler, "till better cast up." In a postscript he asks his chief to lend him his bagpipes, "to play some melancholy tunes." He died about a week after writing this letter, it is supposed of absolute starvation.

It was not till 1784 that the oppressive acts against the Macgregors, which, however, for several years had fallen into desuetude, were rescinded by the British parliament, when they were allowed to resume their own name, and were restored to all the rights and privileges of British citizens. A deed was immediately entered into, subscribed by 826 persons of the name of Macgregor, recognising John Murray of Lanrick, representative of the family of Glencarnock, as their chief, Murray being the name assumed, under the Proscriptive act, by John Macgregor, who was chief in 1715. Although he secretly favoured the rebellion of that year, the latter took no active part in it; but Robert, the next chief, mortgaged his estate, to support the cause of the Stuarts, and he commanded that portion of the clan who acknowledged him as their head in the rebellion of 1745. Altogether, with the Ciar Mohr branch, the Macgregors could then muster 700 fighting men. To induce Glencarnock's followers to lay down their arms, the duke of Cumberland authorized Mr. Gordon, at that time minister of Alva, in Strathspey, to treat with them, offering them the restoration of their name, and other favours, but the chief replied that they could not desert the cause. They chose rather to risk all, and die with the characters of honest men, than live in infamy, and disgrace their posterity.

After the battle of Culloden, the chief was long confined in Edinburgh castle, and on his death in 1758, he was succeeded by his brother Evan, who held a commission in the 41st regiment, and served with distinction in Germany. His

son, John Murray of Lanrick, was the chief acknowledged by the clan, on the restoration of their rights in 1784. He was a general in the East India Company's service, and auditor-general in Bengal. Created a baronet of Great Britain 23d July 1795, he resumed in 1822 the original surname of the family, Macgregor, by royal license. He died the same year. His next brother, Alexander Macgregor Murray, was colonel of the royal Clan-Alpin fencibles, when that regiment was raised in 1799. A younger brother, Robert, was lieutenant-colonel, and a great number of the clan Gregor formed part of it. The Clan-Alpin fencibles were disbanded in 1802. Another brother, Peter, colonel in the East India Company's service, and adjutant-general of the Bengal army, was killed on board of the Lord Nelson, East Indiaman. Colonel Alexander Macgregor Murray's son, also named Alexander, attained to the rank of major-general in the army.

Sir John Murray Macgregor's only son, Sir Evan John Macgregor, second baronet, was born in January 1785. He was a major-general in the army, K.C.B., and G.C.H., and governor-general of the Windward Isles. He died at his seat of government 14th June 1841. By his wife, Lady Elizabeth Murray, daughter of John, fourth duke of Athol, he had five sons and four daughters.

His eldest son, Sir John Athol Bannatyne Macgregor, third baronet, born 20th January 1810, was lieutenant-governor of the Virgin islands, and died at Tortola, his seat of government, 11th May, 1851. He had four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Sir Malcolm Murray Macgregor, fourth baronet, born 29th August, 1834, and styled of Macgregor, county Perth, is an officer in the royal navy. The modern motto of the family is "E'en do, but spair nocht."

Another family of the name of Macgregor enjoys a baronetcy, conferred, on 17th March 1828, on Patrick Macgregor, son of James Macgregor of Ballimore, Inverness-shire, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Grant of Tullochgorm, He had filled the situation of sergeant-surgeon to the king, and personal surgeon to the duke of York. He died two months after being created a baronet. His eldest son, Sir William, second baronet, was a captain in the 93d Highlanders. He died, unmarried, 29th March, 1846, and was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Sir Charles Macgregor, third baronet, born in 1819, graduated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, vicar and rural dean of the diocese of Lincoln; married, with issue.

Many persons of the name of Macgregor have distinguished themselves, particularly in the military service of the country. Among these may be mentioned Colonel Robert Macgregor of the 88th regiment, who was renowned for his personal bravery. He was a native of Edinburgh, and entered the army as a volunteer in the 57th foot, and with that regiment proceeded to the West Indies. He was present at the reduction of St. Lucie, and was appointed by Sir Ralph Abercromby to an ensigncy in the 27th. He subsequently purchased a company in the 88th regiment, and accompanied it to the East Indies. He afterwards served in Egypt, and in 1806, his regiment formed part of General Crawford's expedition to Buenos Ayres. I 1808, he proceeded to the Peninsula, and was severely wounded at the battle of Busaco. He died in December 1835.

An adventurer of this name, Sir Gregor Macgregor, at one time rendered himself remarkable by his exploits in South America, and particularly by his obtaining the sovereign sway in Poyais, a fertile tract of land, on the Mosquito shore, near the bay of Honduras, with a capital of the same name. He was originally an officer in the British army, and served with distinction in Spain. In 1816 he was very active in the Venezuelan revolution, and in 1817 he took possession of Amelia island, on the coast of Florida, then belonging to Spain. In 1819, he attacked Portobello, which he captured, but was soon after surprised in his bed, and obliged to escape out of a window. Some years subsequently he settled among the Poyais, a warlike race of Indians, who had maintained their independence, and having gained their confidence he was chosen by them their cacique. In this capacity he encouraged commerce, founded schools, &c. In 1824 as cacique of Poyais he procured a loan in London from respectable houses. Strangeway, his aide-de-camp, published at Edinburgh in 1824, a Sketch of the Mosquito Shore, including the territory of Poyais, in which there are many interesting particulars regarding this enterprising member of the house of Macgregor.

On the roll of baronets of Great Britain is a family of the name of M'Grigor. Sir James M'Grigor of Camden Hill, Kensington, Middlesex, M.D., F.R.S., the son of Colquhoun M'Grigor, Esq., a merchant in Aberdeen; born in 1771, entered the medical department of the army in 1793. In 1796 he was chief of the medical staff in Grenada, and after filling the same office in India, in Egypt, and in the Walcheren expedition, in 1811 he joined the army in the Peninsula, and was particularly distinguished by the duke of Wellington in his despatches after the surrender of Badajoz and the battle of Vittoria. Knighted in 1814; in 1815 placed at the head of the medical board; in 1831 created a baronet of Great Britain. He died in 1858. His son, Sir Charles Roderick M'Grigor, 2d baronet, born in 1811, married youngest daughter of Major-general Sir Robert Nickle, descended from the Nichols of Roxburghshire; issue 2 sons and 3 daughters.

MACINTOSH, the name of one of the two principal branches of the clan Chattan, the Macphersons, or clan Vurich being the other. The Macintoshes are supposed to have derived their name from the Gaelic word *toisich*, meaning properly the first or front, and applied to the oldest cadet of a family, as, from the earliest times, he held the highest rank in the clan, next to the chief, and was its leader in battle. The title of captain or leader of the clan was afterwards substituted for it, when it was confined principally to three clans, namely, the clan Chattan, the clan Cameron, and the clan Ranald. "It is evident," says Mr Skene, "that a title which was not universal among the Highlanders must have arisen from peculiar circumstances connected with those clans in which it is first found; and when we examine the history of these clans, there can be little doubt that it was simply a person who had, from various causes, become *de facto* head of the clan, while the person possessing the hereditary right to that dignity remained either in a subordinate situation, or else for the time disunited from the rest of the clan." (*Skene's Highlanders*, vol. ii. pp. 177, 178.)

The original possessions of the clan Chattan included the whole of Badenoch, the greater part of Lochaber, and the districts of Strathnairn and Strathdairn, which formed a portion of the ancient maordom of Moray. It is said to have derived its name from Gillichattan-more, its founder and head. The armorial bearings of all the clan Chattan exhibit the cat as their crest, with the motto, "Touch not the Cat, but the Glove," but here meaning without. The badge of the Macintoshes is the red whortleberry, while that of the Macphersons is the box evergreen. At an early period these

two tribes separated, and the chiefship of the clan became a disputed point between them, one portion acknowledging Macintosh of Macintosh as their head, and the other Macpherson of Cluny. According to the Gaelic manuscript of 1450, discovered in the Advocates' library by Mr. Skene in 1846, and now frequently quoted in Celtic genealogies, the Macphersons and the Macintoshes are descended from Neachtan and Neill, the two sons of Gillichattan-more. The Macintoshes themselves, however, claim a different descent. They say that their ancestor was Macduff, earl of Fife, and that about the end of the 13th century they obtained the chiefship of the clan Chattan by marriage with Eva, the daughter and heiress of the grandson of the founder, Gillichattan-more. Nisbet, who deduces the clan Chattan from the Catti, a people said to have been driven from Germany by Tiberius Cæsar, about the year of our Lord 76, says that Eva "was married to Macintosh head of his clan, and that he got with her several lands in Lochaber, and a command of part of the people, for which he was called captain of the clan Chattan. But Ewan Bane, second son of Muriach, after the death of his elder brother (Gillichattan) and the son of the latter, was owned as chief by the whole clan. He had three sons, Kenneth, John, and Gillies. From Kenneth, the eldest, is come the family of Macpherson of Cluny, which was then and since known by the name of MacEwan." (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 424.) From the obscurity in which the early history of the clan is involved it is not certain which of the lairds of Macintosh it was who married Eva. Some writers assert that it was the fourth, Buchanan of Auchmar says the fifth, while another authority affirms the sixth. In charters granted by the lords of the Isles, confirmed by David II., the son of Eva is designated captain of the clan Chattan, and in support of the claim of their head to this title the Macintoshes can produce abundance of documentary evidence, including various other charters, many of them from the Crown. They can even show that on two occasions the Macphersons themselves acknowledged the head of the Macintoshes as such, once, in the 14th century, when the laird of Macintosh was by them recognised as "captain of the kin of clan Chattan," and again, in 1609, when they conceded to him the title of "Principal captain of the haill kin of clan Chattan, according to the king's gift of chieftaincy of the whole clan Chattan." But nowhere can it be shown that the head of the Macintoshes was ever acknowledged or even styled chief of the clan Chattan either by the king or by the rival branch. It was not, indeed, within the prerogative of the king or of any power on earth, to create a chief of a clan. That was a matter of blood and birth and lineal descent and representation, or of election by the tribe alone, and it would have been of no consequence or weight whatever, even though the sovereign for the time had named the laird of Macintosh the *chief*, as in numerous instances he was styled the *captain* of the clan Chattan. The claim of the head of the Macphersons to be held the lineal and feudal representative of the ancient chiefs of the clan Chattan will be noticed under the head MACPHERSON.

That the Macintoshes are descended from Neill, the second son of Gillichattan-more, above mentioned, and not from Macduff, earl of Fife, as they themselves represent, to the detriment, it may be thought, of their own claims to the chiefship, appears to be established by Mr. Skene, founding on the Celtic genealogy of 1450, before referred to. It may also be concluded that so far from being of German origin, as Nisbet states, the clan Chattan were in reality descended from the ancient Celtic inhabitants of the maordom of Moray, and were the largest and most powerful of the various tribes or clans settled within it which became independent, when it had ceased to exist. According to Sir George Mackenzie, their crest or emblem of a cat was assumed, not from any connexion with the Catti of Nisbet, if indeed there ever was any immigration of such a tribe into the north, as asserted, which is very doubtful, but from the number of wild cats that once infested what are now the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, and led to the district comprehending both being styled Cattu, the latter only retaining the name of Cattu-ness or Caithness.

In 1336, William Macintosn, then the head of the clan, obtained from John of Isla, afterwards lord of the Isles, a grant of the lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig in Lochaber, which was the cause of a lasting feud between the clan Chattan and the clan Cameron. These clans had a common origin, and for some time followed the same chief (*Major's History of Scotland*, page 302); but about the period named, a separation took place between them. The clan Cameron supported the Macphersons in their dispute with the Macintoshes relative to the chiefship, and according to a tradition contained in a MS. history of the Camerons, introductory to the life of Sir Ewen Cameron, quoted by Mr. Gregory (*Highlands and Isles of Scotland*, page 75), they and the clan Chattan were the tribes engaged in the memorable combat on the North Inch of Perth in 1396, so graphically described in Sir Walter Scott's 'Fair Maid of Perth,' and with less embellishment in his 'Tales of a Grandfather.' The parties who encountered on that occasion are usually said to have belonged to the clan Quhele and the clan Kay, the latter erroneously supposed to have been the Mackays. The earls of Dunbar and Crawford having failed to effect an arrangement of the matter in dispute, these noblemen, with the king's brother, the duke of Albany, recommended that it should be decided by public battle between thirty on each side, in presence of the king, Robert III., and his court. If the dispute had related, as on good grounds it is believed that it did, to the chiefship, the king, by consenting to such a mode of arbitrement, clearly showed that he had no power to dispose of it otherwise, as it was entirely a matter which concerned only the contending clans, with which he had nothing to do, but to see fair play between them.

On the day appointed the combatants appeared on the North Inch at Perth. Barriers had been erected on the ground, and the king and queen, accompanied by a large body of nobles, took their places on a platform to view the combat. Wyntoun says that those who engaged were armed

> "With bow and axe, knyf and swerd,
> To deal amang them their last werd."

The fight, however, was very nearly prevented by the absence of one of the clan Quhele, or clan Chattan. Some accounts state that the one amissing had fallen sick. According to Bower, his heart having failed him, he had slipped through the crowd, plunged into the Tay, and swam across, and although pursued by thousands, effected his escape. As the combat could not proceed with the inequality of numbers thus occasioned, the king was about to break up the assembly, when a little bandy-legged man named Henry Wynd, a burgher of Perth, and an armourer or saddler by trade, sprang within the barriers, and thus spoke:—"Here am I! Will any one fee me to engage with these hirelings in this stage play? For half a merk will I try the game, provided if I escape alive, I have my board of one of you so long as I live." This offer of *Gow Crom*, as he was called by the Highlanders, that is, crooked smith, was granted by the

king, and he took his place with the clan Chattan. The signal was then given, and the battle began. Henry Wynd bending his bow, and sending the first arrow among the opposite party, killed one of them. After a discharge of arrows the combatants rushed upon one another, and as they fought with the two-handed sword, dagger, and battle-axe, the field of battle was soon covered with the killed and wounded.

"In the midst of the deadly conflict," narrates Sir Walter Scott, in his 'Tales of a Grandfather.' "the chieftain of the clan Chattan observed that Henry Wynd, after he had slain one of the clan Kay, drew aside, and did not seem willing to fight more. 'How is this?' said he; 'art thou afraid?' 'Not I,' answered Henry, 'but I have done enough of work for a half crown.' 'Forward and fight,' said the Highland chief; 'he that does not grudge his day's work, I will not stint him in his wages.' Thus encouraged, Henry Wynd again plunged into the conflict, and by his excellence as a swordsman, contributed a great deal to the victory, which at length fell to the clan Chattan." Twenty-nine of the clan Kay had been killed, and nineteen of the clan Quhele. The ten remaining of the victors were all grievously wounded. Henry Wynd and the survivor of the clan Kay escaped unhurt. The latter, seeing the odds against him, threw himself into the Tay, and swam to the other side. Henry Wynd, who had rendered the clan Chattan such signal assistance, was liberally rewarded by their leader, but, continues Sir Walter, "it was remarked, when the battle ended, that he could not tell the name of the clan he had fought for; and when asked on which side he had been, he replied, that he had been fighting for his own hand. Hence originated the proverb, 'Every man for his own hand, as Harry Wynd fought.'"

With regard to the cause or object of the combat, one of the most remarkable events of its kind in the annals of the Gael, and the parties engaged, Dr. Browne, in his 'History of the Highlands and Highland Clans,' (vol. iv. p. 474,) says: "Excepting the general fact, little is known concerning this conflict. We are ignorant of the precise nature of the dispute, which was thus submitted to the arbitrement of the sword, the axe, and the dagger, and almost equally so respecting the precise clans who had agreed to settle their differences in this manner. It is said, indeed, that the cause of contention had arisen a short time before, and that Sir David Lindsay and the earl of Moray had suggested, if not actually arranged, this barbarous mode of adjustment, although with what particular view it is impossible to ascertain at this distance of time. It appears, also, that the clans called clan Kay and clan Chattan by Sir Walter Scott and others, were, by the ancient authorities, denominated clan Yha and clan Quhele; and from this circumstance, taken in conjunction with some others, Mr. Skene has concluded that the Macphersons were the clan Yha, and the Macintoshes the clan Quhele. But, however this may be, it is admitted, on all hands, that the clan Chattan, or clan Quhele, were victorious in the combat; and if any inference at all can be drawn from the names, it seems to be this, that the victors were the champions of the clan which is commonly known by the former of these denominations, namely, that of clan Chattan. The point in dispute was thus settled in their favour; the Macintoshes were acknowledged as the chiefs of the clan, though, under a different denomination, (that of captain,) and from the date of the conflict at Perth, in 1396, they continued to be regarded as its heads."

In 1411, the chief of Macintosh was slain, fighting on the side of Donald, lord of the Isles, at the battle of Harlaw. In 1429, when Alexander, lord of the Isles and earl of Ross broke out into rebellion at the head of 10,000 men, on the advance of the king into Lochaber, the clan Chattan and the clan Cameron deserted the earl's banners, and went over to the royal army, when the rebels were defeated. In 1431, Malcolm Macintosh, then captain of the clan Chattan, received a grant of the lands of Alexander of Lochaber, uncle of the earl of Ross, that chieftain having been forfeited for engaging in the rebellion of Donald Balloch. Having afterwards contrived to make his peace with the lord of the Isles, he received from him, between 1443 and 1447, a confirmation of his lands in Lochaber, with a grant of the office of bailiary of that district. His son, Duncan, styled captain of the clan Chattan in 1467, was in great favour with John, lord of the Isles and earl of Ross, whose sister, Flora, he married, and who bestowed on him the office of steward of Lochaber, which had been held by his father. He also received the lands of Keppoch and others included in that lordship.

On the forfeiture of his brother-in-law in 1475, James III. granted to the same Duncan Macintosh, a charter, of date July 4th, 1476, of the lands of Moymore, and various others, in Lochaber. It was the policy of James IV. to secure the attachment of the heads of the clans to his person and government by conciliatory measures. Tytler says: "To attach to his interest the principal chiefs of these provinces, to overawe and subdue the petty princes who affected independence, to carry into their territories, hitherto too exclusively governed by their own capricious or tyrannical institutions, the same system of a severe, but regular and rapid administration of civil and criminal justice, which had been established in his Lowland dominions, was the laudable object of the king; and for this purpose he succeeded, with that energy and activity which remarkably distinguished him, in opening up an intercourse with many of the leading men in the northern counties. With the captain of the clan Chattan, Duncan Macintosh; with Ewan, the son of Alan, captain of the clan Cameron; with Campbell of Glenurquhay; the MacGilleouns (MacLeans) of Dowart and Lochbuy; MacKane (MacIan) of Ardnamurchan, the lairds of Mackenzie and Grant, and the earl of Huntly, a baron of the most extensive power in those northern districts; he appears to have been in habits of constant and regular communication; rewarding them by presents, in the shape either of money or grants of land, and securing their services in reducing to obedience such of their fellow chieftains as proved contumacious, or actually rose in rebellion." (*Tytler's History of Scotland*, vol. iv. pp. 367, 368.) But all was of no avail; the feuds among the chiefs continued, and it was often found difficult to vindicate the supremacy of the law in the remote and then almost inaccessible portions of the Highlands where their possessions lay.

In 1491, a large body of western Highlanders, principally Macdonalds and Camerons, under Alexander Macdonald of Lochalsh, nephew of the lord of the Isles, advanced from Lochaber into Badenoch, where they were joined by the clan Chattan, led by Farquhar Macintosh, the son and heir of Duncan, the captain of the clan Chattan. They proceeded to Inverness, where Farquhar Macintosh stormed and took the royal castle, in which he established a garrison. The battle of Blairne-park followed, and the result was the final forfeiture of the lordship of the Isles, and its annexation to the crown in May 1493. When the king that year proceeded in person to the West Highlands, Duncan Macintosh, captain of the clan Chattan, was one of the chiefs, formerly among the vassals of the lord of the Isles, who went to meet him and make their submission to him. These chiefs received in return royal charters of the lands they had previously held under the lord of the Isles, and Macintosh obtained a charter

of the lands of Keppoch, Innerorgan, and others, with the office of bailiary of the same. In 1495, Farquhar Macintosh, his son, and Kenneth Oig Mackenzie of Kintail, were imprisoned, by the king, in Edinburgh castle. "This," says Mr. Gregory, (*Highlands and Isles of Scotland*, page 91,) "may have been partly owing to their lawless conduct in 1491; but was, more probably, caused by a dread of their influence among the Islanders, for the mothers of these powerful chiefs were each the daughters of an earl of Ross, lord of the Isles." Two years thereafter, Farquhar, who seems about this time to have succeeded his father, as captain of the clan Chattan, and Mackenzie made their escape from Edinburgh castle, but, on their way to the Highlands, they were treacherously seized at the Torwood by the laird of Buchanan. Mackenzie, having offered resistance, was slain, but Macintosh was taken alive, and returned to his dungeon, where he remained till after the battle of Flodden.

To save the life of their captive chief, the Macintoshes broke off all connexion with the other vassals of the Isles, and joined the force of the earl of Huntly in his attempts to reduce Lochaber to obedience. In consequence, their lands in Badenoch, which were held under that nobleman, were, on the breaking out of the insurrection of the islanders under Donald Dubh in 1503, plundered and wasted by the rebels with fire and sword.

Farquhar was succeeded by his cousin, William Macintosh, who had married Isabel M'Niven, heiress of Dunnachtan; but John Roy Macintosh, the head of another branch of the family, attempted by force to get himself recognised as captain of the clan Chattan, and failing in his design, he assassinated his rival at Inverness in 1515. Being closely pursued, however, he was overtaken and slain at Glenesk. Lauchlan Macintosh, the brother of the murdered chief, was then placed at the head of the clan. He is described by Bishop Lesley (*History of Scotland*, page 137) as "a verrie honest and wyse gentleman, an barroun of gude rent, quha keipit hes hole ken, friendes and tennentis in honest and guid rewll." According to Sir Robert Gordon (page 99) he was "a man of great possessions, and of such excellencies of witt and judgement, that with great commendation he did conteyn all his followers within the limits of ther dueties." The strictness with which he ruled his clan raised him up many enemies among them, and, like his brother, he was cut off by the hand of an assassin. "Some wicked persons," says Lesley, "being impatient of virtuous living, stirred up one of his own principal kinsmen, called James Malcolmson, who cruelly and treacherously slew his chief." This was in the year 1526. To avoid the vengeance of that portion of the clan by whom the chief was beloved, Malcolmson and his followers took refuge in the island in the loch of Rothiemurchus, but they were pursued to their hiding place, and slain there.

Lauchlan had married the sister of the earl of Moray, and by her he had a son, named Lauchlan, who, on his father's death, was but a child. The clan, therefore, made choice of Hector Macintosh, a bastard brother of the young chief's father, to act as captain till he should come of age. Apprehensive that his ambition might lead Hector to do some injury to the heir, the earl of Moray caused the boy to be carried off, and placed in the hands of his mother's relations. Hector was highly incensed at the removal of his nephew, and used every effort to get possession of him, but baffled in every attempt, he collected his followers, and with his brother William invaded the lands of Moray. Having overthrown the fort of Dyke, he next besieged the castle of Darnaway, belonging to the earl of Moray, and plundered the surrounding country, burning the houses of the inhabitants, and slaying a number of men, women, and children. Raising the siege of Darnaway castle, the Macintoshes proceeded into the country of the Ogilvies, and laid siege to the castle of Petty, which, after some resistance, surrendered. The garrison, among whom were no fewer than twenty-four gentlemen of the name of Ogilvy, were massacred. The whole of the country adjoining was devastated and plundered.

To repress these disorders, King James V., by the advice of his council, granted a commission to the earl of Moray to proceed against the perpetrators. The earl, accordingly, at the head of a considerable force, went in pursuit of Hector Macintosh and his followers, and having surprised them, he took upwards of 300 of them prisoners, all of whom he hanged. William Macintosh, the brother of Hector, was one of those who were thus summarily executed. His head was fixed upon a pole at Dyke, and his body being quartered, the quarters were publicly exposed at Elgin, Forres, Aberdeen, and Inverness. A striking instance of the fidelity of the Highlanders to their chiefs was shown in this case, for out of such a vast number put to death on this occasion, not one would reveal the secret of Hector Macintosh's retreat, although promised his life for the discovery. "Their faith," says Sir Robert Gordon, (page 100), "wes so true to ther captane, that they culd not be persuaded, either by fair meanes, or by any terror of death, to break the same or to betray their master."

By the advice of Alexander Dunbar, dean of Moray, Hector Macintosh fled to the King and tendered his submission to his majesty, which was accepted, and he received a remission for all his past offences. But not long after, he was assassinated at St. Andrews by one James Spence, who was, in consequence, beheaded. The clan Chattan continued quiet during the remaining years of the minority of the young chief, who, says Bishop Lesley (*History*, page 138) "wes sua well brocht up by the meenes of the erle of Murray and the laird of Phindlater in vertue, honestie, and civil policye, that after he had received the governement of his cuntrey, he was a mirrour of vertue to all the hieland captanis in Scotland."

On attaining the age of manhood, Lauchlan Macintosh was duly acknowledged head of the clan Chattan. Soon after, however, a feud broke out between the Macintoshes and the earl of Huntly, then lieutenant in the north. It is supposed to have been instigated by Lauchlan, the son of the murderer of the last chief. Macintosh commenced hostilities by surprising and burning the castle of Auchindoun, on which Huntly marched against him, at the head of his retainers, and a fierce struggle ensued. The Macintoshes were defeated, and the young chief, despairing of mercy at the hands of Huntly, presented himself as a suppliant before his countess, in the absence of her husband. But he sued in vain, as she caused his head to be struck off. Huntly, however, was obliged to put the son of the ill-fated chief of the Macintoshes in possession of his paternal inheritance. The government likewise interposed in his favour, with the view, no doubt, of counterbalancing the power of Huntly in the North. He had a commission from the latter, as his deputy, dated at Inverness the penult day of October 1544. In the year 1550, as Huntly, with the earl of Sutherland, was about to escort the queen-regent to France, a conspiracy was formed against him, at the head of which was William Macintosh, captain of the clan Chattan. On its discovery the earl ordered Macintosh to be apprehended. In a court held by the earl at Aberdeen, on 2d August of that year, Macintosh was tried and convicted by a jury, and sentenced to lose his life and lands. Being immediately carried to Strathbogie, he was,

notwithstanding a pledge to the contrary, beheaded, soon after, by the countess, at the instigation, it was generally believed, of the earl. By an act of parliament, 14th December, 1557, the sentence was reversed as illegal, and the son of Macintosh was restored to all his father's lands. As Lauchlan Macintosh, a near kinsman of the deceased chief, was suspected of having betrayed him to Huntly, the clan entered his castle of Petty by stealth, and slew him. They likewise banished all his dependants from their territories. In consequence of the execution of their chief, the clan owed a deep grudge to Huntly, and thwarted him in many of his designs. In 1562, when he had resolved to seize the young queen Mary at Inverness, with the avowed design of compelling her to marry his second son, John Gordon of Findlater, the timely assistance afforded by the Macintoshes to the queen mainly contributed to defeat a scheme which might otherwise have proved successful.

In 1590, the earl of Huntly began to build a castle at Ruthven in Badenoch, in the neighbourhood of his hunting forests. This gave great offence to Macintosh and his people, as they considered that the object of its erection was to overawe them. Being the earl's vassals and tenants, they were bound to perform certain services, among which the furnishing of materials for the building formed a principal part; but, instead of doing what was required of them, they endeavoured to prevent Huntly's workmen from going on with their operations, and positively refused to give any assistance whatever. They next joined the Grants against Huntly, and put themselves under the command of the earls of Athol and Moray, who had entered into the combination formed against that powerful nobleman. On his side, Huntly assembled his followers, and proceeding into Badenoch, summoned his vassals to appear before him, but none of them came. He then proclaimed and denounced them rebels, and obtained a royal commission to apprehend them. A meeting of the hostile chiefs was held at Forres, to concert measures for attacking him, but on the approach of Huntly with a large force, it broke up without anything being resolved upon.

The murder of the "bonny earl of Moray" in 1591, by a party of Gordons, under the earl of Huntly, was the cause of serious commotions in various parts of the kingdom, and particularly in the North Highlands. The king instantly cancelled the commission granted to that nobleman, and he was committed a prisoner to Blackness castle, but released eight days after, on giving security to appear and stand his trial when called upon. To revenge Moray's death, the Macintoshes and Grants made hostile incursions into various parts of Huntly's estates. In retaliation, the latter caused the clan Cameron to invade and plunder the lands of the Macintoshes in Badenoch, and sent the Clanranald of Lochaber under Keppoch, their chief, to spoil the lands of the Grants in Strathspey. The Camerons, though warmly opposed, succeeded in defeating the clan Chattan, who lost fifty of their men, after a sharp skirmish. On recovering from their defeat they invaded Strathdee and Glenmuick, and killed four gentlemen of the Gordons, amongst whom was the old baron of Breghly. The baron was very hospitable, and unsuspicious of any danger, he entertained the Macintoshes in his best manner, but they afterwards basely murdered him. This occurred on 1st November 1592. To punish this aggression, Huntly collected his followers, and entering Petty, then in possession of the clan Chattan, as a fief from the earls of Moray, laid waste all their lands there, killing many of them, and carrying off a large quantity of cattle. On returning from this foray he received intelligence that William Macintosh, son of Lauchlan Macintosh, the chief, with 800 of the clan Chattan, had invaded the lands of Auchindoun and Cabrach. Accompanied by Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun and 36 horsemen, he instantly set off in quest of Macintosh and his men. Overtaking them on the top of a hill called Stapliegate, he attacked them with his small party, and, after a hot contest, defeated them, killing about sixty, and wounding William Macintosh and others. He next undertook another expedition into Petty, and did great damage to the lands of the Macintoshes, several of whom were killed by his followers, and then returned home with a large booty.

Alexander Ranaldson Macdonell of Keppoch had seized the castle of Inverness for Huntly, but was forced by Macintosh to evacuate it, from want of provisions. This took place before September 1593, when Macintosh concluded an agreement with the magistrates of Inverness, for holding the town against Huntly.

To weaken and divide the force of the clan Chattan, Huntly, by his intrigues with the Macphersons, encouraged them to declare themselves independent, and they refused any longer to follow Macintosh as captain of the clan Chattan.

In 1594, when the youthful earl of Argyle was sent with an army against the three Popish earls, Huntly, Angus, and Errol, the Macintoshes ranged themselves on the side of Argyle, and the Macphersons joined the banners of Huntly. The castle of Ruthven, belonging to the latter, was so well defended by a body of the clan Pherson, that Argyle was obliged to abandon the siege. At the battle of Glenlivet, which was fought soon after, the Macintoshes formed a part of Argyle's right wing. In 1599 on Huntly being restored to the King's favour, and created a marquis, the Macintoshes and other hostile clans again submitted to him.

In the protracted feuds in which the Macintoshes were involved with the Camerons, the Macdonalds of Keppoch, and other Lochaber clans, their chief was obliged to accept of the assistance of the Macphersons, as independent allies rather than as vassals and dependents. Cameron of Lochiel had been forfeited in 1598, for not producing his title deeds, when Macintosh claimed the lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig, of which he had kept forcible possession. To save himself, Lochiel entered into a contract with Macintosh, to continue for nineteen years, by which he agreed to take from that chief one half of the disputed lands in mortgage, for the sum of 6,000 merks, and to hold the other half under Macintosh, for the personal service of himself and the tenants of the lands. In 1613, Lochiel was outlawed for having slain several of his clansmen who had shown themselves hostile to him. Subsequently he had interrupted Sir Lauchlan Macintosh, captain of the clan Chattan, (who had been knighted by James VI., and made gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince) when on his way to hold courts at Inverlochy, as heritable steward of Lochaber. In 1618 Sir Lauchlan prepared to carry into effect the acts of outlawry against Lochiel, who, on his part, put himself under the protection of the marquis of Huntly, Macintosh's mortal foe. In July of the same year Sir Lauchlan obtained a commission of fire and sword against the Macdonalds of Keppoch, for laying waste his lands in Lochaber. As he conceived that he had a right to the services of all his clan, some of whom were tenants and dependants of the marquis of Huntly, he ordered the latter to follow him, and compelled such of them as were refractory to accompany him into Lochaber. This proceeding gave great offence to Lord Gordon, earl of Enzie, the marquis' son, who summoned Macintosh before the privy council, for having, as he asserted, exceeded his commission. He was successful in obtaining the recall of Sir Lauchlan's commission, and obtaining a new one in his own favour

The same year, the earl brought an action of eviction of certain lands against Sir Lauchlan Macintosh, for not performing the service under which he held them from the marquis of Huntly, the earl's father; and as the earl had right to the tithes of Culloden, which belonged to Macintosh, he served him, at the same time, with an inhibition, prohibiting him from disposing of these tithes. Macintosh circulated a report that he would oppose the claim, by force if necessary, and try the issue of an action of spulzie, if brought against him. On this the earl abstained from enforcing his right; but, having formerly obtained a decree against Macintosh, for the value of the tithes of the preceding years, he sent two messengers at arms to distrain the corn on the ground under that warrant. The messengers were, however, resisted in the execution of their duty by Macintosh's servants. The earl, in consequence, pursued Sir Lauchlan and his servants before the privy council, and got them proclaimed rebels to the king. After this, collecting a number of his friends, he prepared to distrain the crop at Culloden, and carry it to Inverness. To prevent him, Macintosh fortified the castle of Culloden, and laid in all the corn within its reach. Then, committing the care of it to his two uncles, Duncan and Lauchlan Macintosh, and rejecting all proposals made to him for an accommodation, he proceeded to Edinburgh, and thence went privately to England.

On the approach of the earl, with a large force, to Culloden, Duncan Macintosh deemed it advisable to surrender the castle; on which the earl returned him the keys, and gave the corn to Macintosh's grandmother, who enjoyed the liferent of the lands of Culloden as her jointure. As, however, he had other claims against Sir Lauchlan Macintosh, he cited him before the lords of council and session, but, failing to appear, he was again denounced rebel, and outlawed for his disobedience. Sir Lauchlan, who was then at court in London, complained of the earl's proceedings to the king, as harsh and illegal. On being informed of this, the earl hastened to London, and laid before his majesty a true statement of matters. Sir Lauchlan was, in consequence, sent to Scotland, and committed to the castle of Edinburgh, until he should give the earl full satisfaction. Through the mediation of friends, a reconciliation was, soon after, effected between them, when the earl remitted him part of a large sum of money which he became bound to pay. Sir Lauchlan had, in June 1622, by his representations at court, procured a commission against Lochiel, directed to himself and twenty-two other chiefs and gentlemen of note throughout the Highlands and Isles, but his sudden death the same year gave an opportunity to Lochiel's friends to interest themselves on his behalf. His disputes with the family of Macintosh were submitted to the decision of friends, by whom the lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig were adjudged to belong to Macintosh, who was to pay to Lochiel certain sums of money in compensation. Lochiel, however, delayed completing the transaction, and the dispute was not finally settled till the time of his grandson, the celebrated Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel. On Sir Lauchlan's death, the ward of part of his lands fell to the earl, as superior, during the minority of his son.

The year 1624 was marked by a serious insurrection of the clan Chattan against the earl of Moray. That nobleman having deprived them of the lands in Petty and Strathearn which his father had conferred upon them, they resolved either to recover these, or to lay them waste. Accordingly, a gathering of the clan, to the number of about 200 gentlemen and 300 followers, took place about Whitsunday of that year. As their chief was a mere child, this party was commanded by three uncles of the late Sir Lauchlan Macintosh. Spalding says: "They keeped the feilds in their Highland weid upon foot with swords, bowes, arrows, targets, hagbuttis, pistollis, and other Highland armour; and first began to rob and spoulzie the earle's tennents who laboured their possessions, of their haill goods, geir, insight, plenishing, horse, nolt, sheep, corns, and cattell, and left them nothing that they could gett within their bounds; syne fell in sorning throw out Murray, Strathawick, Urquhart, Ross, Sutherland, Brae of Marr, and diverse other parts, takeing their meat and food per force, wher they could not gett it willingly, frae friends alse weill as frae their faes; yet still keeped themselves from shedeing of innocent blood. Thus they lived as outlawes oppressing the countrie (besydes the casting of the earle's lands waist) and openly avowed they had tane this course to get their own possessions again, or then hold the country walking." (*Spalding's History of the Troubles and Memorable Transactions in England and Scotland.*)

As no force that the earl of Moray could himself bring into the field was sufficient to overawe the marauding clan, he went to London and laid a statement of the case before King James, who, at his earnest solicitation, granted him a commission, appointing him his lieutenant in the Highlands, and giving him authority to proceed capitally against the offenders. On his return to Scotland, he proclaimed the commission he had obtained from his majesty, and issued letters of intercommuning against the clan Chattan. He also opened a communication with some of the principal persons of the clan, who readily made their peace with him, by basely informing against such persons as had given them protection or assistance. He next, by virtue of his commission, held justice courts at Elgin, where "some slight louns, followers of the clan Chattan," were tried and executed, but all the principals concerned were pardoned. Spalding's account may be here quoted: "Then presently was brought in befor the barr; and in the honest men's faces, the clan Chattan who had gotten supply, verified what they had gotten, and the honest men confounded and dasht, knew not what to answer, was forced to come in the earle's will, whilk was not for their weill; others compeared and willingly confessed, trusting to gett more favour at the earle's hands, but they came little speid: and, lastly, some stood out and denyed all, who was reserved to the tryall of an assyse. The principall malefactors stood up in judgment, and declared what they had gotten, whether meat, money, cloathing, gun, ball, powder, lead, sword, dirk, and the like commodities, and also instructed the assyse in ilk particular; what they had gotten frae the persons pannalled; an uncouth form of probation, wher the principall malefactor proves against the receiptor for his own pardon, and honest men, perhaps neither of the clan Chattan's kyne nor blood, punished for their good will, ignorant of the laws, and rather receipting them more for their evil nor their good. Nevertheless thir innocent men, under collour of justice, part and part as they came in, were soundly fyned in great soumes as their estates might bear, and some above their estate was fyned, and every one warded within the tolbuith of Elgine, while the least myte was payed of such as was persued in anno 1624." (*Spalding's Hist.* pp. 3, 4.) The earl of Moray had an interest in imposing these enormous fines, as they went into his own pockets! He subsequently obtained an enlargement of his commission from Charles I., but it was afterwards annulled, because, as Sir Robert Gordon observes, "it grieved divers of his majesty's best affected subjects, and chieflie the marquis of Huntlie, unto whose predicessors onlie the office of livetennendrie in the north of Scotland had bein granted by former kings, for these many ages."

In 1639, on the breaking out of the civil war, when the marquis of Huntly raised the royal standard in the north, Lauchlan Macintosh, captain of the clan Chattan, joined the force of the Covenanters on the north of the river Spey, and in 1650, when the Scots army was collected to oppose Cromwell, his clan, under his command, formed part of it. In the reign of Charles II., Macintosh, to enforce his claim to the disputed lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig against Cameron of Lochiel, raised his clan, and assisted by the Macphersons, marched to Lochaber with 1,500 men. He was met by Lochiel with 1,200 men, of whom 300 were Macgregors. About 300 were armed with bows. General Stewart says: "When preparing to engage, the earl of Breadalbane, who was nearly related to both chiefs, came in sight with 500 men, and sent them notice that if either of them refused to agree to the terms which he had to propose, he would throw his interest into the opposite scale. After some hesitation his offer of mediation was accepted, and the feud amicably and finally settled." This was in 1664, when the celebrated Sir Ewen Cameron was chief, and a satisfactory arrangement having been made, the Camerons were at length left in undisputed possession of the lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig, which their various branches still enjoy.

In 1672, Duncan Macpherson of Cluny, having resolved to throw off all connexion with Macintosh, made application to the Lyon office, to have his arms matriculated as laird of Cluny Macpherson, and "the only and true representative of the ancient and honourable family of the clan Chattan." This request was granted; and, soon afterwards, when the privy council required the Highland chiefs to give security for the peaceable behaviour of their respective clans, Macpherson became bound for his clan under the designation of the lord of Cluny and chief of the Macphersons; as he could only hold himself responsible for that portion of the clan Chattan which bore his own name and were more particularly under his own control. As soon as Macintosh was informed of this circumstance, he applied to the privy council and the Lyon office, to have his own title declared, and that which had been granted to Macpherson recalled and cancelled. An inquiry was accordingly instituted, and both parties were ordered to produce evidence of their respective assertions, when the council ordered Macintosh to give bond for those of his clan, his vassals, those descended of his family, his men, tenants, and servants, and all dwelling upon his ground; and enjoined Cluny to give bond for those of his name of Macpherson, descended of his family, and his men, tenants, and servants, "without prejudice always to the laird of Macintosh." In consequence of this decision, the armorial bearings granted to Macpherson were recalled, and they were again matriculated as those of Macpherson of Cluny.

Between the Macintoshes and the Macdonalds of Keppoch a feud had long existed, originating in the claim of the former to the lands occupied by the latter on the Braes of Lochaber. The Macdonalds had no other right to their lands than what was founded on prescriptive possession, whilst the Macintoshes had a feudal title to the property, originally granted by the lords of the Isles, and, on their forfeiture, confirmed by the crown. After various acts of hostility on both sides, the feud was at length terminated by "the last considerable clan battle which was fought in the Highlands." To dispossess the Macdonalds by force, Macintosh raised his clan, and, assisted by an independent company of soldiers furnished by the government, marched towards Keppoch, but, on his arrival there, he found the place deserted. He was engaged in constructing a fort in Glenroy, to protect his rear, when he received intelligence that the Macdonalds, reinforced by their kinsmen of Glengarry and Glenco, were posted in great force at Mulroy. He immediately marched against them, but was defeated and taken prisoner. At that critical moment, a large body of Macphersons appeared on the ground, hastening to the relief of the Macintoshes, and Keppoch, to avoid another battle, was obliged to release his prisoner. It is highly to the honour of the Macphersons that they came forward on the occasion so readily to the assistance of the rival branch of the clan Chattan, and that so far from taking advantage of Macintosh's misfortune, they escorted him safely to his own territories, and left him without exacting any conditions or making any stipulations whatever as to the chiefship. From this time forth the Macintoshes and the Macphersons continued separate and independent clans, although both were included under the general denomination of the clan Chattan.

At the Revolution the Macintoshes adhered to the new government, and as the chief refused to attend the viscount Dundee, on that nobleman soliciting a friendly interview with him, the latter employed his old opponent, Macdonald of Keppoch, to carry off his cattle. In the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, the Macintoshes took a prominent part, although their chiefs were not concerned in either. On the death of Queen Anne in 1714, the earl of Mar, who, in the following year, raised the standard of the Pretender, caused a letter to be addressed to him, for the purpose, it is thought, of throwing the government off its guard, by eleven of the heads and branches of the Highland clans, expressive of their loyalty to King George. Of those who subscribed it, Macintosh of Macintosh was the sixth. At this time the latter was a minor. Influenced by his uncle, Brigadier Macintosh of Borlum, an old and experienced soldier and a zealous Jacobite, the clan Macintosh were among the first to espouse the cause of the Chevalier, and had seized upon Inverness before some of the other clans had taken the field. Among the Culloden papers (page 38. No. xlix.) is the following letter, written at the commencement of the rebellion by the young chief to Lady Forbes of Culloden, that estate having formerly belonged to his family: "To the Honourable my Ladie Cullodin, yor. at Cullodin. Madam, you can'nt be a stranger to the circumstances I have put myself in at the tyme, and the great need I have of my own men and followers wherever they may be found. Wherefor I thought fitt, seeing Cullodin is not at home, by this line to entreat you to put no stopp in the way of these men that are and have been my followers upon your ground. Madam, your compliance in this will very much oblige your most humble servant, L. Mackintoshe. 14 September 1715. P.S. Madam, if what I demand will not be granted, I hope I'll be excused to be in my duty."

On the 5th of October about 500 Macintoshes, under the command of "Old Borlum," as he was familiarly called, joined the earl of Mar at Perth, and they were, almost immediately, engaged in the hazardous service of attempting the passage of the Forth, in the face of several English men-of-war, then lying in the Frith. To join the English insurgents in Northumberland, Brigadier Macintosh was despatched from Perth, at the head of 2,000 men, among whom were the whole of the Macintoshes, and to avoid the English frigates which were stationed between Leith and Burntisland, it was arranged that the expedition should embark at Crail, Pittenweem, and Ely, three small towns near the mouth of the Frith, at the east end of Fife. The first division crossed in boats on the night of the 12th October, and the second followed next morning. Two of the boats, with forty men, were captured, and eight boats, with 200 men. took refuge in

the Isle of May. The brigadier landed with about 1,600 men on the coast of East Lothian, and immediately marched to Haddington, where he took up his quarters for the night. Next day, instead of proceeding into England, according to his instructions, he marched towards Edinburgh, but finding, on his arrival within a mile of the city, that preparations had been made for defending the capital, he turned aside to Leith, of which he took possession without opposition. His men he quartered for the night in the citadel in North Leith. Next day, the duke of Argyle appeared before it and summoned the rebels to surrender. The answer was a refusal, accompanied by a discharge of cannon from the ramparts, on which the duke returned to Edinburgh.

The same night Macintosh evacuated the citadel, and marched away eastward. He had previously sent a boat across the Frith with dispatches to the earl of Mar, giving an account of his proceedings, and to deceive the frigates in the Roads, he caused several shots to be fired at it, after its departure from the harbour. The officers in command of the ships, in the belief that it had some friends of the government on board, allowed the boat to pursue its course without molestation. On the 16th the brigadier arrived at Seton House, the seat of the earl of Wintoun, which he fortified, expecting an attack. After remaining there for three days, he proceeded to the borders. At Dunse he proclaimed the Chevalier, and at Kelso he met the English insurgents under Mr. Forster, and those of the south of Scotland under Lord Kenmure. Whilst in the latter town he seized the public revenue, as was his uniform custom in every town through which he passed.

On the advance of General Carpenter to Wooler, with about a thousand men, Macintosh strongly urged that the insurgents should give him battle, and sticking his pike in the ground, he declared that he would wait and fight him there. The English Jacobites, however, were for marching at once into Lancashire, and carried their point, in spite of the arguments of Borlum, that, if they succeeded in defeating Carpenter, they would soon be able to fight any other troops, but if Carpenter should beat them, they would be better able to shift for themselves in Scotland than they could be in England. It was with great reluctance that he gave his consent to proceed to the south. As for his Highlanders, they refused to cross the borders, and when the English cavalry threatened to surround them and compel them to march, Macintosh informed them that he would not allow his men to be treated in such a way. The Highlanders themselves, despising the threat, gave them to understand that they would resist the attempt, and, soon after, separating themselves from the rest of the army, they took up a position on Hawick moor, where, grounding their arms, they declared that they would not march into England, but would fight the enemy on Scottish ground. The English officers again threatened to surround them with their horse and force them to march, on which, cocking their pistols, they intimated that, if they were to be made a sacrifice, they would prefer being killed in their own country. In the belief that they were going to Dumfries, the Highlanders were prevailed upon to resume the march, but, finding the expedition to England resolved upon, about 500 of them went off in a body to the north.

On the arrival of the insurgent army at Preston, they learnt that General Wills, at the head of a large force, was approaching for the purpose of attacking them. As Forster had under his command nearly 4,000 men, he affected to believe that the royalist general would never venture to face him, but Old Borlum advised him not to be too confident, adding, "I tell you, man, he will attack, and beat us all, if we do not look about us." Then, observing from a window where they stood, a party of the new Lancashire recruits, who had just joined them, passing by, he contemptuously said, "Look ye there, Forster, are yon fellows the men ye intend to fight Wills with? Good faith, Sir, an ye had ten thousand of them, I'd fight them all with a thousand of his dragoons." Next day, the insurgents erected barricades in the principal streets, of one of which Brigadier Macintosh had the command, and his brother, Colonel Macintosh, at the head of the Macintoshes, held another. Against these were directed the principal attack of Wills' troops, who were repulsed from both with loss.

The following day, General Carpenter joined the force under Wills, when Forster proposed to surrender. To this the Scots officers would not consent. and Wills gave them till next morning to decide, stipulating that they should not erect any more barriers in the streets, nor permit any of their men to escape from the town during the night. For the performance of these conditions, the earl of Derwentwater and Old Borlum were sent to his head-quarters as hostages. Next morning, Forster notified to General Wills that the insurgents were willing to surrender at discretion. Old Borlum, being present when this message was delivered, observed that he would not be answerable for the Scots surrendering without terms, as they were capable of desperate fortunes, and that he, who had been a soldier himself, knew what it was to be a prisoner at discretion. He then returned to his friends, but came back immediately, and informed Wills that Lord Kenmure and the rest of the Scots noblemen, as well as his brother, agreed, as the English had done, to an unconditional surrender. The brigadier gave up his sword to an officer of the name of Graham. It had been a present to him from Viscount Dundee in 1689, for Borlum had supported the Jacobite interest after the Revolution, although his chief and the clan generally did not, and he exacted a promise from Graham, on surrendering it, that it should be restored to him if he escaped with his life.

With the other prisoners he was conveyed to London, and the night previous to the day fixed for his trial for high treason, he and fifteen others broke out of Newgate, after knocking down the keepers and disarming the sentinels. Eight were retaken, but Macintosh and seven others escaped, and he was subsequently attainted. Some years after, when he was dead, Graham's regiment being stationed at Fort Augustus, Borlum's successor demanded from him the sword of the brave old brigadier, or, in case of his refusal, that he should fight him for it, on which it was restored to his family.

Lauchlan, the chief of the Macintoshes, died in 1731, without issue, when the male line of William, the 15th chief, became extinct. Lauchlan's successor, William Macintosh, died in 1741. Angus, the brother of the latter, the next chief, married Anne, daughter of Farquharson of Invercauld, a lady who distinguished herself greatly in the rebellion of 1745. When her husband was appointed to one of the three new companies in Lord Loudon's Highlanders, raised in the beginning of that year, Lady Macintosh traversed the country in male attire, and, in a very short time, enlisted 97 of the 100 men required for a captaincy. On the breaking out of the rebellion, she was equally energetic in favour of the Pretender, and, in the absence of Macintosh, she raised two battalions of the clan for the prince, and placed them under the command of Colonel Macgillivray of Dum-na-glass, as already stated (see page 721 of this volume). In 1715 the Macintoshes mustered 1,500 men under Old Borlum, but in 1745 scarcely one half of that number joined the forces of the Pretender. She conducted her followers in person to the

rebel army at Inverness, and soon after her husband was taken prisoner by the insurgents, when the prince delivered him over to his lady, saying that "he could not be in better security, or more honourably treated."

The rout of Moy, one of the most striking incidents of the rebellion, was caused by an attempt on the part of Lord Loudon to surprise Prince Charles, at Moy castle, the seat of the laird of Macintosh, about ten miles from Inverness. He had arrived there with an advanced guard of about fifty men, when Lord Loudon formed the design of seizing him during the night while off his guard. Accordingly, with 1,500 men he left Inverness, where he had been stationed with 2,000 men of the royal army, and proceeded in the dark towards Moy. Meantime, Lady Macintosh had received timely notice of the approach of the military, by a boy who had been despatched by her mother from Inverness, where she lived, and immediately gave the alarm. The prince, who was in bed, was instantly awakened, and jumping up, he put on his clothes in haste, left the castle with a guard of about 30 men, and disappeared in a neighbouring wood. Lady Macintosh then sent five or six of her people, headed by a country blacksmith, named Fraser, to watch the advance of Lord Loudon's troops. With the view of surprising them he posted his men on both sides of the road to Inverness, about three miles from Moy, and enjoined them not to fire till he gave directions, and then to fire one after another. When the head of the first detachment of Lord Loudon's troops, consisting of 70 men under the laird of Macleod, was within hearing, the blacksmith called out with a loud voice, "Here come the villains who intend carrying off our prince; fire, my lads; do not spare them, give them no quarter!" He, thereupon, discharged his piece in the direction of the detachment, and his party, after following his example, ran in different directions, calling upon the Macdonalds to advance on the right, and the Camerons to form on the left, and repeating aloud the names of Keppoch and Lochiel. In the belief that the whole Highland army was at hand, the detachment turned back in haste, and a panic seized the whole of the advancing soldiers, who took to flight, and never stopped till they reached Inverness, which was immediately evacuated by Lord Loudon.

At the battle of Culloden the Macintoshes were on the right of the Highland army, and in their eagerness to engage, they were the first to attack the enemy's lines, losing their brave colonel and other officers in the impetuous charge (see page 721 of this volume.) On the passing of the act for the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1747, the laird of Macintosh claimed £5,000 as compensation for his hereditary office of steward of the lordship of Lochaber.

In 1812, Æneas Macintosh, the 23d laird of Macintosh, was created a baronet of the United Kingdom. He died 21st January 1820, without heirs male of his body. At his funeral six pipers preceded his corpse, playing the Macintoshes' Lament, one of the most touching of that species of music. The funerals of the chiefs of Macintosh were always conducted with great ceremony and solemnity. When Lauchlan Macintosh, the 19th chief, died, in the end of 1703, his body lay in state from 9th December that year till 18th January 1704, and 2,000 of the clan Chattan attended his remains to the family vault at Petty. Keppoch was present with 220 of the Macdonalds. Across the coffins of the deceased chiefs are laid the sword of Brigadier Macintosh of Borlum already spoken of, and a highly finished claymore, presented by Charles I., before he came to the throne, to Sir Lauchlan Macintosh, gentleman of the bed-chamber.

On the death of Sir Æneas Macintosh in 1820, the baronetcy expired, and he was succeeded in the estate by Angus Macintosh, the male heir, whose immediate sires had settled in Canada. Alexander, his son, became Macintosh of Macintosh. The plaid and several other articles which had belonged to Prince Charles, are in the possession of the laird of Macintosh, whose principal seat is Moyhall, near Inverness. The original castle, now in ruins, stood on an island in Lochmoy.

The eldest branch of the clan Macintosh was the family of Kellochy, a small estate in Inverness-shire, acquired by them in the 15th century. Of this branch was the celebrated Sir James Mackintosh, a memoir of whom will be found in the third volume. His father, Captain John Macintosh, was the tenth in descent from Allan, third son of Malcolm, tenth chief of the clan, who was slain, on the side of Donald of the Isles, at the battle of Harlaw, in 1411. Macintosh of Kellochy, as the eldest cadet of the family, invariably held the appointment of captain of the watch to the chief of the clan in all his wars.

Charles Macintosh, F.R.S., a native of Glasgow, distinguished for his chemical researches and discoveries, born 29th December 1766, was the inventor of several waterproof manufactures, in which a solution of caoutchouc, or India rubber is employed. Another Scotsman, Macadam, by his improvements in road-making, added a new verb to the English language, namely, to Macadamize, and the name of Macintosh will, in like manner, be perpetuated as that of a gentleman's outer covering or cloak, rendered waterproof by his peculiar invention, for which he obtained a patent. He was the son of Mr. George Macintosh, who introduced the manufacture of cudbear and Turkey red dyeing into Glasgow, by his wife, a daughter of the Rev. Charles Moore of Stirling, the brother of Dr. John Moore, author of 'Zelucco,' and consequently cousin of Lieutenant-general Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna. Mr. Macintosh, who studied chemistry under the celebrated Dr. Black at Edinburgh, died 25th July 1843, in his 77th year. His manufactory of water-proof articles, first carried on in Glasgow, was ultimately transferred to Manchester.

END OF VOLUME SECOND